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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

SPECIAL SESSION, DECEMBER, 1862,

AND

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
1863.

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2. " " " " " 10, 1862, accompanying the report of Col. H. H. Osgood.

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5. Report of State Treasurer.
6. " " Comptroller of Public Accounts.
7. " " Commissioner of the School Fund.
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12. " " Directors of State Prison.
13. " " Adjutant-General.
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22. " " Retreat for the Insane.
23. " " Superintendent of School for Imbeciles.
24. " " Hartford Hospital.

GOODWIN'S

Annual Legislative Statistics

OF

STATE OFFICERS, SENATE

AND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

OF

CONNECTICUT, MAY SESSION, 1863,

COMPRISING

NAME, RESIDENCE, AGE, BIRTH-PLACE, OCCUPATION, MARRIED OR SINGLE, POLITICS OF EACH MEMBER, AND WHERE THEY BOARD IN HARTFORD.

VOLUME II. No. 4.*

COLLECTED, COMPILED AND ARRANGED FROM THEIR OWN AUTOGRAPHS,

BY WILLIAM GOODWIN,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

REVISED AND CORRECTED EDITION—COPYRIGHT SECURED.

Original Document presented by him to the Historical Society, at Hartford.

NEW HAVEN:

PUBLISHED BY THE COMPILER.

J. H. BENHAM, PRINTER.

1863.

[Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by WILLIAM GOODWIN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court, for the District of Connecticut.]

* Each TEN years will comprise a volume.

A CARD.

Mr. Goodwin would take this opportunity to thank the members of the "General Assembly" for past favors, and for the gentlemanly courtesy displayed by them towards himself, while gleaning their Autographs for the "Connecticut Historical Society."

He would, at the same time, state for the information of all interested in this useful work, that for the first four years of its production, he used to take up a *twenty-five cent* subscription among the members, and the result was, he seldom or never realized over *forty dollars*, all told, for his time, labor, printing, &c.

It will thus be seen, that after toiling and laboring for eight long weeks, to the sacrifice of all other business, he generally came out at the "little end of the horn" at last!

But, notwithstanding these trials and perplexities, he, from year to year, patiently and perseveringly continued to plod on in the usual way, until at length, a discriminating "Legislature," who sympathized with him in his losses, generously took the subject into consideration, and finally resolved, as the Statistics were found generally useful for reference, and that the "Original Autograph Book" was yearly presented *gratuitously* to the "Connecticut Historical Society," to award him for his labors with *one hundred dollars*, after he had presented the "General Assembly" and "State officers," with two printed copies each.

Hence arose the Annual Appropriation, and he has now the pleasing satisfaction of proclaiming to the good people of Connecticut, that from that period, his time, energy, and perseverance have met their reward!

BE KIND TO THE OLD.

"Oh! be kind to those who are in the autumn of life, for thou knowest not what sufferings they may have endured, how much it may still be their portion to bear. Are they querulous and unreasonable? allow not thine anger to kindle against them—rebuke them not, for doubtless, many and severe have been the crosses and trials of earlier years; and perchance, their dispositions, while in the "springtime of life," were more gentle and flexible than thine own. Do they require aid of thee? then render it cheerfully, and forget not that the time *may* come, when thou mayest desire the same assistance from others, that now thou renderest unto them. Do all that is needful for the old, and do it with alacrity, and think it not hard if *much* is required at thine hand; lest, when age has set its seal upon *thy* brow, and filled thy limbs with trembling, there may be found these who will wait upon *thee* unwillingly, and who will feel relieved when the coffin lid has covered thy face forever.

The old must soon pass from this to another world; is it a world of bliss? then, though they have much to cheer them through the remnant of their earthly pilgrimage—be kind, very kind to them; for they have many sorrows to endure, before they seek the abodes of happiness; they have yet to pass through "the valley of the shadow of death." Is it a world of woe to which they are hastening? have they no hope of Heaven? then be doubly cautious how thou addest a single drop to a cup already full; for surely they have enough to bear, if their prospects for both time and eternity are shrouded in gloom."

GOODWIN'S

Annual Legislative Statistics

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NAME, RESIDENCE, AGE, BIRTH-PLACE, OCCUPATION, MARRIED OR SINGLE, POLITICS OF EACH MEMBER, AND WHERE THEY BOARD IN HARTFORD.

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STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

Hon. ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury.

Names.	*Residence.*	*Age.*	*Birth-place.*	*Occupation.*	*Married or single.*	*Pol's.*	*Tem. Res. in Hartford*
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,	Norwich,	58	Lebanon,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
ROGER AVERILL,	Danbury,	53	Salisbury,	Lawyer,	mar.	Union,	Allyn House.
SECRETARY OF STATE.							
J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL,	Hartford,	41	Stonington,		mar.	Rep.	238 Asylum street.
CLERK AND ASSISTANT.							
JAMES P. MARSH,	Hartford,	23	Tolland,		sing.	Union,	84 State street.
TREASURER.							
GABRIEL W. COITE,	Middletown,	53	Philadelphia,		mar.	Union,	Treasurer's Office.
CLERK AND ASSISTANT.							
S. E. ELMORE,	Hartford,	30	S. Windsor,	Accountant,	sing.	Union,	75 College street.
COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.							
LEMAN W. CUTLER,	Watertown,	55	Watertown,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
CLERK AND ASSISTANT.							
GEORGE ROBINSON,	Hartford,	63	Southington,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	126 Church street.
COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL FUND.							
ALBERT SEDGWICK,	W. Hartford,	62	Cornwall,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	
CLERK AND ASSISTANT.							
BUEL SEDGWICK,	Hartford,	33	Cornwall,	Accountant,	mar.	Union,	School Fund Office.
STATE LIBRARIAN.							
CHAS. J. HOADLY,	Hartford,	34	Hartford,	Attorney,	sing.	Union,	48 Ann street.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.							
CALVIN G. CHILD,	Norwich,	29	Norwich,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.							
DAVID N. CAMP,	New Britain,	42	Durham,	Instructor,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
CLERK AND ASSISTANT.							
CHARLES NORTHEND,	New Britain,	48	Newbury, Mas,	Educator,	mar.		New Britain.
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL.							
E. W. HATCH,	West Meriden,	44	Blandford, Ms.	Physician,	mar.	Union,	U. S. Hotel.
GOVERNOR'S MESSENGER.							
F. P. COLTON,	Hartford,	49		State House keeper,	mar.	Rep.	43 Pearl street.

SENATE.

Hon. ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury, President.

Hon. Gilbert W. Phillips, of Putnam, President, pro tem.

Dists.	Names.	Residence.	Age.	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or single.	Pol's.	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1	HENRY R. BRADLEY,	Southington	30,	Southington,	Lawyer,	sing.	Dem.	United States Hotel.
2	EZRA HALL,	Marlborough,	27	Marlborough,	Lawyer,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
3	HENRY A. MITCHELL,	Bristol,	57	Bristol,	Lawyer,	mar.	Dem.	501 Main street.
4	JAMES I. WEBB,	Hamden,	45	Warren,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	72 Buckingham street.
5	ELISHA WHEELER,	Southbury,	47	Southbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	5 Clinton Place.
6	FRANKLIN C. PHELPS,	Guilford,	58	N. Berlin, N Y.	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	629 N. Main st.
7	ALBERT G. DART,	New London,	33	Waterford,	Editor,	sing.	Union.	Allyn House.
8	NEHEMIAH T. ADAMS,	Griswold,	52	Killingly,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
9	EDWIN M DOLBEARE,	Lebanon,	57	Montville,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
10	WM L. BENNETT.	Huntington,	52	Huntington,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
11	HENRY SHERWOOD,	Sherman,	43	Sherman,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
12	MORGAN MORGANS,	Stamford.	56	N. York City,	Brass Founder,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
13	C. B. BROMLEY,	Scotland,	53	Lisbon,	Physician,	mar.	Rep.	45 Talcott street.
14	GILBERT W. PHILLIPS,	Putnam,	34	Woodstock,	Lawyer,	mar.	Union	Trumbull House.
15	GEO. DUDLEY,	Westchester,	59	Bloomfield,	Leather Manuf.	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
16	TRUMAN A. WARIEN,	Watertown,	41	Watertown,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
17	ASAHEL A. HOTCHKISS,	Sharon,	64	Waterbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
18	CHARLES KIRBY,	Cornwall,	56	Middletown,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
19	JOHN ALLEN,	Old Saybrook,	48	Meriden,	Merchant,	mar	Union,	Allyn House.
20	LUCIUS S. FULLER,	Tolland,	51	Hampton,	Insurance Agt.	mar.	Union.	City Hotel.
21	ANDREW PRENTICE,	Hebron,	46	Griswold,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	71 Buckingham st.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

CLERK.								
ERASTUS S. DAY,	Colchester,	26	Colchester,	Lawyer,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
REPORTERS.								
WM. H. GOODRICH,	Hartford,	32	Hartford,	Printer,	mar.	Rep.	20 Congress street.
WARREN H. BURR,	Hartford,	24	Hartford,	Clerk,	sing.	Union,	Hungerford Block.
WM. P. FULLER,	Hartford,	31	Durham,	Editor,	mar.	Union,	62 Main street.
MESSENGERS.								
C. E. SEARLS,	Thompson,	18	Pomfret,	Student,	sing.	Rep.	98 Trumbull street.
J. K. SHEPARD,	Norfolk,	48	Hartford,	Tanner,	mar.	Rep.	Ryder's Hotel.
DOOR-KEEPERS.								
SETH JILLSON,	Norwich,	66	Cumberland RI	Book Agent,	mar.	Union,	American House.
S J. COLEMAN,	Marlborough,	27	Marlborough,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	Asylum street.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER:

HON. CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND, OF HAMPTON.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

No. Names.	Residence.	Age	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or single.	Pol's.	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1—WM. W. EATON,	Hartford,	46	Tolland,	Lawyer,	mar.	Dem.	
2—C. M. POND,	Hartford,	25	N. York City,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	29 High street.
3—OLIVER THOMPSON,	Avon,	36	Avon,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
4—HENRY N. GALPIN,	Berlin,	42	Berlin,	Merchant.	sing.	Union,	Trumbull House.
5—ALEX. D. McLEAN,	Bloomfield,	34	Bloomfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
6—ELISHA N. WELCH,	Bristol,	54	Chatham,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	U. S. Hotel.
7—GEO. W. PRATT,	Burlington,	42	Burlington,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	141 Trumbull street.
8—SELDEN WHITE,	Canton,	54	N. Hartford,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	St. John's Hotel.
9—ALLEN A. ALDERMAN,	East Granby,	36	East Granby,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
10—WM. HANMER,	E. Hartford,	35	E Hartford,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	62 State street.
11—JOSEPH O. HURLBURT,	E. Hartford,	39	E. Hartford,	Teacher,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
12—ELI GOWDY,	E. Windsor,	65	Enfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
13—JONATHAN COLTON,	E. Windsor,	58	S Meadow, Mas	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	98 Trumbull street.
14—HARRY A. GRANT,	Enfield,	50	Georgia,	Surgeon Gen'l.	mar.	Rep.	U. S. Hotel.
15—SETH TERRY,	Enfield,	42	Enfield,	Lumber Dealer	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
16—THOS. COWLES,	Farmington,	54	Farmington,	Lawyer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
17—JOHN S. RICE,	Farmington,	47	New Haven,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Allyn House.
18—JAMES B. WILLIAMS,	Glastenbury,	45	Lebanon,	Manufacturer,	mar	Rep.	Trumbull House.
19—JOHN E. TRYON,	Glastenbury,	34	Glastenbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
20—PHILO Z. GRIFFIN,	Granby,	56	Granby.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Ryder's Hotel.
21—ROWLAND BARLOW,	Granby,	54	Granville, Mas	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Ryder's Hotel.
22—DWIGHT L. WILLIAMS,	Hartland,	52	Hartland,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
23—MYRON E. MILLER,	Hartland,	45	Hartland,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
24—G. S. PARKHURST,	Manchester,	36	Mansfield,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
25—JOSEPH KNEELAND,	Marlborough,	36	Marlborough,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	501 N. Main street.
26—MARCELLUS CLARK,	New Britain,	46	New Britain,		mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
27—NORMAN WOODRUFF,	New Britain,	72	New Britain,	Mechanic,	mar.	Un. Dem.	American Hotel.
28—CYPRIAN H. HART,	Rocky Hill,	32	Bristol,	Farmer.	mar.	Dem.	Rocky Hill.
29—GILBERT A. TAYLOR.	Simsbury,	45	Enfield,	Accountant,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
30—ALFRED B. HUMPHREY,	Simsbury,	31	Simsbury,	Mechanic,	sing.	Rep.	49 Front street.
31—AMON BRADLEY,	Southington,	52	Southington,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	United States Hotel.
32—JOHN H. HOLT,	Southington,	38	Wolcott,	R.R. Conduct'r	mar.	Dem.	Trumbull House.
33—JOHN N. ALEXANDER,	S. Windsor,	44	E. Hartford,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Clinton Hotel.
34—J. LUTHER SPENCER,	Suffield,	30	Suffield,	Tobacco Mer.	mar.	Union,	United States Hotel.
35—EDWIN P. STEVENS,	Suffield,	55	Suffield,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Ryder's Hotel.
36—BENJ. S. BISHOP,	W. Hartford,	43	W. Hartford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Ryder's Hotel.
37—JAMES SMITH,	Wethersfield,	70	Wethersfield,	Farmer.	sing.	Union,	Trumbull House.
38—LEVI S. DEMING,	Wethersfield,	46	Wethersfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	119 Trumbull street.
39—OLIVER W. THRALL,	Windsor,	33	Windsor,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
40—JOEL PALMER,	Windsor,	58	Windsor,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
41—L. B. CHAPMAN,	Windsor Locks,	40	Tolland,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	United States Hotel.

☞ Extra Session, called by His Excellency, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, commencing on December 9, at New Haven, and adjourned *sine die* December 25, 1862.

☞ Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, of the 1st District, was elected a member of Congress for two years, April 6th, 1863—majority, 338. Also, at the same time, Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH, of the 2d District—majority, 1029. Hon. AUGUSTUS BRANDAGEE, of the 3d District—majority, 2494. Hon. JOHN H. HUBBARD, of the 4th District—majority, 356.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Agge.	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or sinle.	Pol's.	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1	JAMES GALLAGHER,	New Haven,	41	Baltimore, Md.,	Tobacconist,	mar.	Dem.	U. S. Hotel.
2	THOMAS H. BOND,	New Haven,	59	Enfield,		mar.	Dem.	Allyn House.
3	ANDREW BEECHER,	Bethany,						
4	BRADLEY CHIDSEY,	Branford,	51	Branford,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
5	BENJ. A. JARVIS,	Cheshire,	50	Cheshire,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
6	CHARLES IVES,	Cheshire,	45	Wallingford,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
7	ROBERT N. BASSETT,	Derby,	41	Derby,	Manufacturer.	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
8	ALEX. W. FORBES,	East Haven,	29	New Haven,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
9	JOHN H. BARTLETT,	Guilford,	66	Guilford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	489 Main street.
10	SAML W. DUDLEY,	Guilford,	62	Guilford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	489 Main street.
11	ELIAS WARNER,	Hamden,	56	Hamden,	Mason,	mar.	Dem.	23 Asylum street.
12	BALDWIN HART,	Madison,	48	Madison,	Manufacturer,	sing.	Union,	Trumbull House.
13	DEXTER R. WRIGHT,	Meriden,	41	Windsor, Vt,	Lawyer,	mar.	Union,	U. S. Hotel.
14	HARRISON W. CROSBY,	Middlebury,	49	South E., N. Y.	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	86 Church street.
15	JOHN H. WINGFIELD,	Milford,	32	Georgia,	Merchant,	mar	Dem.	Allyn House.
16	WM. S. POND.	Milford,	51	Milford,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	Allyn House.
17	JOSIAH CULVER,	Naugatuck,	64	Naugatuck,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
18	WARCHAM W. FOOTE,	N. Branford,	63	N. Branford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Wallingford.
19	ELIZUR C. TUTTLE,	North Haven,	48	North Haven,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	No. 5 Clinton street.
20	BENJ. T. CLARK,	Orange,	49	Orange,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	85 Asylum street.
21	ROBERT WHEELER,	Oxford,	57	Southbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
22	HENRY D. RUSSELL,	Prospect,	32	Prospect,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
23	HARRIS B MUNSON,	Seymour,		Middlebury,	Lawyer,	mar.	Dem.	No. 5 Clinton street.
24	ANTHONY B. BURRITT,	Southbury,	53	Southbury,	Physician,	mar.	Dem.	5 Clinton street.
25	HENRY HULL,	Wallingford,	44	Wallingford,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
26	PHINEAS T. IVES,	Wallingford,	41	Cheshire,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Dem.	
27	E. LEAVENWORTH,	Waterbury,	45	Waterbury,		sing.	Dem.	United States Hotel.
28	HENRY A. MATHEWS,	Waterbury,	37	Goshen,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Dem.	Allyn House.
29	SETH WIARD,	Wolcott,	53	Wolcott,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	
30	WILLIAM PECK,	Woodbridge,	59	Woodbridge,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	85 Asylum street.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

1	DAVID S. RUDDOCK,	New London,	39	Massachusetts,	Editor,	mar.	Union Dem	U. S Hotel.
2	ALFRED COIT,	New London.	28	New London,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	U. S. Hotel.
3	JOHN T. ADAMS,	Norwich,	57	S. America,	Gardener,	mar.	Rep.	U. S. Hotel.
4	JOHN A. STERRY,	Norwich,	29	Norwich,	Manufacturer,	mar.	UnionDem.	Allyn House.
5	CHAS. B BALDWIN,	Bozrah,	51	Bozrah,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	64 Windsor street.
6	JONATHAN F. FELTON,	Colchester,	45	Salem, Mass.	Supt. J. R.R.	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
7	DAVID S. BIGELOW,	Colchester,	34	Westchester,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	489 Main street.
8	JOHN M. CHAPMAN,	East Lyme,	40	Montville,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	119 Trumbull street.
9	JOHN FRINK,	Franklin,	35	Franklin,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Ryder's Hotel.
10	JOSEPH LEONARD,	Griswold,	62	Griswold,	Farmer,	mar.	Union Rep.	48 Wadsworth street.
11	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	Groton,	47	Groton,	Ship master,	mar.	Union,	U S. Hotel.
12	JARED R. AVERY,	Groton,	58	Groton,	Clergyman,	mar	Rep.	69 Pleasant street.
13	NATHL. C. SAXTON,	Lebanon,	60	Colchester,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	55 Grove street.
14	S L. GRAY,	Lebanon,	49	Groton,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	55 Grove street.
15	WILLIAM FANNING,	Ledyard,	54	Preston,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Ryder's Hotel.
16	ELEAZER BUSHNELL,	Lisbon,	44	Norwich,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	15 Sheldon street.
17	JAMES S. RAYMOND,	Lyme,	35	Lyme,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	American Hotel.
18	JABEZ COMSTOCK,	Lyme,	35	E. Haddam,	Builder,	mar.	Rep.	American Hotel.
19	THOS. W. CHAMPLIN,	Montville,	45	Ledyard,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	15 Sheldon street.
20	STEPHEN A. BROWN,	N. Stonington,	29	N. Stonington,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Ryder's Hotel.
21	CHARLES STANTON,	N. Stonington,	36	N. Stonington,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Allyn House.
22	SOLOMON LUCAS,	Preston,	28	Norwich, Ct.	Lawyer,	sing.	Dem.	63 Church street.
23	CHARLES HEWITT,	Preston,	49	Preston,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	63 Church street.
24	ISRAEL MARTSON,	Old Lyme,	35	Old Lyme,	Farmer,	sing.	Union,	Allyn House.
25	HORACE R. HALL,	Stonington,	42	N. Stonington,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	71 Buckingham street.
26	GEO. E. LAMPHERE,	Stonington,	29	Stonington,	Merchant,	mar.	Union,	71 Buckingham street.
27	JAMES M. FITCH.	Salem,	54	Norwich. Ct.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	489 Main street.
28	JACOB B. BACHELDER,	Sprague,	42	Manch'r, N. H,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	Ryder's Hotel.
29	ALBERT G. DOUGLASS,	Waterford,	51	Waterford,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

No.	Names	Residence.	Age.	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or single.	Pol's.	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1	SHERWOOD STERLING,	Fairfield,	60	Bridgeport,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
2	BENJAMIN POMEROY,	Fairfield,	44	Stonington, Ct.	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
3	RUSSELL TOMLINSON,	Bridgeport,	56	Southbury,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
4	PHILO C. MERWIN,	Brookfield,	53	Brookfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
5	BURR EDMONDS,	Bethel,	48	Ridgefield,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	501 Main street.
6	WM. A. CUMMINGS,	Darien,	46	Huntington,	LateMerchant,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
7	ALFRED N. GILBERT,	Danbury,	28	Philadelphia,	Clergyman,	mar.	Rep.	63 Church street.
8	DAVID B. BOOTH,	Danbury,	39	Danbury,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
9	ISAAC P. WHEELER,	Easton,	54	Redding,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	5 Clinton street.
10	JOHN G. REYNOLDS,	Greenwich,	42	Greenwich,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	U. S. Hotel.
11	EDWARD B. HEWES,	Greenwich,	46	N. Y. City,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	U S. Hotel.
12	CHRIS. N. SHELTON,	Huntington,	67	Huntington,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	American Hotel.
13	PRESTON D PECK,	Monroe,	52	Huntington,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	87 Hudson street.
14	EBR. J. RICHARDS,	New Canaan,	47	New Canaan,	Farmer,	sing.	Union,	St John's Hotel.
15	CHAS. H. PECK,	Newtown,	36	Newtown,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
16	EDWIN CLARKE,	Newtown,	30	Newtown,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
17	WM. C. STREET,	Norwalk,	46	Norwalk,	Merchant,	mar.	Union,	Allyn House.
18	JOSEPH H. JENNINGS,	S. Norwalk,	47	Norwalk,	Printer,	mar.	Union,	97 Main street.
19	HEND'K H. WILDMAN,	New Fairfield,	33	New Fairfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
20	JOHN EDMOND,	Redding,	58	Ridgefield,	Tanner,	mar.	Union,	501 Main street.
21	DAVID H. MEDAD,	Redding,	32	Bridgeport,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	501 Main street
22	JARED N. OLMSTEAD,	Ridgefield,	43	Ridgefield,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	St. John's Hotel.
23	CHAS. SMITH, 2d.	Ridgefield,	46	Ridgefield,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	St John's Hotel.
24	SELLECK SCHOFIELD,	Stamford,	79	Stamford,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
25	JOSEPH D. WARREN,	Stamford,	53	New Canaan,	Stove Foundry	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
26	EPHRIAM HATCH,	Sherman,	65	Sherman,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
27	HENRY PLANT,	Stratford,	42	Stratford,	Merchant,	wid'r	Union,	27 Pearl street.
28	LUCIUS B. BURROUGHS,	Trumbull,	55	Trumbull,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	5 Clinton street
29	WAKEMAN GODFREY,	Weston,	58	Weston,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
30	JONATH. E. WHEELER,	Westport,	36	Southbury,	Manufacturer,	sing.	Dem-	Allyn House.
31	SAML. B. BELDEN,	Wilton,	35	Wilton,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

1	CHARLES CLARK,	Brooklyn,	54	Brooklyn,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	City Hotel.
2	JOHN A. MURPHY,	Ashford,	36	Willington,	Merchant,	mar.	Union,	14 Morgan street.
3	FARNHAM O. BENNETT,	Ashford,	29	Ashford,	Physician,	sing.	Dem.	14 Morgan street.
4	HENRY KENDALL,	Canterbury,	36	Canterbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
5	MERRITT B. WILLIAMS,	Canterbury,	53	Canterbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
6	JOHN K. UTLEY,	Chaplin,	47	Mansfield,	Boot maker,	mar.	Rep.	68 Main street.
7	CYRIL WHITAKER, Jr.,	Eastford,	34	Eastford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	1 Chesnut street.
8	C F. CLEVELAND,	Hampton,	64	Hampton,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	U. S. Hotel.
9	EDWIN H. BUGBEE,	Killingly,	42	Thompson,	Trader,	sing.	Union,	Trumbull House.
10	WM. H. CHOLLAR,	Killingly,	32	Brooklyn,	Accountant,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
11	PARDON B JOHNSON,	Pomfret,	53	R. Island,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	City Hotel.
12	GEORGE R SESSIONS,	Pomfret,	33	Pomfret, Ct.,	Farmer,	sing.	Union,	59 Windsor street.
13	DAVID GALLUP,	Plainfield,	54	Sterling,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
14	JER. M. SHEPARD,	Plainfield,	56	Plainfield,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	City Hotel.
15	LUCIAN CARPENTER,	Putnam,	51	Holland, Mass.	Cotton Spinner	mar.	Union,	97 Main street.
16	JOHN P. GAGER, Jr.,	Scotland,	44	Scotland,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	94 Hudson street.
17	ALBERT FRINK,	Sterling,	44	Plainfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Ryder's Hotel.
18	EDWARD ALDRICH,	Thompson,	54	Thompson,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
19	ISAAC SHERMAN,	Thompson,	46	Eastford, Ct.,	Shoe Manufac.	mar.	Union,	32 Chapel street.
20	CHAS. E. MAINE,	Voluntown,	36	Ledyard,	Mechanic,	mar.	Dem.	Ryder's Hotel.
21	SAML. BINGHAM,	Windham,	44	Windham,	Bank Cash.	mar.	Union,	U. S. Hotel.
22	JOSHUA B. LORD,	Windham,	54		Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	U. S. Hotel.
23	OSCAR FISHER,	Woodstock,	51	Woodstock,	Teacher,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
24	CHESTER CHILD,	Woodstock,	60	Woodstock,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.

☞ Mr. G. would take this opportunity of *thanking* Aldis A. Lovell, Esq., of New Haven, for his *promptness* and *attention*, in *gleaning* the names of members on this occasion.

☞ Mr. Goodwin would respectfully inform members and others, that they may obtain from him *Single Back Numbers* of his "Legislative Statistics," from the year 1850, down to the present time, at 10 cents per single copy, *or twelve copies for one dollar! Also, his Ten Years, late revised edition, neatly bound in one volume, at one dollar per copy!* [See Advertisement.]

N. B.—Copies already done up in wrappers for mailing, at the same price.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Age.	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or single.	Pol's.	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1	GEO. M. WOODRUFF.	Litchfield,	27	Litchfield,	Lawyer,	mar.	Dem.	City Hotel.
2	EVERITT H. WRIGHT,	Litchfield,	39	Litchfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	193 State street.
3	JESSE DUTTON,	Barkhamsted,	48	New Hartford,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
4	ASA L. DEMING,	Barkhamsted,	56	Colebrook,	Mechanic,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
5	MARVIN S. TODD,	Bethlem,	46	Warren,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	
6	SMITH R. WEEKS,	Bridgewater,	45	Greenwich	Mer. Tailor,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel,
7	HIRAM HOLCOMB,	Canaan,	65	Canaan.	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
8	FRED'K BRONSON,	North Canaan,	47	Winchester,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
9	ALBERT KELSEY,	Colebrook,	38	Wolcottville,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Ryder's Hotel.
10	GEORGE S. IVES,	Colebrook,	31	Colebrook,	Miller,	mar.	Union,	Ryder's Hotel.
11	MARCUS D. F. SMITH,	Cornwall,	42	Kent,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	St John's Hotel.
12	JOHN McMURTRY,	Cornwall,	47	Montgomery,		mar.	Union,	St. John's Hotel
13	JOSEPH WOOSTER,	Goshen,	49	Goshen,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	St. John's Hotel
14	MOSES LYMAN,	Goshen,	52	Goshen,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
15	HENRY E HINMAN,	Harwinton,	26	Harwinton,	Mechanic,	mar.	Un. Dem.	193 State street.
16	CURTIS SPERRY,	Harwinton,	54	Woodbridge,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	193 State street.
17	FRED. A. MALLORY,	Kent,	39	Warren,	Merchant,	mar	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
18	HORATIO BENTON,	Morris,	52	Litchfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
19	OLIVER P. MILLS.	New Hartford,	35	Windsor,	Farmer,	mar	Union,	Ryder's Hotel.
20	EDMUND WATSON,	New Hartford,	55	New Hartford,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	St John's Hotel.
21	ALBERT N. BALDWIN,	New Milford,	51	New Milford,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
22	GEORGE TAYLOR,	New Milford,	60	New Milford,	Physician,	wid'r	Dem.	U. S. Hotel.
23	AARON KEYES,	Norfolk,	45	Westford, Mas.	Mechanic,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.
24	JOHN A. SHEPARD,	Norfolk,	60	Hartland,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
25	GAIUS A. NORTON,	Plymouth,	46	Bristol,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	Plymouth, street.
26	EDWIN E. PRINDLE.	Roxbury,	55	Woodbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	431 Main street.
27	LEONARD RICHARDSON	Salisbury,	54	New York,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Dem.	Allyn House.
28	PETER FRISS,	Salisbury,	38	New York,	Mechanic,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
29	HARRY LOCKWOOD,	Sharon,	62	Watertown.		sing.	Union,	St. John's Hotel.
30	DAVID E. LAMBERT,	Sharon,	31	Sharon,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St John's Hotel.
31	ALONZO WHITING,	Torrington,	49	Torrington,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	St. John's Hotel.
32	HENRY G COLT,	Torrington,	30	Torrongton,	Farmer,	sing.	Union,	St John's Hetel.
33	ELIJAH HAYES,	Warren,	75	Huntington,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	431 Main street.
34	DAVID WELTON,	Watertown,	50	Waterbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	21 Hicks street,
35	SETH S. LOGAN,	Washington,	42	Washington,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Trumbull House.
36	CHAS. C. LEMMON,	Washington,	35	New Preston,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	Trumbull House.
37	JOHN J. FANNING.	Winchester,	53	Sheffield,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	St. John's Hotel.
38	ELLIOT BEARDSLEY,	Winchester,	61	Monroe,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
39	BENJ. FABRIQUE,	Woodbury,	63	Southbury,		sing.	Rep.	43 Pearl street.
40	THOS. ROOT,	Woodbury,	72	Woodbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	43 Pearl street.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1	CHAS. C. HUBBARD,	Middletown,	31	North Caro.	Lumber dealer	mar.	Dem.	U S. Hotel.
2	DAVID SAVAGE,	Middletown,	63	Middletown,		mar.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
3	JOHN W. TRYON,	Chatham,	28	Old Saybrook,	Mariner,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
4	CHAS. L. STRONG,	Chatham,	44	Franklin, N. Y.,	Farmer.	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
5	WM. D. CLARK,	Chester,	52	Haddam,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	32 Buckingham street.
6	JOHN P. JOHNSON,	Clinton,	38	Clinton,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	97 Main street.
7	JOSEPH EDWARDS,	Cromwell,	57	Middletown,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
8	EDW. P. CAMP,	Durham,	55	Durham,	Farmer,	mar.	Union,	City Hotel.
9	WM. C. IVES,	Durham,	45	Durham,	Salesman,	mar.	Union,	44 College street.
10	FRANCIS GRIFFIN,	East Haddam,	60	East Haddam,	Farmer,	sing.	Union	489 Main street.
11	WM. E. CONE,	East Haddam,	57	East Haddam,	Agent,	mar.	Rep.	489 Main street.
12	JOSEPH R. DOANE,	Essex,	63	Essex,	Mariner,	mar.	Union,	U. S. Hotel.
13	ISAAC ARNOLD,	Haddam,	47	Haddam,	Quarryman,	mar.	Dem.	U. S. Hotel.
14	CHAS. S. RUSSELL,	Haddam,	54	Haddam,	Mariner,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
15	WASH'N F. WILCOX,	Killingworth,	28	Killingworth,	Lawyer,	sing.	Dem.	U. S. Hotel.
16	HIBBERT FRANCIS.	Killingworth,	54	Killingworth,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	779 Main street.
17	RIC'D E. INGHAM,	Old Saybrook,	35	Old Saybrook,	Farmer,	sing.	Union,	97 Main street.
18	ASAPH STRONG,	Portland,	41	Portland,	Tobacco Mer.	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
19	WM DENISON,	Saybrook,	57	Saybrook,	Clergyman,	mar.	Rep	98 Church street.
20	JOHN MARVIN,	Deep River,		Lyme,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	91 Trumbull street.
21	JOHN POST,	Westbrook,	57	Westbrook,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	47 Winsor street.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Age	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or single.	Pol's.	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1	HENRY A. ASHLEY,	Tolland,	33	Tolland,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	121 Ann street.
2	NATHAN PIERSON,	Tolland,	54	Glastenbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
3	ORRIN A. LINCOLN,	Andover,	46	Columbia,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	No. 1 Chesnut street.
4	WARREN RISLEY,	Bolton,	45	Lorrain, N. Y.,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Morse Hotel, E. Hart.
5	WM. H. YEOMANS, 2d	Columbia,	27	Columbia,	Sur. and Eng.	sing.	Dem.	60 Buckingham st.
6	ALANSON WASHBURN,	Coventry,	51	Stafford,	Iron Founder,	mar.	Union,	63 Church street..
7	WM. C. HUNT,	Coventry,	58	Coventry,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	63 Church street.
8	HENRY GUNN,	Ellington,	60	Suffield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Wheeler's Hotel.
9	JOHN S. WELLES,	Hebron,	39	Hebron,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	71 Buckingham st.
10	THOS. L. BROWN,	Hebron,	58	Hebron,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	39 Pearl street.
11	THOS. RANSDALE,	Mansfield,	56	Mansfield,	Broker,	mar.	Rep.	U. S. Hotel.
12	SIMEON O. VINTON,	Mansfield,	37	Willington,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	63 Church street.
13	ROBERT PEASE,	Somers,	55	Somers.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	629 N. Main street.
14	SOLOMON FULLER, Jr.,	Somers,	46	Somers,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	629 N. Main street.
15	JASPER H. BOLTON,	Stafford,	43	Stafford,	Manufacturer,	mar.	U. Dem.	City Hotel.
16	HIRAM WIRES,	Stafford,	56	Glastenbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
17	SAML. W. MOORE,	Union,	45	Union,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	45 Walnut street.
18	AUGUSTUS MOORE,	Union.	72	Union,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	45 Walnut street.
19	STANLEY WHITE,	Vernon,	60	Andover,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
20	FRANCIS H. SHAFFER,	Willington,	41	Willington,	Glass Blower,	mar.	Rep.	63 Church street.
21	EDWARD MORRISON,	Willington,	45	Hebron,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	Windsor.

OFFICERS AND OTHERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLERKS.

H. LYNDE HARRISON,	Branford,	25	New Haven,	Lawyer,	sing.	Union,	Trumbull House.
W. T. ELMER,	Middletown,	28	Rome, N. Y.	Lawyer,	mar.	Union,	Trumbull House.

REPORTERS.

A. S. HOTCHKISS,	Hartford,	25	Middletown,	Editor,	mar.	Union,	Asylum street.
GEORGE W. HOLT,	Hartford,	28	Greenbush, NY.	Editor,	sing.	Union Dem.	106 Ann street.

STATE PRINTERS.

JAMES M. SCOFIELD,	Hartford,		E. Haddam.	Editor,	mar.	Union,	140 Trumbull street.
WILLIAM P. FULLER,	Hartford,	31	Durham,	Editor,	mar.	Union,	62 Main street.

MESSENGERS.

O. G. HOLT,	Willington,	23	Willington,		sing.	Rep.	14 Morgan street.
S. D. HILL,	Farmington,	52	Farmington,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	18 Morgan street.

DOOR KEEPERS.

NATHAN MERWIN,	Milford,	72	Milford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Hartford.
JAMES A. BALDWIN,	Fair Haven,	46	N. Branford,	Clerk,	mar.	Rep.	East Hartford.
EDWARD VAN NESS,	Simsbury,	61	New York,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.

STATE HOUSE KEEPERS.

F. P. COLTON,	Hartford,	40	Woodbury,	State H.keeper	mar.	Rep.	48 Pearl street.

AUTHOR AND COMPILER OF THIS WORK.

WILLIAM GOODWIN,	New Haven,	71	London, Eng.,	Agent, &c.	wid'r	Rep.	O. Parish, 137 State-st.

RECORD OF 1863.

Mr. Goodwin, by way of record, would state, that this printed copy makes the 14th number of "Legislative Statistics" he has circulated among the Members of the "General Assembly," since its commencement in 1850. It will also make the 14th "AUTOGRAPH BOOK," that he has *gratuitously* presented to the "Historical Society," at Hartford.

He would at the same time add, that the year 1863 commenced somewhat unfortunate with him, inasmuch, that on the 6th day of January last, while taking the "Annual School Census," for *the 23d time*, he fell *head foremost* from the *top* of some very high stairs to the bottom, by which fall, he *bruised* and *maimed* himself to such an extent, that he has *never* from that time to the present recovered from its painful effects. But, notwithstanding, he hopes to get *better*, and have the pleasure of making his *bow to many "Legislative" bodies yet to come!*

FORTUNE HUNTERS LOOK OUT!

Important News from Old England.

Great facilities for recovering Property, Forty Thousand Next of Kin and Heirs at Law Wanted.!!

The subscriber, a *thirty-one* years resident of New Haven. would state that he has lately received from his Agent in London, England, ten thousand more names in addition to the two thousand before in his possession, thus making altogether TWELVE THOUSAND—asking of "Next of Kin and Heirs at Law," to come forward and claim their legitimate rights.

Independent of the above named, the said Agent informs us that he has in his possession 30,000 others! and at the same time adds, "from the influx of Emigration to this country for 50 years back," that he has little doubt but the greater portion of the immense wealth now lying in Great Britain unclaimed, belongs to persons living in these United States; much of which might be obtained at a trifling expense, provided proper steps were taken for its recovery."

It will thus be seen that Mr. G. has great facilities, through his agent in London, for putting persons on the "right track" to recover what may be coming to them from that quarter.

Persons wishing further information, and would require ANY SINGLE name to be SEARCHED for, will please remit to him, by letter, post-paid, ONE DOLLAR; or call at his residence, No. 100 Olive st., New Haven, Conn., and there EXAMINE for themselves at the same price.

All communications answered with dispatch.

Copies of Wills, Letter of Administration, Advertisements, &c., may be obtained through the subscriber from London at reasonable rates.

In relation to WILLS, our London correspondent remarks, that "It may not be generally known that the Wills of all persons dying in either England, Scotland, Ireland, or any part of the world, whether British subjects or foreigners, having property in the British Funds, must be proved in DOCTOR'S COMMONS. London; and for the Stock of those who die intestate, Letters of Administration must be granted and searched for there."

Mr. G. would add that amid the numerous names in his London catalogue, on unclaimed Estates, stand those of Sir Charles Booth, Sir Andrew Chadwick, Hyde, Judd, Moody, Stanley, Payne, Trowbridge, Townsend, Townley, &c.

WM. GOODWIN,

No. 100 *Olive st., New Haven, Ct.*

GOODWIN'S
REVISED AND RE-PUBLISHED EDITION
OF HIS
Connecticut Annual Legislative Statistics,

Are now for sale by the Compiler, comprising a series of Ten years back, viz.: from the year 1850 to 1859, inclusive, neatly bound together in one volume, at $1 per copy.



WM. GOODWIN, *Statistician* to the Honorable Legislature of Connecticut, would most respectfully announce to the State Officers, and Members of the General Assembly, that with much *care, labor* and *expense,* he has *revised* and *re-published* the whole of the above-named "STATISTICS." He was induced so to do, in consequence of all the back numbers being out of print.

He would add, that on numerous occasions he has had *one dollar remitted* to him by post for a *single copy,* but from the circumstances above-named, he was under the *disagreeable* necessity of returning the money to the party that sent it! Hence, in order to obviate all such unpleasant difficulties for the future, he has not only *revised* and *re-printed* the whole of the ten year's edition, but has neatly *bound* them together in one volume.

Presuming that the revised edition will be found an excellent *fire-side companion* when at home, as well as a *valuable* document for *future reference,* Mr. G. trusts that he will meet with such *patronage* from Members and friends, as will enable him not only to pay the *printer, paper maker, and the book binder,* but to *put something into his pocket besides.*

☞ **Single back numbers may be had of the Compiler, at 10 Cents per copy, or $1 per doz. Also, for the present year, at the same price.**

N. B.—Copies already done up in *wrappers* for *mailing* at the same price.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

Special Session, December 9th, 1862.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
BABCOCK & SIZER, STATE PRINTERS.
1862.

MESSAGE.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

The vital interests which we have in the success of the efforts of the General Government to recover and maintain national authority over our entire territory, the importance of a watchful guardianship over the necessities and rights of our fellow citizens who have entered the military service of the United States, the possibility of a call for additional forces to augment the Federal armies, and the importance of guarding against pecuniary loss in meeting the heavy taxes imposed upon us by criminal conspirators against our rights, are considerations which have led me to convene your honorable body.

I shall call your attention only to those subjects which are pressed upon our minds by the present attitude of public affairs, and solicit such legislative action as will enable us to co-operate more efficiently with the General Government in efforts to establish the more perfect security of the property and liberties of the people—which shall result in the shame and overwhelming defeat of the enemies of our country.

There is no one subject in which the entire community feel a deeper interest than in that which relates to our volunteers. By the laws of the State, by the action of the several towns, and the efforts of patriotic citizens, a more liberal provision has been made for the pay of our soldiers, and for the support of their families, than has probably ever been given for military services rendered any government: and I am not aware of the

least disposition on the part of loyal citizens to fail to meet all pecuniary pledges or to deprive them of their just rights, as to term of service or time of payment. On the contrary, all seem to feel that what we have done or may do, will be no adequate compensation for their services. We who remain by our own firesides, will ever be debtors to those noble patriots who have patiently endured privations in the camp and sufferings in the hospital; and who, amidst the conflicts and dangers of the battle-field, have won honors for our State and entitled themselves to a nation's gratitude.

It cannot be denied, however, that great disaffection exists in the minds of a portion of the nine months militia, which has extended and now prevails to a considerable degree throughout the State, because the Executive has not decided that their term of service commenced at the time of their enlistment, instead of at the time of their acceptance into the army of the United States; and because they have not been paid from the State Treasury for the interval between one period and the other.

The claim is that when they enlisted and were sworn into the United States service, their term of nine months commenced, and yet from that date to the time of completing their regimental organization and their acceptance by the United States, they were entitled to pay from the State Treasury. They claim to have been United States troops, entitled to pay from the State. This claim sustained, would render the State liable for the services of all troops sent into the field at the call of the President, for the entire term of their service, and for such an amount as the Congress of the United States should determine to be the price for their services.

The call of the President was for the militia to serve the United States nine months, and as we had no troops ready for duty, men volunteered, asking to be organized and turned over to the United States service for that time. The very terms of enlistment imply not only nine months, but the time necessary to complete the organization—whether it should require one day, one month, or even more. It was not to be supposed that six thousand men would offer their services in-

stantaneously, so that they could be accepted the same day. They were organized in squads and companies—sworn and mustered into the United States service, but, in accordance with army regulations, and the orders of the War Department, they could not be accepted as a part of the quota of the State until the regiments should be filled to the minimum number. Under the same rules the field officers were not mustered, and the regimental organizations not complete, until six or eight weeks after the enlistment of a part of the men, when, although then containing less than the required number, at my earnest solicitation, they were accepted as a part of the quota of the State and turned over to the command of Major General Banks. Their term of service in the United States army could not commence until they were accepted, and the acceptance is an act of the General Government, and not of the Executive of this State.

The law provides that the officers and men of the volunteer militia shall receive the same pay and rations while in the service of the State, until mustered into the service of the United States, as officers and men of the same rank in the army, a provision which would seem to preclude the idea that the militia could be defrauded of their pay for any portion of time spent in service.

The law also provides payment for arms, supplies, equipments, transportation and all other expenditures necessary to prepare the army for actual service.

When the State first enlisted troops under the call of the President all these expenses were paid out of our Treasury and charged to the United States, but as the formation of the army progressed the General Government assumed more and more of the expense of organization, paying first for subsistence, then for clothing, arms and other supplies; and when the regiments, from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-first, inclusive, were formed, the War Department ordered the time of the enlistment of each man entered upon muster rolls, evidently for the purpose of paying them from that date, whenever the first monthly payment should be made.

As the privates and non-commissioned officers had received

bounties, they were not paid by the State and cheerfully waited the convenience of the General Government. The State paid those officers who had not received bounties.

In calling out the militia for nine months the War Department assumed the payment of a still larger portion of the expenses, and promised to pay not only the men from the time of enlistment, but the officers from the time they were commissioned; and agreed, if possible, to pay the five Regiments under the command of Maj. Gen. Banks before they left New York; and in case of failure, for want of time, to send a Paymaster of the Army with the expedition for that purpose.

This class of troops having received much larger bounties than any other were therefore in no greater need of their pay than those who had volunteered for a much longer period. The time for payment was not fixed by law or by agreement, and as the officers of the War Department to whom this subject was committed, were unwilling (even after a readiness on our part to make the advance had been made known to them) to intimate a desire that the State should advance payment for services rendered prior to the regimental organizations, the Executive felt that he would be unfaithful to his responsible duties as a public officer, and fail in his obligations to guard the public interests, if he ordered such payment from the State Treasury. It would have compelled the State to raise the amount by taxation or a loan, and to wait an indefinite period for the return of the sum advanced, and might also have been construed into an unwarrantable assumption of the duties of the General Government.

The Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh regiments went earlier into the field than any of the other nine months militia. The payment of their officers has been delayed by the Government longer than was anticipated. An intimation from the General Assembly that it is desirable for the State to advance their pay will cause the subject to receive early attention.

A strong desire was manifested throughout the State to have the several regiments organized in counties, or in congressional districts, or from contiguous territory, so as to meet the claims

of a social influence resulting from daily association and personal acquaintance, which tended to encourage enlistments.

The plan of organization originally contemplated six maximum regiments for nine months, but in order to meet the demands resulting from the influence to which reference has been made, was changed to the purpose of organizing seven to the minimum number.

But for this change there would have been no ground for the complaints of delay in sending them into the service, for the six regiments could have been filled to the minimum number and turned over to the Government about six weeks earlier than were the seven.

According to the records in the office of the Adjutant General the whole number of troops turned over by this State into the service of the United States under the several calls of the President, for three months, for three years and for nine months, is 28,149; the number for three months is 2,340.

Under the call for 500,000 men, for three years, no apportionment of the quota assigned this State has been received, but the number furnished is 11,615.

Under the call for 300,000 men, to serve for three years, and the call for the same number, to serve nine months, the quota assigned this State is 14,290, of which 8,490 have volunteered for three years, and 5,505 have been mustered for nine months, to which may be added ninety drafted men, detailed by the War Department on work regarded as essential. This leaves a deficiency of one hundred and ninety-seven on the quota of the State. As the requisite number was not furnished within the time limited by the President, I was ordered to complete the same by drafting from the militia, which draft took place on the tenth day of September.

Many towns had patriotically furnished their full quota, some even more than their share, and the deficiency was ordered to be filled in accordance with the provisions of law, by draft from those towns which, according to returns made to the office of the Adjutant General, had not furnished their proportion.

Twelve hundred and twelve men were returned as drafted

under that order. Of this number only seventy-six principals and one hundred and forty-two substitutes have been mustered into the service of the United States. Thirty-one principals and fifty substitutes have been in camp, and are now deserters. Six hundred and twenty-three have been exempted by Surgeons and Selectmen, thirty-four were not subjects of military duty, and ten had previously volunteered. One hundred and sixty-six were unaccounted for on the first instant. No efforts will be spared to secure their services, unless they furnish evidence of proper exemption.

A resolution of the General Assembly, approved July 10, 1862, authorized the payment of a bounty of fifty dollars to any non-commissioned officer or private who should have been enlisted between the first day of May and the twentieth day of August, or before such other time as the Governor might designate; and, having been accepted into the militia of the State, should, on the call of the President, be turned over to the service of the United States.

For the purpose of securing the benefits of this resolution to all who should volunteer in regiments then forming for three years, the time was extended to the twenty-fifth day of August.

As it is not evident that the makers of this law intended to apply its provisions to those who might enlist for a short time, it became desirable to distinguish between volunteers for three years and those for nine months; therefore, orders were given to accept none for the short term of service until after the 25th of August, although some had previously enlisted.

But it was determined by the highest judicial authority of the State that those who had enlisted on or prior to the twenty-fifth day of August, having done all in their power to comply with the requirements of the resolution, were entitled to its benefits, even if they were not accepted until after that day. The time to which the operation of the resolution was extended by the Governor having expired, its provisions were no longer applicable to other enlistments, and it was not then in his power to revive it and give it new force or life. The consequence was, that all who volunteered on or before the twenty-

fifth day of August received the bounty specified, and all who enlisted subsequent to that date, are not entitled to it by law.

There can be no difference in the merits of the two classes, as both are to render the same service. I would, therefore, recommend the adoption of a resolution which shall not only place those upon the same footing, but which shall make the same appropriation of fifty dollars for the benefit of those who volunteered before the first day of May for a much longer time, and who had even then rendered efficient service in Virginia, and North Carolina, in the Departments of the South and the Gulf, and proved themselves the honorable compeers of the boldest, bravest, and most efficient troops in the national army.

The many thousand electors now in the military service of the Government, have given full proof of their deep interest in the permanency of our institutions, and the conduct of public affairs; and instead of having forfeited any of the privileges of freemen, are entitled to your favorble consideration in preserving the free exercise of those rights. They are held by national authority in bodies much larger than the average number of electors in our towns, to the performance of important public services, which appertain to the highest liberties of every citizen, and thus held, have now no opportunity to express their preference for men who shall represent their views in the administration of the Government, or to give efficacy to their opinions respecting the policy of the State.

If, by the adoption of any wise and practical plan this privilege can be preserved, there can be no principle of justice or equity which would deprive them of a right, so cardinal in a representative government, as that of participating in the election of rulers.

Our hearts are often filled with painful anxiety by reports that our true and noble volunteers are suffering by neglect in the military hospitals. From reports received from agents, whom I have dispatched to make special enquiry, and from information received from other sources, I am led to the conviction that where hospitals have been permanently established, the General Government is doing all it can for the benefit

of so many sick and disabled; but fear, that, gathered as they are in temporary hospitals near recent camps and battle fields, they require greater care and more systematic attention than they receive.

Humanity and Christian duty require us to neglect no means to mitigate and relieve their sufferings. I would therefore suggest the appointment of a Commission, whose duty shall be to visit the camps and the hospitals where our troops are to be found, and in connection with officers of the General Government, adopt such measures, and make such expenditures for their relief, as justice to them and duty to ourselves may require.

Many soldiers are discharged from service while absent from their regiments, and are unable to obtain their descriptive lists or a settlement with the Government. Some die, and their heirs are entitled to whatever may have been due to them at the time of their decease. Others are entitled to bounties, and some will be to pensions. Few know how to obtain from the Government the money which may be due them. The amount paid by them to agents, who are justly entitled to compensation for services rendered, will, in the aggregate, be large—a large per centage on the amount finally received. To save this to the soldier and his family, I would recommend the appointment of an agent, whose office shall be made known through the State, and whose duty shall be to attend to the collection of such claims against both the State and National Governments, without charge to the soldier or his heirs, but who shall be compensated for his services from the Treasury of the State.

There are important principles recognized in the Act relating to the Militia which should not be discarded, and valuable provisions made which should not be set aside.

No one could have anticipated all the obstacles which might arise and interfere with the organization of an efficient military force, nor have made provisions necessary to guard against or to overcome them. They are discovered only by experience, and remedied only by new legislation.

The Act recognizes the principle that every man capable of

bearing arms owes military service to the State, unless his services are more important in some other position. The design is to have a part of this class always organized and ready for a sudden call into active service, and a part held in reserve.

There are now in the State only nineteen companies of Active Militia. As no returns of rank and file have recently been made, the number cannot be given, but it is probably below four hundred and fifty.

This is too small a force to rely upon, either to preserve domestic peace in a season of great excitement, or to render efficient aid to the General Government when its just authority is denied, and the enforcement of its laws obstructed.

The fact that we have thus failed to secure the objects of the law, taken in connection with a spirit of opposition and hostility to the General Government, and the contingency of another requisition by the President for troops, will not allow reflecting patriotic citizens to rest satisfied, until the General Assembly shall make such amendments and additions to our laws as will bring into life a vigorous military body, such as the exigency demands.

It is doubtful whether leaving the performance of military duty to the voluntary choice of the subject, and giving pecuniary compensation for his services, are not erroneous in principle and injurious in effect.

If the service is due it should be secured. Would not inducements, such as an allowance which would diminish taxation and save from pecuniary expense while in the performance of military obligations, and a relief from duties which might be performed by exempts, on the one hand, and just penalties on the other, render the necessary service more certain, more honorable, and more dignified.

A large number of persons who are by law exempted from military service, are only required to pay a commutation tax of one dollar, which is applied towards the military expenses of the State. It is evident that men thus exempt, who, although under equal obligations with others tc perform the military duties of the State, only pay this nominal sum, fail to bear their share of the required burden, whilst they pursue their ac-

customed avocations and earn their usual remuneration for the performance of their various duties in life.

Experience has proved that in an emergency, the work of organizing a force from the enrolled militia occupies too much time. The law requires the enrollment of able-bodied men, and provides that the organization shall be formed by volunteers or a draft from the enrollment: but there are so many avenues of escape from service through the provisions of the law, and so many ways in which public officers may neglect their duty, or improperly exercise their powers, without fear of penalty, that it is doubtful whether under its provisions, a valuable organization may not always be defeated. These evils should be remedied.

The views entertained by Selectmen, of the rules by which they should be governed in making the enrollment, have been so various as to cause a draft to raise the quota of militia, which was called for by the recent order, to bear unequally upon the towns. Exemptions have also been much more numerous in certain sections than in others, so that in some towns the entire enrollment remaining is not sufficient to supply the quota already assigned them. In others, a very large proportion of those already drafted, have been exempted, and when the towns have been called upon to make up the deficiency, the officers have given assurance that it was impossible to draft men more able-bodied than those who had been returned as drafted and exempted.

A new enrollment should therefore be ordered, and the principles upon which it shall be made, as clearly as possible defined.

Serious embarrassment to the service has arisen from the dependence of officers for promotion upon the choice of their men. This has encouraged insubordination in the ranks, and injured the discipline of the troops. To avoid these evils, I have instructed the commanders of the several corps of volunteers, which have entered the service, to nominate persons to fill vacancies occurring in line offices, and to have their nominations based both upon rank and merit. The adoption of some rule which shall remedy these grievances, and which

can be legally applied to promotions in the militia after they leave the State, will add materially to their efficiency.

A majority of a committee of competent naval officers and engineers, appointed to examine a number of localities for a new Navy Yard for the General Government, have made a report favorable to New London, as possessing the greatest advantages for such a station. It may be well to take such action as will indicate the interest which our citizens feel in the establishment of such a depot within our own borders, and to co-operate with the General Government in measures necessary to secure the object.

The funded debt of the State is $2,000,000, and the 1st instant the unfunded debt amounted to.....$1,212,800

Without new appropriations, the following are the estimated necessities of the Treasury Department to the 31st March, 1863:

For bounties to families of volunteers	358,333
For the Paymaster-General's Department	250,000
For the Quartermaster-General's Department	100,000
For interest on bonds January 1, 1863	60,000
	$1,981,133

The estimated receipts are:

From State and Commutation Tax	$516,131
From Taxes on Savings Banks	59,000
From Bank Dividends	16,919
Balance on hand	50,530
	$642.580
Deficiency	$1,338.553

The account of the State against the General Government, placed in the hands of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department in March last, has not yet been adjusted.

I am not aware of any objections to the claim existing in the minds of any government officer which prevents or delays its approval.

A public act, approved July 10, 1862, directs that all bonds which may hereafter be issued by this State, under the provis-

ions of certain acts named therein, shall be made payable at the end of twenty years from the date thereof, with the privilege on the part of the State, at any time after five years from said date, of paying the whole, or such proportional parts of said principal sum as the Legislature may from time to time direct. Whatever advantages or disadvantages might result to the holders of the bonds by their payment before maturity, would, under the provisions of the law, be shared by all the holders, but the embarrassments of paying a per centage upon the bonds at different periods would require an endorsement upon each bond and on each coupon, or the issuing of new bonds as substitutes for that portion of the old which would remain uncancelled. This course would be full of perplexity, both to the State and to the bondholder, and might be found altogether impracticable. Bonds issued in accordance with the act would sell for little, if any, more than if the time of payment had been fixed at five years, but if the time had been extended to a definite and still longer period, they would now command a much higher premium. I would, therefore, suggest such a modification of the law as will enable the State to issue its bonds in a form more satisfactory to purchasers, and on terms more for her pecuniary interests.

Many towns have made liberal appropriations for the purpose of encouraging the enlistment of volunteers, and it may be a public benefit to authorize them to issue bonds for any indebtedness incurred under the law giving that authority.

The questions which I have submitted for your consideration arise from the continuance of armed hostility against lawful authority, upon the preservation of which depends the free exercise of our dearest rights.

The rebellion seeks to subvert a constitutional government, and, if successful, all rights and privileges guaranteed by that government will be held in fearful uncertainty, or lost to this generation.

This rebellion has rendered necessary an active military force; has involved the State in a heavy debt, and entailed upon the people burdens of taxation hitherto unknown in a popular government; has sent our sick to public hospitals

calling for our sympathy and our care; has taken from many a family the defender of the wife and the support of the children, imposing upon the public the duty of providing for their necessities.

It is this rebellion which has separated our loved ones from our family circles, called our sons and our brothers to the field of conflict, and buried in many a new made grave objects around which cluster fraternal love, and high hopes of parental affection.

We see and feel the bitter fruits of this accursed rebellion in the heavy taxes we bear, the broken hearts we try to heal, the desolate homes we witness; and in the fearful anticipation of still heavier calamities which will result from the conflict of contending armies.

If, by our sympathy with the rebels, our desire for present peace, our refusal to put forth all our energies and meet the high responsibilities imposed upon us by the providence of God, we suffer this rebellion to succeed in destroying the American Union, we may expect the same spirit, which has engendered this hatred to our institutions, will demand and obtain a humiliating compromise of our rights, and make more oppressive encroachments upon our liberties, until the evils we now suffer, the sorrows we now feel, the burdens we now bear, will be as the little finger of a benevolent government, compared with the thick loins of tyranny and oppression.

Guided by a sense of justice, by our convictions of right, and by the light of history, let us give our energies to the work of suppressing this rebellion, press on in the path of duty, and humbly trust in Him who holds the destinies of nations in His own counsels, to work out the salvation of our beloved country.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

New Haven, December 9th, 1862.

MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM,

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF COL. H. H. OSGOOD,

GIVING THE NUMBER OF

DRAFTED MEN IN THE STATE,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

December 10th, 1862.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
BABCOCK & SIZER, STATE PRINTERS.

1862.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

Executive Department,

New Haven, Dec. 10th, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

On the 27th day of October, I detailed Col. H. H. Osgood, a member of my Staff, on special service, and directed him to make an enrollment of the men who were drafted from the enrolled militia, for the purpose of being turned over to the service of the United States, and to designate on the enrollment those who had been exempted by the County Surgeons, by Post Surgeons, and by Selectmen; those who had been in camp and deserted; those who had furnished substitutes; designating those who had deserted, together with all information necessary to account for each man; and have the honor of presenting his report.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Norwich, 1st December, 1862.

To His Excellency, William A. Buckingham, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Sir: In compliance with your order, dated October 27, 1862, I herewith transmit to you a report of the drafted men, as reported by the Selectmen to the Military Posts, which I have endeavored to make as correct as possible, although some errors may have been inadvertently committed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate returns.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH H. OSGOOD,
Aid-de-Camp.

REPORT.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD.

Charles Vabbart,	Exempted by Post Surgeon.	
Mason C. Arms,	"	"
Richard M. Arnold,	"	"
Byron D. Adams,	"	"
Thomas Brown,	"	"
John F. Brown,	"	"
George N. Booth,	"	"
George R. Bartlett,	"	"
James Broadhurst,	"	"
J. Barnes,	"	"
James Blackman,	"	"
Charles Coburn,	"	"
George R. Crane,	"	"
Robert Carter,	"	"
John W. Cook,	"	"
William A. Corey,	"	"
James O. Chapman,	"	"
John B. Crowell,	"	"
Thomas J. Chadwick,	"	"
H. W. Danlon,	"	"
James B. Dunham,	"	"
Norris Davis,	"	"
George W. Francis,	"	"
E. T. Fuller,	"	"
David Hull, 2d,	"	"
Edward L. Howland,	"	"
Casper Knuzer,	"	"

Horatio F. Langdon,	Exempted by Post Surgeon.		
John Lawrence,	"	"	
Charles P. Loomis	"	"	
R. R. Lewis,	"	"	
William I. Lyon,	"	"	
Henry Lester, Jr.,	"	"	
John McCarty,	"	"	
George H. Mellen,	"	"	
John H. Murphy,	"	"	
Frederick H. Newton,	"	"	
Qeorge B. Nichols,	"	"	
John O'Donnough,	"	"	
William I. Pease,	"	"	
Michael Powers,	"	"	
I. Pitt Palmer,		"	
Sherwood B. Ransom,	"	"	
James Riley,	"	"	
Robert T. Shelton,	"	"	
James S. Schott,	"	"	
Noah A. Smith,	"	"	
Peter Sunderland,	"	"	
Ezra B. Sanger,	"	"	
Thomas Trainor,	"	"	
Charles H. Atkinson,	Exempted by Certificate	County	Surgeon.
Matthew Ahern,	"	"	"
Watson E. Adams,	"	"	"
Peter Amemeun,	"	"	"
James Butler,	"	"	"
William H. Bliss,	"	"	"
William Bebee,	"	"	"
Bradford Buckland,	"	"	"
James Baldwin,	"	"	"
Charles H. Bolles,	"	"	"
Alvin H. Bill,	"	"	"
Charles Blair,	"	"	"
Sylvester P. Burt,	"	"	"
William Boot,	"	"	"
James Boyd,	"	"	"
Phillip Brady,	"	"	"
R. T. Barber,	"	"	"

Francis A. Bliss,	Exempted by Certificate	County	Surgeon.
Michael Berry,	"	"	"
George O'Conners,	"	"	"
Owen Conners,	"	"	"
Patrick O'Conner,	"	"	"
David B. Campbell,	"	"	"
Henry Champion,	"	"	"
Patrick Conway,	"	"	"
Samuel Case,	"	"	"
Thomas Campbell,	"	"	"
John Caston,	"	"	"
John Claffy,	"	"	"
Franklin Chamberlin,	"	"	"
Patrick Chancy,	"	"	"
Hugh Cuman,	"	"	"
John Callahan,	"	"	"
Patrick Conran,	"	"	"
Michael Clafferty,	"	"	"
Henry H. Cornwall,	"	"	"
Thomas Childs,	"	"	"
Lewis Cone,		"	"
John Clark,	"	"	"
John W. Clapp,	"	"	"
Daniel Cuff,	"	"	"
John Cunis,	"	"	"
James O. Day,	"	"	"
Michael Darley,	"	"	"
Johnson S. Dorr,	"	"	"
Peter Doyle,	"	"	"
Thomas Delliber,	"	"	"
John Doyle,	"	"	"
Charles B. Davis,		"	"
John Donney,	"	"	"
Frank Daynan,	"	"	"
William Darkill,	"	"	"
John Dougherty,	"	"	"
William Evans,	"	"	"
Henry Evans,	"	"	"
Michael Finnegan,	"	"	"
Timothy Folley,	"	"	"
Charles G. Foster,	"	"	"

Dennis Farrell,	Exempted by Certificate	County	Surgeon.
John Fenn,	"	"	"
Ralph R. Foster,	"	"	"
Winslow A. Goodhue,	"	"	"
John Goodhue,	"	"	"
Heman Gerber,	"	"	"
James A. House,	"	"	"
Henry Holt,	"	"	"
Frederick Hill,	"	"	"
Francis Huntly,	"	"	"
Michael Higgins,	"	"	"
John H. W. Heshie,	"	"	"
John Hundreker,	"	"	"
Henry S. Holt,	"	"	"
Moses Hurtstall,	"	"	"
Samuel A. Jones,	"	"	"
William A. Jones,	"	"	"
Charles G. Jones,	"	"	"
William Johnson,	"	"	"
Edward P. Johnson,	"	"	"
George Keelly,	"	"	"
John King,	"	"	"
John Kellohan,	"	"	"
Bruno King,	"	"	"
William Kinney,	"	"	"
Michael Kane,	"	"	"
Thomas T. Keegan,	"	"	"
Michael Kelley,	"	"	"
Thomas Kenyon,	"	"	"
Owen H. Lucas,	"	"	"
Thomas Lucas,	"	"	"
Henry Lawton,	"	"	"
George S. Lincoln,	"	"	"
Patrick Mahoney,	"	"	"
Martin Moore,	"	"	"
Andrew Marsh,	"	"	"
Timothy McCarty,	"	"	"
Alfred F. Marsh,	"	"	"
Jerome Mather,	"	"	"
William McCabe,	"	"	"
Patrick McCurnay,	"	"	"

William Meredith,	Exempted by Certificate	County	Surgeon.
James Mooney,	"	"	"
Samuel R. McNary,	"	"	"
John McClary,	"	"	"
John Nicholson,	"	"	"
Hiram B. Newton,	"	"	"
Phillip McPhillips,	"	"	"
Leopold Pahlke,	"	"	"
Dennis Payne,	"	"	"
Henry A. Phelps,	"	"	"
Augustus B. Parker,	"	"	"
I. Henry Pynchon,	"	"	"
Henry Reisden,	"	"	"
Francis Rafferty,	"	"	"
Isaac C. Raffan,	"	"	"
George W. Speath,	"	"	"
Michael O'Sullivan,	"	"	"
Edward Spencer,	"	"	"
Samuel Sellar,	"	"	"
George Story,	"	"	"
Edward P. Smith,	"	"	"
John Scott,	"	"	"
Charles Stone,	"	"	"
Henry P. Seymour,	"	"	"
I. I. Shephard,	"	"	"
William Simons,	"	"	"
Daniel Sullivan,	"	"	"
Thomas Trainer,	"	"	"
John Tollis,	"	"	"
Augustus Tunck,	"	"	"
Nehemiah H. Tucke,	"	"	"
John Tookey,	"	"	"
William Talbot,	"	"	"
Albert B. Wilcox, Jr.,	"	"	"
Samuel Wright,	"	"	"
Amos Whitney,	"	"	"
Americus Wilbraham,	"	"	"
Elizer W. Williams,	"	"	"
Stephen H. Waites,	"	"	"
William H. Watrous,	"	"	"
James Wilson,	"	"	"

Newell Adams,	Detached by Sec'y of	War,	Colt's Factory.
James Boyd	"	"	"
Charles A. Callender,	"	"	"
Henry A. Chamberlin,	"	"	"
Elbridge Dunnells,	"	"	"
John Doolan,	"	"	"
Joseph Elbs,	"	"	"
John Eagan, Jr.	"	"	"
Franklin A. Flagg,		"	"
John Fox,	"	"	"
Thomas Fox, 2d,	"	"	"
Daniel Flinn,	"	"	"
Mervin B. Goodale,	"	"	"
Lewis S. Gilbert,	"	"	"
Franklin Dewey,	"	"	"
Charles B. Hatch,	"	"	"
Henry M. Jacobs,	"	"	"
Charles H. Kerk,	"	"	"
John C. Lathrop,	"	"	"
George W. Manning,	"	"	"
Richard McRohan,	"	"	"
John McCarty,	"	"	"
Thomas O'Brian,	"	"	"
James O'Brian,	"	"	"
Lyman Pearson,	"	"	"
George W. Parker,	"	"	"
Frank I. Rabbeth,	"	"	"
Charles W. Stewart,	"	"	"
Albert Sturdevant,	"	"	"
Richard Smith,	"	"	"
Lemuel L. Spillman,	"	"	"
William Sterrill,	"	"	"
Gaines Sanches,	"	"	"
Albert Thurston,	"	"	"
Edward S. Whitney,	"	"	"
John E. Atkinson,	"	"	Woodruff & Beach.
James Bevans,	"	"	"
James Cartmill,	"	"	"
Horace W. Clough,	"	"	"
Edward Dawson,	"	"	"

William H. Hoffman,	Detached by Sec'y of War,		Woodruff & Beach.
Frank Tiffany,	"	"	"
Hezekiah Bunce, Jr.	"	"	Phœnix In. Works.
S. U. Cudsworth,	"	"	"
Patrick Diblin,	"	"	"
William Elliot,	"	"	"
James H. Mitchell,	"	"	"
Henry H. Smith,	"	"	"
John Atkinson,	"	"	Sharp's Factory.
Fidel Bubser,	"	"	"
William Darley,	"	"	"
George H. Flint,	"	"	"
Lewis M. French,	"	"	"
James N. Gilbert,	"	"	"
Frederick A. Johnson,	"	"	"
Henry Lawton,	"	"	"
William Marshall,	"	"	"
James A. Partridge,	"	"	"
Henry Richmond,	"	"	"
Thomas M. Sherrill,	"	"	"
George Walkerson, Jr.	"	"	"
Robert C. Young,	"	"	"
George W. Yale,	"	"	"
George Barron,			Twenty-fifth Reg't.
John M. Clemmons,			" "
Patrick H. Duane,			" "
James M. Goodrich,			" "
Charles Kearn,			" "
Osborne Smith,			" "
Christopher Nichols,			Twenty-second Reg't.
Walton Wheaton,			" "
Dwight M. Ensworth,			Enlisted.
James Linch,			"
Charles K. Lyman,			"
John Leonard,			"
Patrick McNary,		Enlisted,	Twenty-fourth Reg't.
Thomas Moran,		"	"
James Smith,		Enlisted,	Sixteenth Reg't.
Lawrence M. Foster,		"	"
Franklin D. Adam,	John Dolan,	Sub.,	Twenty-second Reg't.

Emanuel Altman,	Joseph Cohn,	Sub.,	Twenty-second Reg't.
James S. Baisdon,	William Eggus,	"	"
Leveritt Brainard,	Michael Kelley,	"	"
Jason L. Burr,	William G. King,	"	"
Cyrus C. Clapp,	Edwin L. Judson,	"	"
DeWitt C. Cornish,	George Wilson,	"	"
George Cook, Jr.	Charles D. Turner,	"	"
Leonard C. Dickinson,	David C. Penhallow,	"	"
Henry L. Fuller,	William H. Sisson,	"	"
Joseph P. Fitts,	Oliver H. Bryant,	"	"
Frank W. P. Grover,	William Forr,	"	"
George W. Hubbard,	James McGill,	"	"
A. C. Huntington,	R. D. Craig,	"	"
Horace W. Hill,	Cornelius A. Tooney,	"	"
John Hills,	George R. Dutton,	"	"
Hamilton S. Jennings,	David S. Phippeny,	"	"
Julius A. Kellogg,	Emery Coleman,	"	"
Ebenezer N. Kellogg,	Nathan S. Geer,	"	"
George Lee,	Charles C. Munsell,	"	"
Jesse H. Lord,	G. W. Calhoun,	"	"
Frederick P. Lincoln,	John A. Fitch,	"	"
Thomas Murray,	James Daniels,	"	"
John C. McMannus,	Charles Walzer,	"	"
Samuel T. Millard,	Sandford Palmer,	"	"
Michael Needham,	George W. Brooks,	"	"
Charles Pope,	Cornelius Kief,	"	"
George Wells,	M. R. Quackenbush,	"	"
Theodore Rennings,	John Hendrick,	"	"
George A. Sollay,	James Higgins,	"	"
George Shattuck,	Riley Dunbar,	"	"
George N. Staples,	Thomas I. Lawton,	"	"
James O. Smith, Jr.	Robert H. Vosburg,	"	"
George Talcott,	George S. Brooks,	"	"
Andrew C. Wadsworth,	T. B. Cannon,	"	"
John H. W. Wenk,	Albert Trendt,	"	"
James H. Waterman,	Samuel Tryon,	"	"
Richard White,	Thomas Snooks,	"	"
Lewis Zacker,	Joseph Brady,	"	"
George W. Davis,	Horatio Driggs,	Sub.,	Twenty-fifth Reg't.
Daniel W. Gaffey,	John Brandly,	"	"

John T. Richards,	Charles Gray,	Sub.,	Twenty-fifth Reg't.
William A. Spencer,	John Williams,	"	"
Isaac B. Sanderson,	Sumner Convers,	"	"
Charles Shulter,	I. Williams,	"	"
Robert Terrett,	James Harvey,	"	"
Albert F. Waterhouse,	Horace A. Thompson,	"	"
Calvin I. White,	James McConly,	"	"
Dudley Wright,	Patrick Duffey,	"	"
Valentine W. Whiting,	Albert Cady,	"	"
Samuel Bonner,	Franklin Bartlett,	"	"
Franklin Fenton,	William Anderson,	"	"
Bonnell F. Blodget,	Oliver Easton, Jr.	"	"
Francis Conley,	Thomas Newhall,	"	"
Miles W. Grover,	William Wilson,	"	"
William W. Havens,	Milton D. Thompson,	"	"
Lee Ingraham,	William Nelson,	"	"
Patrick Murphy,	Samuel R. Gilbert,	"	"
Charles A. Pitkin,	Edward Donahoe,	"	"
Herman Sudenburg,	Lewis Schurts,	"	"
William Wander,	Fred Stole,	"	"
Patrick Halan,			Deserted.
Rufus A. Leath,			"
Barnard Logan,	Daniel Riley,	Sub.,	Deserted.
John McDurmott,	William Kelly,		"
Plummer F. Smith,	William Wilson,		"
James E Bowers,		Have not Reported.	
James T. Baker,		"	"
Norman Beckwith,		"	"
George Briggs,		"	"
Henry E. Billings,		"	"
—— Bibbin, (70 Ferry st.)		"	"
Horace Brown,		"	"
John Carl,		"	"
John Conners,		"	"
Patrick Coughlin,		"	"
John Clark,		"	"
Francis Cunningham,		"	"
John Donnally,		"	"
Michael Downes,		"	"
Andrew Duffey,		"	"

Peter Dellaney,	Have not Reported.
James W. Dart,	" "
James Duffey,	" "
Daniel Devanney,	" "
Hiram Falling,	" "
Patrick Flannegan,	" "
Daniel F. Folley,	" "
John Fish,	" "
Michael Gleason,	" "
Daniel Gummell,	" "
Thomas Hurlbert,	" "
Henry Hudson,	" "
John Henry,	" "
Francis Hill,	" "
Lauken Hagan,	" "
James Johnson,	" "
Wilbert W. Johnson,	" "
John Karney,	" "
Michael Kelly,	" "
Patrick Kerner,	" "
John Kennady,	" "
James Ledwith,	" "
Charles Lamb,	" "
Patrick Larty,	" "
John Leech,	" "
Geo. A. Loomis,	" "
William Long,	" "
Adam L. Longhurst,	" "
Philander Leek,	" "
Francis Lucas,	" "
John McLaughlin,	" "
—— McCune, (90 Commerce st.)	" "
John Mynany,	" "
William Mitter,	" "
Peter Millerick,	" "
Charles Newmark,	" "
Edward Nally,	" "
James O'Bouke,	" "
—— O'Mitchell, (45 Church st.)	" "
Michael O'Conner,	" "

John Pagram,	Have not Reported.
William R. Price	" "
Abraham Risley	" "
John Rubuer,	" "
Godfrey Sparks,	" "
Robert Spear,	" "
James P. Snow,	" "
Albert F. Squire,	" "
Jeremiah Sullivan,	" "
Charles B. Seymour,	" "
Lucian S. Thomas,	" "
Patrick Tuney,	" "
Otis Whitcomb,	" "
John D. Wise,	" "
George W. Williams,	" "
Lucian F. Wadsworth,	" "
Alfred Yeomans,	" "
Christopher Young,	" "
Richard McCrone,	" "
Robert Meyers,	" "
Amos Miller,	" "
John H. Murphey,	Enlisted in Pennsylvania.
Phillip Pennington,	" Worcester.
John O'Brian,	" "
George Wicks,	" "
John Ryon, 2d,	Run from the Country.
James Secery,	" "
Andrew Wealch,	" "
John Wealch,	" "
Thomas Marron,	Enlisted in the Navy.
William V. Thompson,	" "

BURLINGTON.

Andrew Hadsden,	Exempt by Post Surgeon.
Charles H. Mathews,	" "
Charles Stone,	Certificate County Surgeon.
John Hays,	Not reported.
Vincing Vering,	"
John Mulcony,	"
Lyman Bunnell,	"

SOUTHINGTON.

Samuel Hubbard,			Rejected by Post Surgeon.	
Dennis Webster,			"	"
Richard R. Frisbee,			"	"
Patrick Miller,			Surgeon General.	
Thomas Gill,			"	"
John Dangan,			"	"
Thomas Martin,			Not Reported.	
Halsey Norton,			Twenty-second Regiment.	
Patrick Bardy,			"	"
Charles Stow,			"	"
Samuel A. Moss,	J. Brown,	Substitute,	"	"
Caleb A. Savage,	Frederick C. Neal,	"	"	"
Truman Dunham,	G. A. Cafee,	"	"	"

SOUTH WINDSOR.

John M. Nevins,			Certificate County Surgeon.	
George Heys,			"	"
Ruel Watson,			"	"
Alva Alexander, Jr.			"	"
Frederick A. King.			"	"
Charles W. Hosmer,			"	"
James Calahan,			"	"
Samuel O. Belcher,			"	"
Edward Loomis,			"	"
Patrick Gill,			Rejected, Post Surgeon.	
Charles Standt,			"	"
Edward F. Rockwell,			"	"
Frederick W. Barber,			"	"
James B. Pelton,			"	"
Christopher McNare,			Not Reported.	
Gilbert Thomas,			"	
Alonzo E. Woodworth,			"	
James Roach,			"	
Francis Tuttle,	Barnard Gohring,	Sub.,	Twenty-second Regiment.	
Francis Jones,	Barret N. Birge,	"	"	"
Julius C. Lord,	G. W. Calhoun,	"	"	"
John P. Jones. Jr.,	Luke H. Burr,	"	"	"
Walter Newbury,	Henry Erving,	"	"	"
Julius A. Clapp,	James Smith,		"	"

Oliver S. Jones,	Daniel Donahue,	Sub., Twenty-second Regiment.
Henry R. Burnham,	Mathew Gauch,	" " "
Francis H. Granger,	Timothy O'Connell,	" " "

GRANBY.

Orvill Griffin,		Certificate, County Surgeon.
Henry G. Holcomb,		" " "
Charles C. Allen,		" " "
Washburn Edgerton,		" " "
Wilber M. Day,		" " "
Lyman Beeman,	Stephen S. Roberts	Sub., Twenty-second Regt.
Amherst Holcomb,	George Coult,	" " "
Howard Wilcox,	Henry Robertson,	Deserted.
Charles Wilcox,		Twenty-fifth Regiment.

HARTFORD COUNTY DRAFT.

	Number Drafted.	Exempted by			Detailed by Secretary War.	Not Reported.	Principals Mustered in.	Substitutes Mustered in.	Principals Deserted.	Substitutes Deserted.	Surgeon General.	Principals Enlisted.
		County Surgeon.	Post Surgeon.	Selectmen.								
Hartford,.....	421	140	50		63	86	8	61	2	3		8
Burlington,.....	7	1	2			4						
Southington,....	13		3			1	3	3			3	
South Windsor,..	21	9	5			4		9				
Granby,.....	9	5					1	2		1		
	477	155	60		63	95	12	75	2	4	3	8

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

BETHANY.

William C. Hall,	Exempted by Certificate County Surgeon.
John Roake,	" " "
Henry W. Perkins,	" " "
Henry W. Brown,	" " "
George Hotchkiss,	" " "
Charles Thomas,	" " "
Henry Lounsbury,	" " "
Joseph L. Bradley,	" " "
George W. Woodward,	" " "
James W. Holmes,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Joseph B. Todd,	" "
Wales H. French,	" "
Clarke Ayde,	" "
Lewis D. Lounsbury,	Claims he ought not to be enrolled in Bethany
Stiles Clark,	Cut his leg and could not come.
William Pollock,	Left town September 9th.
William Tinker,	Did not appear.
Spencer D. Doolittle,	"
Andrew J. Doolittle.	
James Ennis.	
William H. Bearce,	27th Regiment, mustered in.

CHESHIRE.

Edward D. Gregory,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Joseph P. Moss,	" "
Joseph C. Terrill,	" "
Adolphos Doolittle,	" "
Hiram A. Andrews,	" "
Elton E. Doolittle,	" "
William Hall,	" "
Orrin Smith,	" "
Henry D. Bristol,	" "

The names of ten were not reported to the Post by Selectmen. They had certificates of County Surgeon.

Ralph M. Guilford,	Frank W. Barnes, Substitute, 23d Regiment.
Julius Morse,	James Branan, " "

William B. Brooks,	Burdell E. Cowles,	Substitute,	23d Regiment.
Chancey R. Price,		Mustered in 22d	"
Samuel A. Ives.			
Jerry O'Shae.			

DERBY.

Jabez Fuller,	Exempted by Certificate	County	Surgeon.
Nathan Baldwin,	"	"	"
Bradley Beers,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.		
Michael Ford,	"		"
John Prunnell,	"		"
David R. Cook,	"		"
Thomas Conlan,	"		"
Preston Hinman,	"		"
Peter Shelback,	"		"
William Tansey,	"		"
Nathan Platt,	"		"
Charles Shaffer,	"		"
Daniel Dunnivan,	"		"
Mathew Quigley,	"		"
John Prague,	Never appeared.		
William Quigley,	"		
Andrew Gardner,	Cannot be found.		
Edwin Beardsley,	Joseph Brodie,	Substitute,	23d Regiment.
Charles A. Sprague,	John Dean,	"	Deserted.
Josiah C. Pratt,	Charles Grant,	"	"
Henry Somers,	John McCormick,	"	"
Edwin Hallock,	William Henry,	"	"
William Johnson,	23d Regiment.		
Charles M. Furgurson,	"		
John Hanley,	Deserted.		
William Guilford,	"		
James Raynolds,	"		
John O'Donnell.			
Henry Moran.			
Ira E. Stewart.			

GUILFORD.

Daniel W. Hubbard,	Exempted by Certificate	County	Surgeon.
George W. Hotchkiss,	"	"	"
Beverley Monroe,	"	"	"

Elisha Hart,	Exempted by Certificate		County Surgeon.
Henry Cook,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.		
Judson Leete,	"		"
S. D. Munger,	"		"
Charles E. Crittenden,	"		"
George W. Benton,	"		"
Lucien Beers,	"		"
Leverett C. Stone,	Justice of the Peace		
Horace Fowler,	Discharged by Major-General Russell.		
Henry L. Chittenden,	Geo. Sterling,	Substitute,	deserted.
William E. Wilder,			"
George Hill, 2d,			"
Silas W. Fowler,			"
Alfred N. Lane,			"
Andrew Jackson,	Dennis Conway,	Substitute, 23d Regiment.	
Alva G. Brewer,	Albor L. Bradley,	"	"
Samuel H. Crittenden,	Thomas Morigham,	"	"
James D. Goldsmith,	Lewis D. Jordan,	"	"
George Crittenden, Jr.			
William Johnson,			"
John U. Leete,			"
Henry G. Judd,			"
George M. Blake,			"

HAMDEN.

David Curtis,	Exempted by Certificate		County Surgeon.
Ellsworth Davis,	"	"	"
Butler B. Warren,	"	"	"
Henry Mix,	"	"	"
George N. Gorham,	"	"	"
George Gunn,	"	"	"
John E. Andrews,	"	"	"
Charles Dickermann,	"	"	"
Jesse Jacob,	"	"	"
Nieland Gorham,	"	"	"
Horace Atwater,	"	"	"
Chauncey Warner,	"	"	"
Frederick Jacobs,	"	"	"
William H. Russell,	"	"	"
Michael Hayden,	"	"	"

Stephen Simpson,	Exempted by Certificate		County Surgeon.
Joseph Challeston,	"	"	"
William A. Thomas,	"	"	"
James Mix,	"	"	"
James Bassett,	"	"	"
Frederick Andrews,	"	"	"
George Downes,	"	"	"
Joseph A. Hill,	"	"	"
Andrew Haggerty,	"	"	"
Henry Leek,	"	"	"
Orrin Munson,	"	"	"
Anson E. Warner,	"	"	"
Joseph H. Leek,	"	"	"
Robert Bassett,	"	"	"
Charles Reed,	"	"	"
Edwin A. Derrick,	"	"	"
Cornelius Warner,	"	"	"
James Warner,	"	"	"
Dudley Warner,	"	"	"
David Hubbell,	"	"	"
Dallas G. Benham,	"	"	"
Sidney J. Benham,	"	"	"
George Passett,	"	"	"
Alphonso Johnson,	"	"	"
Benton Dickerman,	"	"	"
Eneas Warner,	"	"	"
Charles Peck,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.	
Lorenzo Peck,		"	"
Francis Munson,		"	"
Richard Conner,		Exempted by Selectmen.	
Chauncey L. Roberts,		"	"
Watson Perkins,		"	"
Thomas McCune,		"	"
Cornelius D. Leek,	Detailed to Whitneyville by Sec'y War.		
Henry A. Twitchell,	"	"	"
Silas C. Lewis,	"	"	"
Daniel T. Warner,	"	"	"
Hobart Warner,	"	"	"
William P. Allen,	"	"	"
James C. Beardsley,	"	"	"

Harvey Rugg,	Detailed to Whitneyville by Sec'y War.		
Edwin A. Anthony,	"	"	"
Hosea D. Button,	"	"	"
William H. Woodbury,	"	"	"
Jeremiah Howarth,			Not Reported.
Patrick Maley,			"
Peter Ginty,			"
Judson Bassett,			"
Arthur Taylor,			"
Alven Edes,			"
Edward Welsh,			"
Henry M. Allen,			"
Dennis Doolittle,			"
John Hubbel,			Deserted.
Birdsey A. Bradley,			"
Theodore Hubbell,			"
Dwight Gorham,	Thomas Martin,	Substitute,	deserted.
Silas H. Andrews,	James M. Williams,	"	
Spencer B. Webb,			
Thomas Cannon,	Enlisted in Emmet Guard, New Haven.		

MILFORD.

George W. Clark,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.	
Lawrence Healey,	"	"
Howard B. Platt,	"	"
Geo. M. Kingsley,	"	"
George Clark,	"	"
Charles B. Bassett,	"	"
Henry C. Miles,	"	"
Mark J. Davidson,	"	"
Miles B. Plumb,	"	"
James A. Smith,	"	"
David T. Plumb,	"	"
Robert Ragee,	"	"
Geo. B. Wheeler,	"	"
Henry Mallery,	"	"
Nathaniel Herbert,	"	"
Joseph W. Adams,	"	"
Thaddeus B. Merwin,	"	"
Charles Davidson, Jr.,	"	"

Charles Tuttle,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Mark Mallett,		" "
Thomas S. Lewis,		" "
David E. Baldwin,		" "
Samuel Sanford,		" "
Henry S. Davidson,		" "
Lucius Smith,		" "
George H. Beard,		" "
William H. Augur,		" "
Edward B. Mallory,		" "
David N. Clark,		" "
John N. Wheeler,		" "
Calvin Beard,		Enlisted from Derby.
Harris C. Hyatt,		Enrolled in Newtown.
Samuel A. Miles,		Not a resident of the State.
Oliver B. Clark,		In Cuba before Draft.
Thomas Flynn,		An alien.
John Farley,		Over forty-five years of age.
Theodore Platt,	James R. Rope,	Substitute, 23d Reg't, deserted.
John J. Smith,	John McLaughlin,	" " "
Joel E. Smith,	John Morgan,	" " "
Elijah B. Hine,	Frank C. White,	" " "
Richard Purcill,	Thomas Cheever,	" " "
John Peck,	Joseph Moore,	" " "
Harvey S. Ford,	Thomas H. Bebee,	" " "
Theron G. Smith,	David Murphy,	" " "
Nathan C. Botsford,	James M. Barrows,	" " "
William Weeks,	Arnold T. Buswell,	" " "
Harvey B. Clark,	William Sullivan,	" " "
Lawrence Murphy,	Thomas H. Bebee,	" " "
Charles Van Horn,	Alex. McArthur,	" " "
Albert A. Baldwin,	Richard Palmer,	"
Patrick Sullivan,	Charles Rogers,	"
George Bassett,		" "
William Scott,		" "
William S. Peck.		
Henry Furman.		
Henry Davidson.		

ORANGE.

Jonathan B. Allen,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
James H. Raynolds,	" "
George A. Smith,	" "
Wolcot R. Harrison,	" "
Willis F. Munson,	" "
William L. Griswold,	" "
Samuel C. Tompkins,	" "
Roswell R. Griswold,	" "
Dennis Kennedy,	" "
Charles F. Warner,	" "
William A. Peck,	" "
Isaac C. Smith,	" "
Thomas Wallace,	An alien.
James Newman,	"
George Montthrop,	Not a resident of the Town.

Henry H. Northrop, Exempt by reason of previous military service, and honorable discharge.

William Barkell, Sutler in 11th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.
John Galager.
Horace Treat.
James Cronin.
H. F. Cheeney.

NORTH HAVEN.

Bela Jacobs,	Certificate County Surgeon.
Franklin S. Thorp,	" " "
David B. Bassett,	" " "
Jared B. Bassett,	" " "
Albert Worthington,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Samuel Richardson,	" "

WOLCOTT.

Shelton Hitchcock,	Certificate County Surgeon.
Theron Minor,	" " "
Oliver Norton,	" " "
Bela Rose, Jr.,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.

SEYMOUR.

Abijah Bradley,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Henry A. Rider,	" "

Charles P. Lyon,	Detached by Secretary War.
John G. Harris,	Thomas I. Newman, Substitute, never offered.
John Chatfield,	Edwin Chatfield, Substitute.
Ulyses Isbell,	Substitute deserted, and principal claims exempt as Justice Peace, Twenty-third Regiment.
Patrick O'Brian,	Deserted.

SOUTHBURY.

Edward D. Griswold,	Certificate	County	Surgeon.
Theodore F. Wheeler,	"	"	"
Albert Camp,	"	"	"
Stiles B. Lewis,	"	"	"
Nathaniel W. Lewis,	"	"	"
Bayard Strong,	"	"	"
Patrick Malann,	"	"	"
Charles H. Johnson,	"	"	"
George B. Oatman,	"	"	"
Thomas H. Kenner,	"	"	"
Jarvis Sumers,	"	"	"
Ivers I. Allen,	"	"	"
John E. Morris,	"	"	"
Elliott Hinman,	"	"	"
Samuel P. Avery,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.		
Henry D. Munson,	"	"	
John Gallager,	Forty-five years of age.		
Merrill S. Pratt,			
Hubert D. Guthree,			
Heneffin J. Gonony,	Volunteer by consent Adj. General.		

MIDDLEBURY.

Warren H. Taylor,	Certificate	County	Surgeon.
Lewis Tyrville,	"	"	"
William Bradley,	"	"	"
Silas L. Booth,	"	"	"
William Tyler,	"	"	"
David W. Fenn, Jr.,	"	"	"
Noyes G. Bradley,	"	"	"
Erastus Curtis,	"	"	"
Francis H. Wheeler,	"	"	"
Franklin Benham,	"	"	"

James D. Wooster,	Rejected by Post	Surgeon.
Stephen I. Stone,	"	"
Frederick L. Smith,	"	"
Robert S. Bronson,	"	"
Dwight Nichols,	"	"
George A. Monson,	"	"
William H. Scott,	"	"
James McCoy,	"	"
George Nichols,	"	"
Lucian White,	"	"
Robert Wheeler,		Deserted.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY DRAFT.

	Whole Number Drafted.	Certificate County Surgeon.	Rejected by Post Surg'n.	Over 45 years of age.	Discharged by Major General Russell.	Alien.	Not Reported or Arrested.	Justice of Peace.	Principals Mustered in.	Substitues Mustered in.	Principals Deserted.	Substitutes Deserted.	Previous Military Service, and honorably discharged.	Detached by Secr'y War.	Discharged by Selectmen.
Bethany,.....	21	9	4				7		1						
Cheshire,.....	25	10	9				2		1	3					
Derby,.....	30	2	12				6		2	1	3	4			
Guilford,.....	26	4	6		1		1	1	4	4		5			
Hamden,.....	75	41	3				9		2	1	3	1		11	4
Middlebury,.....	21	10	4				6				1				
Milford,.....	56		30	1		1	7			2	2	13			
Orange,.....	21		12			2	6						1		
North Haven,....	6	4	2												
Seymour,.....	7		2						1		1	2		1	
Southbury,.....	20	14	2	1			2		1						
Wolcott,.....	4	3	1												
	312	97	87	2	1	3	46	1	12	11	10	25	1	12	4

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN.

James B. Sears,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Edward Lee,		Deserted.
Henry Bowers,	Charles Kine,	Substitute, Deserted.
Richard Henrys,	Patrick Owen,	" "
Wiliam Crowell,	Henry Tucker,	" "
Samuel F. Singleton,	Timothy Darley,	" "
Frederick W. Storrs,	Waldo D. Sumner,	" "
William E. Hurlbut,	John H. Livingston,	Discharged by Adj. Gen.
Frederick W. Hubbard,		Not Reported.
Joseph A. Norton,		"
Benjamin Turell,		"
Michael Fitzpatrick,		"
William Ashton,		"
Charles D. Fitch,	Detailed to Savage Arms Co.,	by Secretary War.
George M. Pratt,	" "	" "
Theron Markham,	" "	" "
O. Frank Graves,	" "	" "
Samuel Kirk,		Mustered in.
Edwin N. North,		"
Lucius P. Alexander,		"
Leonard R. Tryon,		"
Augustus Penfield,		"
Morris Folley,		"
William Collins,		"
Timothy Shewry,	Harry Spencer,	Substitute.
George L. Bent,	George Balzner,	"
Lyman B. Johnson,	Robert Smith,	"
Samuel Sterns Jr.,	William H. Davis,	"
Paschal Skinner,	Leonard M. Camp,	"
Stephen Hall,	William Warner,	"
Henry W. Scoville,	Robert Williamson,	"
Daniel W. Sears,	Fredrick Reaves,	"
Albert Bacon,	Joseph F. Stevens,	"
Alva B. Coe,	Edward Ferree,	"
Samuel B. Daniels,	Lyman Thomas,	"
Geerge W. Smith,	Marks Dunn,	"
Henry C. Stephens,	Patrick Fennesy,	"

John M. Douglass,	Charles Ridgley,	Substitute.
Joseph E. Coe,	Jonathan D. Stevens,	"
Edward S. Belden,	Henry R. Sprague,	"
Phineas M. Augur,	George W. Dolly,	"

The names of fifty-five men not reported to the Post by Selectmen.

KILLINGWORTH.

Pardon S. Redfield,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Jeremiah K. Lane,		" "
Charles Lane,		" "
Bernard Conlin,		" "
Charles Stannard,		Exempt by Selectmen.
Munroe Scranton,		Mustered in.
Ellsworth Rutty.		"
Charles J. Rutty.		"
Elias S. Isbell.	Frederick J. Payn,	Substitute.
Julius M. Stephen,	Albert P. Hull,	"
Washington E. Griswold,	Charles H. Nichols,	"
John S. Stephen,	David C. Andrews,	"
Sherman E. Griswold,	James S. Gates,	"
William Bristol,	Albert M. Sizer,	
Christopher C. Davis,	Norman Scranton,	"
David Loomis,	William E. Gladwin,	"
Andrew C. Griswold,	Lester Griswold,	"

OLD SAYBROOK

Stanley E. Hull,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
David L. Phelps,		" "
David J. Williams,		" "
I. Edward Dudley,		" "
Samuel K. Ingham,		" "
Francis Minahan,		Not Reported.
John N. Clark,		Deserted.
Edward Mitchell,		"
Minfred Norton,	George Marsuelles,	Substitute, deserted.
William N. Walker,	Thomas Wallace,	" "
Henry K. Tryon,	James C. Cassady,	" "
John S. Dolbion,	Alonzo A. Johnson,	" "
James S. Eldert,	Seth Cahoo,	" "
Jared Spencer,	John Van Ness,	" "
John E. Martin,	Silas F. Beebe.	" "

CROMWELL.

Four men not named,		Rejected by County Surgeon.
Thomas Fitzpatrick,		" Post Surgeon.
John Toolet,		" "
Robert J. Edwards,		Not Reported.
George W. Flagg,		"
Henry W. Stocking,	Barnard Higgins,	Substitute, deserted.
DeWitt C. Burr,	Thomas Curry,	" "
Rockwell K. Hale,	John Smith,	Mustered in.
Patrick Connell,		Deserted.
Charles Bivins,		Enlisted in Twenty-second Regiment.
Amos Treat.		Mustered in.
Daniel S. Lincoln, Jr.		"
E. Fowler,	Telley Ralph,	Substitute "
Charles P. Sage,	John L. Sage,	" "

WESTBROOK.

Daniel A. Chittenden,		Certificate County Surgeon.
Arza H. Wright,		" " "
Charles B. Chapman,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Lebbeus Chapman,		" "
Edward A. Post,		Exempt by Selectmen.
Henry Stannard,		" "
Benjamin F. Hubbard,	Thomas Newhall,	Substitute, deserted.
Gilbert A. Post.		Mustered in.
Asa B. Stannard.		
Orin Crandall.		
Benjamin F. Wright.		
Jedediah Chapman.		
Edmond R. Morgan,	Peter Vallean,	Substitute, mustered in.
Giles A. Bushnell,	Thomas Taylor,	" "

CLINTON.

Horace E. Griswold,	Certificate by County Surgeon.
Jeremiah E. Lind,	" "
Halsey P. Hurd,	" "
Selah A. Stannard,	" "
George Beckley,	" "
Edward P. Buel,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Abner LaBarrow,	" "

Russell A. Dowd,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
L. Smith Right,		" "
Timothy Welch,		" "
Henry N. Lane,		" "
John W. Parsons,		" "
William H. Parks,		" "
Sidney B. Dowd.		" "
D. Meggs Chittenden,		" "
Harry H. Buel,		" "
Samuel J. Hillard,		Exempt by Selectmen.
Charles E. Hull,		" "
Joseph N. Merrill,		Not Reported.
John Lah,		"
Patrick Griffin,		"
William Coon,		Mustered in.
Hosmer E. Dowd,		"
Augustus B. Woodstock,		"
Charles A. Wilcox,		"
Jared E. Stephens,		"
Charles E. Carter,		"
Washington Hemmingway,		"
Horace Buel, Jr.,		"
Jedediah N. Hurd,		"
Alexander Hull,		"
Edward A. Wilcox,		"
Charles S. Kelsey,		"
Zena S. Williams,		"
John Andrews,	Justin C. Wright,	Substitute, mustered in.
Philander Harrison,	Sylvester Harrison,	" "

MIDDLESEX COUNTY DRAFT.

	Number Drafted.	Exempted by County Surgeon.	Exempted by Post Surgeon.	Exempted by Selectmen.	Principals Deserted.	Substitutes Deserted.	Principals Mustered in.	Substitutes Mustered in.	Not Reported or Arrested.	Detailed by Secretary War.	Discharged by Adj. General.
Middletown,	96		1	55	1	5	7	17	5	4	1
Killingworth,	18		5	1			3	9			
Old Saybrook,	15		5		2	6		1	1		
Cromwell	17	4	2		1	2	3	3	2		
Westbrook,	14	2	2	2		1	5	2			
Clinton,	36	5	11	2			13	2	3		
	196	11	26	60	4	14	31	34	11	4	1

TOLLAND COUNTY.

UNION.

Danford Morse,		Certificate County Surgeon.
David M. Newell,		" " "
George Eli,		" " "
George L. Baker,		" " "
Samuel W. Allester,		" " "
George H. Shedon,		" " "
Joseph Spencer,		Not Reported.
John O. Booth,		"
Melvin Booth,		Mustered in.
George W. Thayer,		"
Washington L. Sibley,		"
George L. Marcy,	George Holdsworth,	Substitute, Mustered in.
Albert C. Weld,	Charles Knight,	" "
William Estebrook,	Joseph White,	" "

MANSFIELD.

George B. Freeman,	Not Reported.
George C. Rexford,	"
Barney Flinn,	"

Mansfield having furnished her quota by volunteers, the above three were discharged.

COLUMBIA.

James P. Little,		Certificate County Surgeon.
Henry H. Maynard,		" " "
James H. Richardson,		" " "
Joseph I. Watson,		" " "
Marshall Holbrook,		" " "
William U. Card,		" " "
Ancil B. Williams,		Excused by Selectmen.
Egbert Brown,		" "
Alanson N. Fuller,		" "
George W. Johnson,		In Twenty-second Regiment.
Shubael S. Isham,		" "
Robert Brown,	Andrew I. Penharlow, Sub.,	Twenty-sixth Regt.

ANDOVER.

George Olin,	Certificate County Surgeon.
Charles H. Baker,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
George Taylor,	Excused by Selectmen.
William A. Brown,	Not Reported.

TOLLAND COUNTY DRAFT.

		Exempted by			Deserted.		Muste'd in.		
	Number Drafted.	County Surgeon.	Post Surgeon.	Selectmen.	Principals.	Substitutes.	Principals.	Substitutes.	Not Reported.
Union,.....	14	6					3	3	2
Mansfield,.....	3								3
Columbia,.....	12	6		3			2	1	
Andover,.....	4	1	1	1					1
	33	13	1	4			5	4	6

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

FAIRFIELD.

Wakeman B. Meeker, Jr.,	Certificate	County	Surgeon.
William H. Whaley,	"	"	"
Henry G. Wilson,	"	"	"
Samuel Glover,	"	"	"
Edward Hawkins,	"	"	"
Peter Callagham,	"	"	"
John Fayerweather,	"	"	"
John Burr,	"	"	"
Charles S. French,	"	"	"
Horace Jennings,	"	"	"
William F. Northrop,	"	"	"
Andrew Wakeman,	"	"	"
William T. Bulkley,	"	"	"
Edward P. Hull,	"	"	"
Samuel Jessup,	"	"	"
Isaac Skelton,	"	"	"
Henry J. Wakeman,	Rejected	by	Post Surgeon.
Geo. O. Dutton,	"	"	
David R. Banks,	"	"	
Delazon Thorp,	"	"	
William Morris, 2d,	"	"	
Henry C. Banks,	"	"	
Noble Bennett,	"	"	
William F. Lockwood,	"	"	
Sterling W. Wilson,	"	"	
David Bulkley,	"	"	
William G. Hanshard,	"	"	
David Callagham,	"	"	
Peter Mulligan,	"	"	
Horatio N. Seeley,	"	"	
James B. Nichols,	"	"	
Edward Hoffman,			Alien.
John Shay,			"
James Pinkerman,			"
John Mark,	Not found	by	Selectmen.
Timothy W. Bulkley.	"	"	
Oswald Krater,	"	"	

John Rutland,				Not found by Selectmen.
Samuel R. Jones,				Left U. S. before enrollment or draft.
Frederick R. Jones,				" " "
A. G. Ransom,				Gone to sea.
Barzittia B. Brown,				Certificate, he is a preacher of the Gospel.
Charles B. Bradley,				Mail carrier.
John Britton,				Citizen of New Jersey.
William Knapp,				In Government service.
Darius Cummings,				Not Reported.
Thomas Crosby,				"
William H. Bulkley,				"
Michael Killiam,				Over forty-five years of age.
Michael Callaghan,				" "
Franklin Smith,				Justice of the Peace.
Henry B. Ogden,	Charles Judson,	Sub.,	Twenty-third Regt.	
George H. Bradley,	Thaddeus H. Bill,	"	"	"
William Burke,	Benjamin Dimon,	"	"	"
Rufus B. Jennings,	David Van Buskirt,	"	"	"
David W. Sherman,	John Hoffman.	"	"	"
Franklin E. Burr,	Alexahder Fulke,	"	"	deserted.
William Burr,	Geo. F. McCormick,	"	"	"
James Francis,				"
Eugene Slawson,			Mustered in Twenty-third Regt.	
Charles Rhinaldi,	Enlisted for nine months,		"	"

WILTON.

George A. Munson,			Certificate County Surgeon.
Augustus Hinkley,			Twenty-third Regiment, deserted.
George Jennings,			" " "
Eugene Parkton,			Never appeared at the Post.

EASTON.

Joseph W. Johnson,			Certificate County Surgeon.
John M. Jennings,			" " "
Amos Candee,			" " "
James B. Jennings,			" " "
Samuel B. Mallett,			" Surgeon General.
Morris B. Davis,			Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Charles L. Goodsell,			Never appeared.
Charles Peet,			"

George Follet,		Never appeared, duly notified.
Henry M. Wheeler,	Alex. McDonald,	Sub., Twenty-third Regt.
Henry W. Siglar,		Twenty-third Regiment, deserted.
Samuel Marsh,		" " "
Alfred A. Hubbell,		" " "

WESTPORT.

Thomas Shamessy,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Augustus S. Jennings,		" "
John B. Thoyr,		" "
George B. Gray,		In the Navy.
William B. Goodsell,		Did not appear to Selectmen.
Edward S. Bulkley,	Bartlett Green,	Substitute, deserted.
William T. Wood,	Wm. E. Bissell,	" Mustered in.
Stephen B. Wakeman,	Patrick Mahony,	" "
Charles F. Smith,		" "

FAIRFIELD COUNTY DRAFT.

	Number Drafted.	Certificate County Surgeon.	Rejected by Post Surgeon.	Over forty-five years of age.	Justice of the Peace.	Not found by Selectmen.	Aliens.	Substitutes Mustered in.	Principals Mustered in.	Principals Deserted.	Substitutes Deserted.	Not Reported or Arrested.
Fairfield,.....	61	16	15	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	2	10
Wilton,.....	4	1								2		1
Easton,.....	13	5	1			3				3	1	
Westport,.....	9		3			1		2	1		1	1
	87	22	19	2	1	8	3	7	3	6	4	12

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

BETHLEHEM.

Charles Flowers,	Exempted by Certificate County Surgeon.
James Rodman,	" " "
Lewis Ludington,	" " "
Seneca L. Munson,	" " "
Rutluff Hannah,	" " "
Philo Diamond,	" " "
Charles F. Hill,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Harry Griswold,	" "
William A. Hays,	Justice of the Peace.
Henry Hubbard,	Deserted.
Sylvester Sherman,	"
Wm. R. Harrison,	Staff Officer, June 22, 1847.
Theodore Bird,	" "
Frederick Jackson,	Absent on business.
Levi Baldwin,	Mustered in.
Charles Lyman,	"

BRIDGEWATER.

Charles Mallett,	Exempted by Certificate County Surgeon.
Phineas B. Randall,	" " "
Henry B. Beardsley,	" " "
Henry C. Judson,	" " "
Jesse W. Carpenter,	" " "
Geo. Lyon,	" " "
Munsel J. Frost,	Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Lorenzo D. Sanford,	Selectmen Rec. in North Carolina.
Sherwood Lyon,	" Absent from town.
Gideon Northrop,	George C. Clemsen, Substitute, Mustered in.
David Bankhead,	Geo. Paulscraft, " "
Robert Keeler,	James H. Mabee, " "
Eli Sturdevant,	Wm. H. Taylor, " "
Philo S. Beers,	Hobert Cole, " "
James H. Keeler, 2d,	James Higgins, " "
Geo. E. Young,	Henry Mabee, " "
William Noney,	"
Orange F. Frost,	"

BARKHAMSTEAD.

Josiah W. Atwater,	Exempted by Certificate	County Surgeon.
Carlton Howd,	"	" "
Harry Moses,	Rejected by	Post Surgeon.
Wellington Case,	"	"
Henry Blamet,	Mustered	in.
George Burnham,	"	
Samuel J. Roberts,	"	
Giles H. Alford,	Sutler, 19th	Regiment.

COLEBROOK.

Jenks F. Dunwell,	Exempted by Certificate	County Surgeon.
William Tinker,	Rejected by	Post Surgeon.
Anson B. Rice,	"	"
John C. Ormsber,	Mustered	in.
Henry Dayton,	Dennis Clifford,	"
Walson Ingraham,	Failed to	appear.

MORRIS.

Beryamm M. Marsh,	Exempted by Certificate	County Surgeon.
Henry Smith,	"	" "
William Turkinton,	"	" "
David L. Hall,	"	" "
Sidney Peck, Jr.,	"	" "
Joseph Sanford,	"	" "
John H. Marcy,	"	" "
William H. Farnham,	"	" "
George G. Hitchcock,	"	" "
Lewis A. Hine,	Rejected by	Post Surgeon.
Almon L. Johnson,	"	"
William Webster,	"	"
Joseph Farnham,	"	"
Jarvis Gevensey,	"	"
Samuel W. Ensign,	"	"
Henry Baldwin,	"	"
N. B. Hinman,	"	"
Joseph Curtis,	"	"
W. G. Chase,	"	"
Richard Turkington,	"	"

David Turkington,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Silas Stockman,		" "
R. H. Harrison,		
Geo. N. Munson,		Discharged by Major-Gen. Russell.
Timothy Shelton,	Henry B. Hill,	Substitute, mustered in.
Robert Pierpont,	Christian Silling,	" Deserted.
Hurlbut H. Hotchkiss,	G. W. Titus,	" "
Charles Curtis,		"
Frederick B. Hurd,		"
Addison Taylor,		"
Lewis Smith,		"
Charles Buel,		"
Dwight Hubbard,		"
William L. Hull,		"

ROXBURY.

Samuel G. Baldwin,		Certificate County Surgeon.
John D. Burnett,		" " "
Miles Booth,		" " "
Geo. W. Squire,		" " "
David B. Wheeler,		" " "
Chester H. Isham,		" " "
Myron W. Odell,		" " "
Reuben S. Edwards,		" " "
Jeremiah Cavin,		" " "
Charles Botsford,		Rejected by Post Surgeon.
Jay Camp,		" " "
Henry H. Fen,	Charles Demorest,	Substitute, Mustered in.
Robert Dodge,	Enlisted in Capt. Hoag's Co., Sept. 8th, 1862.	
Hubbard Whitehead,		Mustered in.

WOODBURY.

John I. Fowler,		Certificate County Surgeon.
Frederick Ward,		" " "
John Galpin,	Daniel Fisher,	Substitute, 27th Regiment.
Charles D. Minor,	Thomas Slater,	" " "

LITCHFIELD COUNTY DRAFT.

	Number Drafted.	Certificate County Surgeons.	Rejected by Post Surgeons.	Justice Peace.	Previous Military Service and Honorably Discharged.	Principals Deserted.	Principals Mustered.	Substitutes Deserted.	Substitutes Mustered.	Never Appeared at the Post.	Disch arged by Major-General Russell.
Bethlehem,.....	16	6	2	1	2	1	2	1		1	
Bridgewater,.....	18	6	1				2		7	2	
Barkhamstead,.....	8	2	2				3			1	
Colebrook,.....	6	1	2				1		1	1	
Morris,.....	34	9	14			7		2	1		1
Roxbury,.....	14	9	2				2		1		
Woodbury,.....	4	2							2		
	100	35	23	1	2	8	10	3	12	5	1

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

NORTH STONINGTON.

Perry K. Congdon,		Rejected by Post Surgeon
Alonzo Main,		" " "
George Crandall,		" " "
Jerimiah Gould,		Not reported.
Levi H. Park,		Deserted.
Charles N. Burdick,		26th Regiment.
Dwight C. Thompson,	O. J. Burlington,	Sub., 26th Regiment.

RECAPITULATION.

	Number Drafted.	Rejected by				Over Forty-five Years of Age.	Justice of the Peace.	Alien.	Previous Military Service and Hon. Discharge.	Not Reported or Arrested.	Discharged by Major-General Russell.	Discharged by Adj't-General Williams.	Volunteered or Enlisted.	Deserted.		Mustered in.		Detached by Sec'y of War.	Not found by Selectmen.
		County Surgeon.	Post Surgeon.	Surgeon General.	Selectmen.									Principals.	Substitutes.	Principals.	Substitutes.		
Hartford County,	477	155	60	3						95			8	2	4	12	75	63	
New Haven Co.,.	312	97	87		4	2	1	3	1	46	1			10	25	12	11	12	
New London Co.,	7		3							1				1		1	1		
Middlesex Co.,..	196	11	26		60					11		1		4	14	31	34	4	
Tolland Co.,....	33	13	1	4						6						5	4		
Fairfield Co.,....	87	22	19			2	1	3		12				6	4	3	7		8
Litchfield Co.,...	100	35	23				1		2	5	1			8	3	10	12		
	1212	333	219	7	64	4	3	6	3	176	2	1	8	31	50	74	144	79	8

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

MESSAGE.

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, AND
GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

We have reason to be grateful to the good Providence of God, that while rebellion still gathers force against the permanency of the government and the unity of the nation—when a century of events, fraught with momentous consequences to the rights of man and the cause of universal liberty, is crowded into the days of a year—this commonwealth has not faltered in devotion to the government, or withheld sympathy and support from her sons now battling for the national life.

Our institutions of humanity and charity have continued to dispense their blessings to the infirm, the suffering and the needy; our schools have been well sustained, and nearly every branch of mechanical, agricultural and manufacturing industry has been prospered and rewarded.

There is, however, cause for apprehension. If ambition shall give its energies and unchanging purpose to advocate and sustain principles antagonistic to universal justice; if prejudice shall obscure the reason and pervert the judgment of the people, so that they shall not discern between liberty and license, between the rights of the States and the powers of the General Government; if by a desire for present peace, we neglect duties essential to our future security, then we may expect civil war to be prolonged, its bitter fruits brought to our own households, and its blighting influence extended over our whole country.

In view of these causes for congratulation and fear, let us look for guidance unto Him before whom we have renewedly pledged our adherence and support to the Constitution of the United States and the State of Connecticut; and enter upon the duties to which we are called by a confiding constituency, with a determination to meet every responsibility demanded by the exigencies of the hour.

Understanding the resources of the State, and the social and business relations of the people, you will be able to record their well established views of public policy upon the Statute Book, in such manner as to conserve their interests and add to their prosperity.

No heavier taxes should be levied, and no more personal service required of the citizens, than are necessary to enable the government to perform its functions; and none withheld which are essential to its beneficent and effectual operation.

The funded debt of the State is $3,000,000.00 and the unfunded debt, March 31st, 1863, was $392,300.00

On the first day of April, 1862, the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the civil list was - - - -		$298,489.42
The receipts have been		
From State Bonds, -	1,000,000.00	
From premium and interest on Bonds, - -	104,291.67	
From other sources, - -	1,180,842.89	$2,294,134.56
		$2,592,623.98
The expenditures have been, for—		
Payments to families of volunteers, - -	$582,704.97	
To the several Military Departments, - -	1,502,000.00	
All other expenses, -	401,748.97	
		$2,486,453.94
Leaving a balance on hand of - -		$106,170.04
		$2,592,623.98

By continuing the present tax on our public institutions, and by levying the same upon the grand list which was laid the last year, together with the sale of the one million of Bonds for which authority has already been given, enough money may be realized to meet the estimated expenses of the present year.

But if we pay the unfunded debt, and are called upon to uphold and sustain the general government by other and unusual expenditures, it will be important to authorize the issue of other bonds.

The high reputation of the State for fidelity to its pecuniary obligations is such as to render easy the negotiation of securities of this character at a favorable rate of interest.

I am not insensible to the confidence placed in the Executive by the General Assemblies of 1861 and 1862, by giving so much discretion in the disbursement of public moneys. The amount expended has been very large and like every public officer he should be held to a strict accountability. I would, therefore, request such examination and investigation as the public interest requires.

A supplemental account for organizing and equipping volunteers, amounting, on the 30th of March last, to three hundred and fifty-six thousand, three huudred and seventeen dollars and ten cents, has been presented to the Treasury Department of the United States as a claim against the general government.

This and the account previously rendered, amount to one million eight hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty-four cents.

Both of these accounts were prepared with great accuracy and care by Captain H. J. Morse, Assistant Quarter-Master General. Neither has yet been audited.

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly relating to direct taxes, two hundred and sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety cents of the above claim have been relinquished due in payment of a tax of that amount imposed upon this State by the United States.

The School Fund amounts to $2,049,426.77, the income

from which has been $137,993.51, being a gain of $6,909.38 over the previous year. The number of children returned to the Comptroller, between the ages of four and sixteen, is one hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-one.

A dividend of one dollar and twenty cents for each child returned, amounting to $132,589.20, has been paid for the support of public schools, and there remained in the Treasury on the first of April, $26,934.88 subject to future orders.

Two hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and forty dollars and thirty-eight cents of the principal of the fund has been paid, and $290,225.63 loaned on Bond and Mortgage. The amount paid has been unusually large and added much to the labors of the efficient Commissioner. The embarrassments in affecting favorable loans of so large an amount on real estate security induces me to suggest the propriety of authorizing the commissioner to invest some portion of the principal in State or United States stocks.

In the year 1853 the General Assembly authorized the warden of the State Prison to borrow from the commissioner the sum of $22,000, to be applied in payment of incumbrances for which the State was liable, on certain property in the city of New York, which had been deeded by authority of the State, to parties residing there. The warden was directed to pay the sum borrowed from any funds which he might receive from the purchasers. Nineteen thousand dollars of the principal, and five thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty cents of the interest, making the sum of $24,371.30 still remains unpaid.

The school fund was placed in the hands of the State as a Trustee, and sacredly set apart for the purpose of advancing the cause of public education. The Trustee borrowed a portion, and used it for a purpose not contemplated, and although the loan was made in good faith, and in expectation that it would be paid from specific property, yet the Trustee having been both borrower and lender, can not justly withhold payment, and should either return the principal and

interest, or fund the amount so that the interest can be received with regularity.

Notwithstanding the unsettled and agitated condition of the public mind, the common schools of the State have enjoyed a year of unusual prosperity. For the first time in forty years the amount raised by tax on property has exceeded the amount received from the School Fund, and the Town Deposit Fund; a gratifying proof of the public interest in the importance of popular education. The number of school houses in good condition is greater, and the number of those in poor condition less than reported last year.

The increased demand for well-educated and competent teachers, has, in a measure, been supplied by the State Normal School. The number of pupils in this institution has increased, and the Trustees report it in a satisfactory condition. The school has been established fourteen years, and during that period has exerted a favorable influence in elevating the standard of qualifications for teachers, and the character of our public schools. I commend to your consideration the propriety of establishing the institution upon a firm basis by an annual appropriation for its support.

I take great pleasure in speaking of the improved and highly creditable condition of the State Reform School. The value of the farm has been largely increased, and greater crops than usual obtained by proper and careful cultivation, while its stock is in an improved condition. The earnings from labor are more than double those of any previous year, rendering, as the Trustees report, any aid from the State for the present, unnecessary. Seventy-four boys have been discharged during the year, and, as far as heard from, all are doing well. There are now one hundred and ninety-eight inmates, to whose education and moral training great attention is daily given. Efforts are made to inspire them with feelings of self-respect, to have them observe habits of neatness and industry, and to fit them to be useful members of society. No one need leave the institution without good morals and a respectable education.

Notwithstanding the diverting of business from its ordinary channels, and a withdrawal of contracts for labor of many years standing, the receipts of the State Prison over its expenditures for the past year, are nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents, showing an economical and successful management, which reflects credit upon the capacity and faithfulness of the Directors and Warden.

The law deducting, for good behavior, a certain percentage of the term of imprisonment, exercises a very beneficial influence upon the character and conduct of the convicts.

The whole number in confinement, March 31st, was 159.

There were in the Retreat for the Insane on the 1st of April, one hundred and thirty-three beneficiaries of the State, only13 of whom receive more than $1.50 a week towards their support. The number thus deriving assistance is greater than ever before, and there has been also a large increase in applications for aid from the State, many of which at present are necessarily denied on account of the exhaustion of the fund appropriated for this object.

The extra appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars made in 1859, was for one year only, but owing to an impression that it was an annual grant, the fund has been overdrawn.

The sum paid for the maintenance of the beneficiaries, both by their friends and the State, is less than the actual cost, and if it is the duty of the State to provide for their full support, we are still indebted to the benevolence of the institution.

There is also a number of blind persons waiting for aid from the State in order to enter the Perkins Institute and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind.

There are 38 State beneficiaries at the American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, and there will be vacancies for eight or ten more on the 3d Wednesday in September next.

One hundred and sixty-four patients, from eighty-six different towns, have received medical care from the Hartford Hospital, and the General Hospital Society has extended its benefits to seventy-eight persons from seventeen towns.

There are fifteen beneficiaries at the Connecticut School for imbeciles, for whose support the State pays one-half of the expense. Such has been the success of this institution, and such are its prospects of increased usefulness, that the Directors are adopting measures to provide accommodations for a larger number of inmates.

The benefits conferred and suffering relieved by State appropriations are by no means confined to the beneficiaries, but extend to their many friends in every section of the State. All our humane institutions are well worthy of your favorable consideration, and I trust you will not hesitate to make every necessary provision for the relief of those needing their peculiar benefits. I would also suggest that each of these appropriations be continued from year to year, and any part thereof unexpended in one year may be used in the next, or some succeeding year.

The Railroads of the State appear to have been kept in good repair, and conducted with a view to the public safety and convenience. There has been no essential change in their property or financial condition during the past year, and no completed addition to the length of road. Two million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand and seventy-six passengers, and an unusual quantity of freight have been conveyed over the roads with no serious accidents. The trains have been run with unusual regularity, and the business results show an increase in net earnings of seventy-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The Rockville Branch Railroad is in progress of construction, and the Midland Railroad is being extended through the town of Thompson to Southbridge, Massachusetts.

There are seventy-five Banks of Discount, with an aggregate capital of twenty-one million eight hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars. Their deposits amount to nine million five hundred and seventy-three thousand and seventy-four dollars and eighty-two cents. Their circulation is twelve million eight hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, and the aggregate amount of specie is one million four hundred and

sixty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirteen cents.

The deposits have increased fifty-seven per cent., and the circulation fifty-nine per cent. during the year.

There are forty-nine Savings Banks, holding deposits to the amount of twenty-three million one hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-five cents. These institutions were designed and established to be the depositories of the earnings of labor. The increase of the deposits during the year, having beenover three millions of dollars, furnishes one of the strongest evidences of the thrift of the laboring classes.

The Commissioners report three Building Associations closed during the past year; the circulation of the Discount Banks within the legal limits, and the banking interests of the State in a healthy condition.

By a recent enactment of Congress a new system of Banking has been authorized, designed and well adapted to sustain the government, and to provide a more uniform currency.

Our statutes should be so modified as to save the institutions organized under the laws referred to, from the restrictions and penalties imposed upon State banks.

The General Assembly at two regular and two special sessions, has made efforts to establish under law, a military system which would secure an active force ready to respond to a sudden call for service, and a reserve force which could be used within a reasonable time.

That object has not yet been accomplished, for by the abstract of the returns for 1862, the strength of the active militia appears to be but one thousand and ninety-nine, including the only two companies organized under the provisions of the act passed at the last special session of the Assembly. From this should be deducted those who have enlisted into the service of the United States, thereby reducing the number of our present militia force to less than six hundred.

There appear to be two or three reasons for this failure.

Public opinion has not been properly aroused to the importance of such an organization.

Able-bodied and influential citizens have not felt it their duty to be personally engaged in and become a part of the active militia of the state.

Undue reliance has been placed upon pecuniary rewards offered for the performance of the duty required, and those who owe military service have been permitted to elect whether or not they would perform the duty.

No civil government has yet been established in which every subject has voluntarily fulfilled all his obligations or performed his whole duty. Such a condition would be the perfection of organized society; but when one comes short of his obligations an undue burden must rest upon, and be borne by another, and the government fails of giving equal protection to every citizen.

The first question to be determined, is the measure of obligation due from the citizen, or the amount of service which all combined in a state may justly claim of the individual. Determine this and the state must make a demand accompanied by penalties sufficient to secure the service.

Some of the provisions of the act relating to the militia, and the act in addition to the same, are superseded by, or inconsistent with, an act recently passed by Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces. They should be modified to conform to the laws of the United States, with which the State laws should not conflict.

The act of Congress provides for the enrollment of citizens in two classes, but makes no provision for inspection, except there shall be a draft.

The first class comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to military duty above thirty-five and under forty-five; the second comprises all other military subjects.

I would recommend that the enrollment, which shall be made by the United States, be adopted as the enrollment of the militia of this State.

That the State be divided into military districts, and all persons between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, who are thus enrolled and not exempted by the laws of the State, be organized and required to perform duty under such provisions as will secure their service whenever demanded by public necessity.

I refer you to the interesting and comprehensive report of the Adjutant-general, showing the number of the volunteer force furnished, and those now in the service of the General Government.

It presents a minute history of the recruiting for the several regiments, shows the quotas for the different towns and the number furnished by each, contains a valuable summary of the operations of the different regiments and corps in the service of the United States, with abstracts of regimental reports showing the killed and wounded in the several engagements, and pays a well earned tribute to the bravery and good conduct of our soldiers.

The report also presents suggestions respecting a militia law, comprises a register of commissioned officers in the volunteers, and a roster of the State militia.

I would call your attention to the report of the Quartermaster-general, which will show with what system and care the responsible duties of that office have been performed—the number of arms, and the amount of ordnance and military stores on hand belonging to the state, and the places where the property is located.

The expenditures of the office have been $398,843.42. There are in the arsenal eight thousand two hundred and eighty-eight rifles and muskets, and in the hands of the militia and schools one thousand two hundred and forty-five, most of which are the new Whitney rifles, and all of which are in good condition. This number is not sufficient to arm the militia of the state, and I would recommend that authority be given to purchase arms, equipments, and military supplies sufficient for that purpose.

The amount of valuable property which has accumulated

and is constantly accumulating in the arsenal renders new expenditures necessary to preserve and hold it in security.

The necessity of disbursing $111,529.27 as payment to officers for the period intervening between their entering the state service and their muster into the service of the United States, and $1,004,250 as bounties and extra pay to soldiers, furnish some evidence of the responsibilities of the Paymaster-General. The labor has required a personal visit to some of the regiments in the field, and made it necessary to dispatch an assistant paymaster to the Department of the Gulf.

The duties of the office appear to have been performed with perfect system and fidelity.

Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and nineteen soldiers have enlisted into the several Connecticut regiments and corps since the commencement of the war.

This number is reduced seven thousand six hundred and thirty-seven by deaths and discharges, including those who entered the service for three months, leaving at present twenty thousand five hundred and eighty-two soldiers bravely maintaining the honor of the State by supporting the National Government.

Those who have been longest in the service and performed the most duty have received the least pecuniary compensation, and I would suggest that the bounty of fifty dollars authorized by the resolution of the General Assembly, approved July 10, 1862, be extended to the soldiers who had enlisted prior to the first of May in that year.

We should not forget our obligations to those who have become veterans in the service, whose torn and blood-stained colors tell of fierce conflicts, and whose broken and shattered ranks attest their devotion to our cause.

Our volunteers, placing themselves between us and our enemies, have entered many of the revolted States, have carried the flag of this Commonwealth side by side with the stars and stripes of the Union, on many a hard-fought field, often in victory, sometimes amid disaster, but never with dishonor.

In January last, Doctors William H. Coggswell of Plainfield, and William M. White of Fair Haven, were appointed,

by the Executive, Commissioners to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals of the United States.

They were instructed to inquire into the sanitary condition, medical attendance, and the general care and attention given to the sick, and to act in harmony with officers of the General Government in adopting measures for their comfort and relief not inconsistent with the interests of the public service.

They were also instructed to use their influence to secure the discharge of any who were unqualified for further service.

In their visits to a large number of hospitals they were cordially received by the officers of the Government, and every facility was granted to enable them to make a thorough investigation into the condition of the sick, and accomplish the object of their mission.

Their suggestions were received with proper consideration, and in many instances resulted in special benefit to the soldiers. They also secured the transfer of a good number of Connecticut men to the hospital in New Haven.

By the careful and extended investigation of the Commissioners, we are able to obtain a more truthful representation, and a more correct idea of the condition of the sick, than we can through ordinary private channels, and their friends will be greatly gratified and comforted to know that the Government is doing all which system and energy can do to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, and to mitigate the evils incident to an extended civil war.

The report of the Commissioners will be transmitted to your honorable body.

John D. Candee, Esq., of New Haven, was authorized to visit the several Connecticut regiments in Maryland and Virginia, and instructed to inquire into their condition, and to assure them of our desire to diminish the weight of their burdens, and to aid and encourage them in the discharge of their hazardous duties. His report refutes many of the stories in circulation respecting their sufferings and discontent.

The men, as a whole, are satisfied with what the Government is doing to meet their necessities, and only anxious to engage and overwhelm the enemies of our country.

Col. John H. Almy, the State Agent residing at New York city, has been untiring in his labors for the benefit of the volunteers. His central position has rendered his duties more than ordinarily arduous. These he has performed with credit to himself and honor to the State.

The expenses incident to these agencies and commissions have been paid from the contingent fund placed in the hands of the Governor, to be expended at his discretion in caring for our soldiers.

The Surgeon General of the United States army established a military hospital in New Haven, in connection with the Connecticut General Hospital Society, and placed the same under the charge of Major P. A. Jewett, an eminent surgeon of that city.

New buildings were erected and furnished by the expenditure of the amount appropriated for that object by the last General Assembly.

The hospital is now capable of accommodating five hundred and fifty patients. Seven hundred and sixty-three were received prior to the first of April, of whom three hundred and seventy-seven remain ; of these about three hundred and forty are Connecticut men. There have been but thirty-two deaths, which, when we consider the shattered condition in which many were received, may be regarded as a small number, and speaks favorably for the care and medical skill which has been bestowed, and for the healthfulness of the location.

By an understanding with the Surgeon-General of the Army, we hope to have as many of the sick and wounded Connecticut soldiers transferred to this hospital as the buildings will accommodate.

Such transfers will be made in small companies only, as it will be impossible to give attention to individual cases.

The General Assembly, at its recent session, passed a law for the purpose of protecting, in the exercise of their right of suffrage, those electors of the State temporarily detained from their homes by reason of their enlistment in the armies of the United States.

The manifest justice and propriety of such an act was uni-

versally conceded. Doubts having been expressed as to its constitutionality, the act was, in accordance with the direction of the Legislature, referred to the Supreme Court of the State, and by them decided to be unconstitutional. I would submit to your judgment whether such measures should not be adopted to effect an amendment to the Constitution, as will enable those of our citizens who may hereafter be absent from the State in the service of their country, to express their views in regard to questions of government and public policy at the ballot-box.

This government was founded upon the principle that liberty and power are inherent in the people, and that the power may be concentrated and exercised to restrain the selfish and passionate from improper and unjust interference with private and social rights.

Powers essential to this end, which can be wisely exercised over interests lying exclusively within the borders of this Commonwealth, have been delegated to the State government, and are embodied in the constitution of the State, and those which have been deemed necessary to protect the interests of our citizens which are involved in and affected by commerce and social intercourse with other States and other nations, have been vested by the people of the several States in the General Government and defined in the constitution of the United States.

We have two distinct governments—the State and the National—the one within the other. Both have supreme authority within different spheres. The sovereignty of the State over one subject is consistent with the supreme authority of the National Government over another, and the functions of the two work in perfect harmony, securing equal rights to the humblest and weakest citizen, as well as to the highest and most powerful. Under this complex, yet clearly defined system, the government of the United States has been a source of personal and social happiness. We have extended our territory and increased our wealth, our influence, and our power, beyond any other people; and realized

the full benefits of a free government without a consciousness of its cost or its restraints.

But recently we find taxation increased to a burden, public indebtedness augmented, severe personal services demanded, and the land filled with feuds, violence and blood.

This change is attributed by some to an assumption of unauthorized power by the National Administration, placing it in armed collision with the people of eleven States of the Union, and by others to a criminal resistance to the execution of constitutional laws.

The government holds the union of the States to be indissoluble and perpetual.

The rebellion asserts the right of either of the several States to secede and destroy the Union at pleasure.

The government maintains that the citizens of one State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

The rebellion prohibits by law the payment of pecuniary obligations to parties residing north of geographical lines, and orders the arrest of citizens from one State endeavoring to preserve their property in another.

The government maintains that all laws enacted by Congress and approved by the President, are to be obeyed and enforced until repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The rebellion claims the right to determine the constitutionality of an act, and to elect as interest may dictate whether or not obedience shall be rendered.

The government, conscious of its high responsibility, extends its protecting shield over every interest, and by virtue of sovereign authority derived from the people, demands obedience from every citizen.

The rebellion rejects the offered protection, erects new governments within the jurisdiction of the supreme authority, refuses obedience, and attempts to disintegrate the National Union.

The demands of the one and the claims of the other are

as irreconcilable and antagonistic as freedom and slavery, as democracy and despotism, as falsehood and eternal truth.

The issues are broad, clear, and distinct. The parties propose no concessions and ask no compromises.

The conflict, inaugurated at Sumter, must go on until the government shall conquer or be conquered. Let no one be deceived by the artful device of securing peace by a cessation of hostilities or by yielding to the claims of our enemies. A peace thus obtained would cost a nation's birthright, while obedience to the laws would secure peace without loss. Our adversaries design a perpetual separation from the United States, and proclaim from every public assembly, from every legislative hall, and from every battle-field, their determination to continue the war until their independence shall be acknowledged. The National Administration, in its firm determination to maintain its authority against such purposes, appeals to the people for their co-operation. The unprejudiced and unbiased mind can not avoid the conclusion that the claims and position of the Government are right.

Impressed with this conviction, it is our duty, in addition to the men and money already furnished, to give renewed assurances of our determination to uphold and sustain the Government; not for a day only, but for all time, at whatever cost, and against all treasonable opposition.

We may or may not inquire whether this rebellion was caused by Slavery or Abolitionism, by ambition or interference with state rights; we may prove that we are not responsible for its origin or its progress, yet the fact that it exists as a verity forces upon us the duties of the hour. We may not approve of the policy of the Administration, and may doubt its wisdom; yet, as it is the only agency by which the will of the people can legally and properly be executed, we should render it a cordial and energetic support.

Civil war is cruelty. Its fruits are desolation, sorrow, and death. Fear, hesitation, and a timid use of the forces of war to check its progress, will eventually increase the terrible sufferings. They will be diminished by courage, vigor, and

severity. Humanity demands that we should endeavor to overcome the power and spirit of the enemy by assaulting his most vulnerable point; and by following up every advantage we may gain, by the use of all means which God and nature shall place at our command.

When those who have been saved from outbursts of popular violence, and who have been protected in all their constitutional rights, including the fruits of uncompensated labor, raise their hands against the government which has given them protection, and, in madness, strike at the life of the nation; we should not hesitate to give all our energies, to combine all our resources, to press them with all the powers of the government, and turn upon them the evils of the civil war which they have originated.

When a local institution has become entwined with every surrounding interest, until its friends and supporters, under an apprehension that the government may eventually assume and exercise unconstitutional power, to hold in check its increasing influence and insatiable demands; conspire to use such institution as a means of destroying the government,—and if, in the exercise of its proper functions, the government obtains control of a portion of the elements which compose that institution; would it not be the duty of the administration to use the power thus acquired to overwhelm and destroy the conspirators?

Would it not be right for the parricide to perish by the instrument which he had forged for the life of his guardian and protector?

Whatever of trial, suffering, or privation may be in store for us, or however long may be the controversy; firm in the faith that our nation will be preserved in its integrity, let us in adversity as well as in prosperity, in darkness as well as in light, give the Administration our counsel, our confidence, and our support; that its power may drive those who have criminally conspired against the liberties of the people, as vagabonds and fugitives through the earth, or inflict upon them the penalties justly due for their treason.

Let the retribution be so terrible that future generations shall not dare to repeat the crime.

Then, and then only, shall the wrongs of an injured people be avenged, human rights be vindicated, and constitutional authority be re-established.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

HARTFORD, May 6th, 1863.

ROLL

OF THE

STATE OFFICERS

AND

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT;

RULES OF THE SENATE,

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES,

AND

JOINT STANDING AND JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

MAY, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, . . . Allyn House.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

ROGER AVERILL, ... Allyn House.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, . . 238 Asylum street.

TREASURER,

GABRIEL W. COITE, ... Allyn House.

COMPTROLLER,

LEMAN W. CUTLER, ... Trumbull House.

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL FUND,

ALBERT SEDGWICK, . . .

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,

CALVIN G. CHILD, ... Allyn House.

GOVERNOR'S MESSENGER,

FREDERICK P. COLTON, . . . 43 Pearl street.

ROLL OF THE SENATE.

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Hon. ROGER AVERILL, President, Allyn House.

Hon. GILBERT W. PHILLIPS, President *pro tem.*, Trumbull House.

ERASTUS S. DAY, Clerk, Trumbull House.

District No.	1.	Hon.	Henry R. Bradley,	United States Hotel.
" "	2.	"	Ezra Hall,	Trumbull House.
" "	3.	"	Henry A. Mitchell,	501 Main Street.
" "	4.	"	James J. Webb,	72 Buckingham Street.
" "	5.	"	Elisha Wheeler,	6 Clinton Street.
" "	6.	"	Franklin C. Phelps,	629 Main Street.
" "	7.	"	Albert G. Dart,	Allyn House.
" "	8.	"	Nehemiah T. Adams,	Allyn House.
" "	9.	"	Edwin M. Dolbeare,	Trumbull House.
" "	10.	"	William L. Bennett,	American House.
" "	11.	"	Henry Sherwood,	American House.
" "	12.	"	Morgan Morgans,	Trumbull House.
" "	13.	"	Calvin B. Bromley,	45 Talcott Street.
" "	14.	"	Gilbert W. Phillips,	Trumbull House.
" "	15.	"	George Dudley,	Trumbull House.
" "	16.	"	Truman A. Warren,	Trumbull House.
" "	17.	"	Asahel A. Hotchkiss,	United States Hotel.
" "	18.	"	Charles Kirby,	American House.
" "	19.	"	John Allen,	Allyn House.
" "	20.	"	Lucius S. Fuller,	City Hotel.
" "	21.	"	Andrew Prentice,	71 Buckingham Street.

Charles E. Searls, Messenger, 98 Trumbull Street.

John K. Shepard, Assistant Messenger, Ryder's Hotel.

Seth Jillson, Door-keeper, American House.

Samuel J. Colman, Assistant Door-keeper, 87 Pearl Street.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. Hartford, Wethersfield, Berlin, Southington, New Britain, Rocky Hill, West Hartford.

2. Enfield, Suffield, East Windsor, East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlborough, Manchester, South Windsor.

3. Hartland, Granby, Simsbury, Windsor, Canton, Farmington, Bristol, Burlington, Avon, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks.

4. New Haven, Hamden, Woodbridge.

5. Milford, Orange, Derby, Oxford, Middlebury, Waterbury, Bethany, Wolcott, Southbury, Naugatuck, Seymour.

6. Guilford, Branford, North Branford, East Haven, North Haven, Madison, Wallingford, Meriden, Cheshire, Prospect.

7. New London, Groton, Ledyard, Stonington, Waterford.

8. Norwich, North Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon, Franklin.

9. Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem, Bozrah, East Lyme, South Lyme.

10. Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Huntington, Weston, Trumbull, Monroe, Westport, Easton.

11. Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Redding, Newtown, Brookfield, New Fairfield, Sherman.

12. Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, New Canaan, Wilton.

13. Brooklyn, Canterbury, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown, Windham, Chaplin, Scotland.

14. Ashford, Eastford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Putnam.

15. Litchfield, Harwinton, New Hartford, Torrington, Winchester, Barkhamsted, Colebrook.

16. New Milford, Warren, Washington, Roxbury, Bethlem, Woodbury, Watertown, Plymouth.

17. Salisbury, Canaan, Norfolk, Sharon, Cornwall, Goshen, Kent.

18. Middletown, Cromwell, Durham, Chatham, Portland.

19. Haddam, Chester, Clinton, East Haddam, Killingworth, Saybrook, Old Saybrook, Essex, Westbrook.

20. Tolland, Ellington, Somers, Stafford, Union, Willington.

21. Andover, Bolton, Coventry, Columbia, Hebron, Mansfield, Vernon.

ROLL
OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

SPEAKER.

HON. CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND, of Hampton, U. S. Hotel.

CLERK.

H. LYNDE HARRISON, of Branford, Trumbull House.

ASSISTANT CLERK.

WM. T. ELMER, of Middletown, Trumbull House.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD, Wm. W. Eaton,	8 Main Street.
Chas. M. Pond,	29 High Street.
Avon, Oliver Thompson,	Trumbull House.
Berlin, Henry A. Galpin,	Trumbull House.
Bloomfield, Alexander D. McLean,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Bristol, Elisha N. Welch,	U. S. Hotel.
Burlington, George W. Pratt,	144 Trumbull Street.
Canton, Selden White,	St. John's Hotel.
East Granby, Allen A. Alderman,	629 North Main Street.
East Hartford, Wm. Hanmer,	62 State Street.
Joseph O. Hurlburt,	Trumbull House.
East Windsor, Jonathan Colton,	98 Trumbull Street.
Eli Gowdy,	Trumbull House.
Enfield, Harry A. Grant,	
Seth Terry,	Trumbull House,
Farmington, Thomas Cowles,	Trumbull House.
John S. Rice,	Allyn House.
Glastenbury, James B. Williams,	Trumbull House.
John E. Tryon,	Trumbull House.

Granby, Roland Barlow,	Ryder's Hotel.
Philo Z. Griffin,	Ryder's Hotel.
Hartland, Dwight L. Williams,	St. John's Hotel.
Myron E. Miller,	629 Main Street.
Manchester, George S. Parkhurst,	Trumbull House.
Marlborough, Joseph Kneeland,	501 North Main Street.
New Britain, Marcellus Clark,	American Hotel.
Norman Woodruff,	American Hotel.
Rocky Hill, Cyprian H. Hart,	Rocky Hill.
Simsbury, Gilbert A. Taylor,	Trumbull House.
Alfred B. Humphrey,	49 Front Street.
Southington, Amon Bradley,	U. S. Hotel.
John H. Holt,	Trumbull House.
South Windsor, John N. Alexander,	South Windsor.
Suffield, I. Luther Spencer,	U. S. Hotel.
Edwin P. Stevens,	Ryder's Hotel.
West Hartford, Benjamin S. Bishop,	West Hartford.
Wethersfield, James Smith,	Trumbull House.
Levi S. Deming,	inquire at 329 Main St.
Windsor, Joel Palmer,	629 North Main Street.
Oliver W. Thrall,	629 North Main Street.
Windsor Locks, Lucius B. Chapman,	U. S. Hotel.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven, James Gallagher,	U. S. Hotel.
Thomas H. Bond,	Allyn House.
Bethany, Andrew Beecher,	86 Church Street.
Branford, Bradley Chidsey,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Cheshire, Benjamin A. Jarvis,	629 North Main Street.
Charles Ives,	629 North Main Street.
Derby, Robert N. Bassett,	Allyn House.
East Haven, Alexander W. Forbes,	Trumbull House.
Guilford, John H. Bartlett,	489 Main Street.
Samuel W. Dudley,	489 Main Street.
Hamden, Elias Warner,	23 Asylum Street.
Madison, Baldwin Hart,	Trumbull House.
Meriden, Dexter R. Wright,	U. S. Hotel.
Middlebury, Harrison W. Crosby,	86 Church Street.
Milford, John H. Wingfield,	Allyn House.
William S. Pond,	Allyn House.
Naugatuck, Josiah Culver,	629 North Main Street.

North Branford, Wareham W. Foote,	5 South Water Street.
North Haven, Elizur C. Tuttle,	5 Clinton Street.
Orange, Benjamin T. Clark,	85 Asylum Street.
Oxford, Robert Wheeler,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Prospect, Henry D. Russell,	Trumbull House.
Seymour, Harris B. Monson,	5 Clinton Street.
Southbury, Anthony B. Burritt,	5 Clinton Street.
Wallingford, Henry Hull,	St. John's Hotel.
Phineas T. Ives,	St. John's Hotel.
Waterbury, Elisha Leavenworth,	U. S. Hotel.
Henry A. Matthews,	Allyn House.
Wolcott, Seth Wiard,	American Hotel.
Woodbridge, William Peck,	85 Asylum Street.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London, David S. Ruddock,	U. S. Hotel.
Alfred Coit,	U. S. Hotel.
Norwich, John T. Adams,	U. S. Hotel.
John A. Sterry,	Allyn House.
Bozrah, Charles B. Baldwin,	64 Windsor Street.
Colchester, Jonathan N. Felton,	Trumbull House.
David S. Bigelow,	489 Main Street.
East Lyme, John M. Chapman,	119 Trumbull Street.
Franklin, John Frink,	Ryder's Hotel.
Griswold, Joseph Leonard,	86 Water Street.
Groton, John E. Williams,	U. S. Hotel.
Jared R. Avery,	69 Pleasant Street.
Lebanon, Nathaniel C. Saxton,	55 Grove Street.
Slurnan L. Gray,	55 Grove Street.
Ledyard, William Fanning,	Ryder's Hotel.
Lisbon, Eleazer Bushnell,	15 Sheldon Street.
Lyme, James S. Raymond,	American Hotel.
Jabez Comstock,	American Hotel.
Montville, Thomas W. Champlin,	15 Sheldon Street.
North Stonington, Steven A. Brown,	Ryder's Hotel.
Charles Stanton,	Allyn House.
Old Lyme, Israel Matson,	Allyn House.
Preston, Charles Hewitt,	63 Church Street.
Solomon Lucas,	63 Church Street.
Salem, James M. Fitch,	489 Main Street.
Sprague, Jacob B. Bachelder,	Ryder's Hotel.

Stonington, Horace R. Hall,	71 Buckingham Street.
George E. Lamphere,	71 Buckingham Street.
Waterford, Albert G. Douglass,	Trumbull House.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

BRIDGEPORT, Russell Tomlinson,	Allyn House.
Danbury, Alfred N. Gilbert,	63 Church Street.
David B. Booth,	Trumbull House.
Bethel, Burr Edmonds,	501 Main Street.
Brookfield, Philo C. Merwin,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Darien, Wm. A. Cummings,	Allyn House.
Easton, Isaac P. Wheeler,	5 Clinton Street.
Fairfield, Sherwood Sterling,	Trumbull House.
Benjamin Pomeroy,	Allyn House.
Greenwich, John G. Reynolds,	U. S. Hotel.
Edward B. Hewes,	U. S. Hotel.
Huntington, Christopher N. Shelton,	American Hotel.
Monroe, Preston D. Peck,	87 Hudson Street.
New Canaan, Ebenezer J. Richards,	St. John's Hotel.
New Fairfield, Hendrick H. Wildman,	American Hotel.
Newtown, Charles H. Peck,	American Hotel.
Edwin Clarke,	American Hotel.
Norwalk, William C. Street,	Allyn House.
Joseph H. Jennings,	97 Main Street.
Redding, John Edmond,	501 Main Street.
David H. Mead,	501 Main Street.
Ridgefield, Charles Smith, 2d,	St. John's Hotel.
Jared N. Olmstead,	St. John's Hotel.
Sherman, Ephraim Hatch,	American Hotel.
Stamford, Selleck Scofield,	Trumbull House.
Joseph D. Warren,	Trumbull House.
Stratford, Henry Plant,	27 Pearl Street.
Trumbull, Lucius B. Burroughs,	5 Clinton Street.
Weston, Wakeman Godfrey,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Westport, Jonathan E. Wheeler,	Allyn House.
Wilton, Samuel B. Belden,	St. John's Hotel.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Brooklyn,	Charles Clark,	City Hotel.
Ashford,	John A. Murphy,	14 Morgan Street.
	Farnham O. Bennett,	14 Morgan Street.
Canterbury,	Henry Kendall,	St. John's Hotel.
	Merritt B. Williams,	St. John's Hotel.
Chaplin,	John K. Utley,	68 Main Street.
Eastford,	Cyril Whitaker, Jr.,	1 Charter Street.
Hampton,	Chauncey F. Cleveland,	U. S. Hotel.
Killingly,	Wm. H. Chollar,	Trumbull House.
	Edwin H. Bugbee,	Trumbull House.
Plainfield,	David Gallup,	Trumbull House.
	Jeremiah M. Shepard,	City Hotel.
Pomfret,	Pardon B. Johnson,	City Hotel.
	George R. Sessions,	59 Windsor Street.
Putnam,	Lucian Carpenter,	97 Main Street.
Scotland,	John P. Gager, Jr.,	94 Hudson Street.
Sterling,	Albert Frink,	St. John's Hotel.
Thompson,	Edward Aldrich,	Trumbull House.
	Isaac Sherman,	32 Chapel Street.
Voluntown,	Charles E. Maine,	Ryder's Hotel.
Windham,	Samuel Bingham,	U. S. Hotel.
	Joshua B. Lord,	U. S. Hotel.
Woodstock,	Oscar Fisher,	Trumbull House.
	Chester Child,	Trumbull House.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield,	George M. Woodruff,	City Hotel.
	Everitt H. Wright,	193 State Street.
Barkhamsted,	Jesse Dutton,	Wheeler's Hotel.
	Asa L. Demings,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Bethlem,	Marvin S. Todd,	Barteson, N. Main St.
Bridgewater,	Smith R. Weeks,	629 North Main Street.
Canaan,	Hiram Holcomb,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Colebrook,	Albert Kelsey,	Ryder's Hotel.
	George S. Ives,	Ryder's Hotel.
Cornwall,	Marcus D. F. Smith,	St. John's Hotel.
	John McMurtry,	St. John's Hotel.

Goshen, Joseph Wooster,	St. John's Hotel.
Moses Lyman,	Trumbull House.
Harwinton, Henry E. Hinman,	193 State Street.
Carliss Sperry,	193 State Street.
Kent, Frederick A. Mallory,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Morris, Horatio Benton,	Wheeler's Hotel.
New Hartford, Oliver P. Mills,	Ryder's Hotel.
Edmund Watson,	St. John's Hotel.
New Milford, Albert N. Baldwin,	U. S. Hotel.
George Taylor,	U. S. Hotel.
Norfolk, Aaron Keyes,	Trumbull House.
John A. Shepard,	Trumbull House.
North Canaan, Frederick Bronson,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Plymouth, Gaius A. Norton,	Plymouth Street.
Roxbury, Edwin C. Prindle,	431 Main Street.
Salisbury, Leonard Richardson,	Allyn House.
Peter Friss,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Sharon, Harry Lockwood,	St. John's Hotel.
David E. Lambert,	St. John's Hotel.
Torrington, Alonzo Whiting,	St. John's Hotel.
Henry G. Colt,	St. John's Hotel.
Warren, Elijah Hayes,	491 Main Street.
Washington, Seth S. Logan,	Trumbull House.
Charles C. Lemmon,	Trumbull House.
Watertown, David Welton,	21 Hicks Street.
Winchester, Elliot Beardsley,	Allyn House.
John J. Fanning,	St. John's Hotel.
Woodbury, Benjamin Fabrique,	43 Pearl Street.
Thomas Root,	43 Pearl Street.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, Chas. C. Hubbard,	U. S. Hotel.
David Savage,	Middletown.
Haddam, Isaac Arnold,	American Hotel.
Chas. S. Russell,	American Hotel.
Chatham, Chas. L. Strong,	American Hotel.
John W. Tryon,	American Hotel.
Chester, Wm. D. Clark,	32 Buckingham Street.
Clinton, John P. Johnson,	97 Main Street.
Cromwell, Joseph Edwards,	American Hotel.

Durham, Edward P. Camp,	City Hotel.
William C. Ives,	44 College Street.
East Haddam, Wm. E. Cone,	489 Main Street.
Francis Griffin,	489 Main Street.
Essex, Cornelius R. Doane,	U. S. Hotel.
Killingworth, Washington F. Wilcox,	U. S. Hotel.
Hibbert Francis,	774 Main Street.
Old Saybrook, Richard E. Ingham,	97 Main Street.
Portland, Asaph Strong,	American House.
Saybrook, Wm. Denison,	98 Church Street.
John Marvin,	91 Trumbull Street.
Westbrook, John Post,	47 Windsor Street.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland, Nathan Pierson,	St. John's Hotel.
Henry Ashley,	121 Ann Street.
Andover, Orrin A. Lincoln,	1 Chestnut Street.
Bolton, Warren Risley,	Lafayette House.
Columbia, Wm. H. Yeomans, 2d,	60 Buckingham Street.
Coventry, Alanson Washburn,	63 Church Street.
Wm. C. Hunt,	63 Church Street.
Ellington, Henry Gunn,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Hebron, John S. Wells,	71 Buckingham Street.
Thomas L. Brown,	39 Pearl Street.
Mansfield, Simeon O. Vinton,	63 Church Street.
Thomas Randall,	U. S. Hotel.
Somers, Robert Pease,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Solomon Fuller, Jr.,	Wheeler's Hotel.
Stafford, Jasper H. Bolton,	City Hotel.
Hiram Wires,	St. John's Hotel.
Union, Samuel W. Moore,	45 Walnut Street.
Augustus Moore,	45 Walnut Street.
Vernon, Stanley White,	Trumbull House.
Willington, Edward Morrison,	Windsor.
Francis H. Shaffer,	63 Church Street.

Messengers of House.

Oliver G. Holt of Willington,	14 Morgan Street.
Samuel D. Hills of Farmington,	14 Morgan Street.

Doorkeepers of House.

Nathan Merwin of Milford. Jas. A. Baldwin of East Haven.
Edward Van Ness of Simsbury.

RULES

TO REGULATE THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

SENATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Resolved, That the Rules and Orders following be and they are hereby adopted as the standing Rules and Orders of the Senate, and that they shall be read at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly by the Clerk.

1st. "The President shall take the chair every day, at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and after prayer, shall immediately call the Senate to order, and if a quorum be present, proceed to business.

2d. "The President shall preserve order, and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. The question first moved and seconded, shall be first put, and in all cases the sense of the Senate shall be taken upon the largest number or sum, and the longest time proposed.

3d. "No member shall in any way interrupt the business of the Senate while the journal or public papers are in reading, nor when any member is speaking in debate, nor while the President is putting a question.

4th. "When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise and respectfully address '*Mr. President;*' if two or more rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

5th. " No member shall speak more than twice upon the same question, without leave of the Senate, unless to explain.

6th. " When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay upon the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

7th. " If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided.

8th. " When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall (unless for special reason he be excused by the Senate,) declare openly his assent or dissent to the question.

9th. " When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated to the Senate by the President, before any debate be had thereon; but every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so direct, or any member desire it.

10th. " Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the Senate, or the report of a committee; and every bill for a public act shall receive three several readings in the Senate, previously to its being passed into an act. And no bill shall be read twice on the same day, without the order of the Senate. Nor may the President state the same to the Senate for debate, until after the second reading.

11th. "A committee of three shall within the first two days of each session, be appointed by ballott to take into consideration all contested elections of members of the Senate, and to report the facts in issue, together with their opinions thereon.

12th. " Committees of Conference shall be appointed by the Senate.

13th. "All other committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall order otherwise.

14th. " When a motion has been stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be considered to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision

or amendment; but not after amendment, unless the Senate give leave.

15th. "No member who is interested in the decision of any question in such manner that he can not vote, may stay in the Senate when such question is discussed or decided. *Provided*, however, that this rule shall not extend to the sitting members in contested elections.

16th. "When any member shall request a Committee of Conference on different votes of the two Houses of Assembly, a committee, consisting of one member, who was in the vote of the Senate, shall be appointed: and if any member, who was not in such vote, shall be nominated, he shall notify the Senate.

17th. "When the Senate has voted to appoint a committee to prepare a bill or resolve, upon any subject, no person shall be on such committee who was opposed to the vote of the Senate.

18th. "If any member, in speaking or otherwise, shall transgress the rules of the Senate, the President shall, and any member may, call to order, and if speaking he shall sit down, unless permitted to explain: the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide the question without debate.

19th. "When a question shall have been once decided, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but no such motion may be made unless within three days of actual session of the Senate, after the day on which the decision to be reconsidered was made.

20th. "Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President, or a member, a brief statement of the contents or object of the petition or memorial shall be verbally made by the introducer.

21st. "All questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent by answering *viva voce*—aye or no. And whenever the vote shall be doubted or questioned, it shall be determined by

the members rising, and in all cases the ayes shall be first called.

22d. "Every resolution or bill granting money from the Treasury of the State, shall, before its final passage, receive three several readings, only one of which will be on the same day."

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT.

Resolved, That the Rules and Orders following be, and they are hereby adopted, as the standing Rules and Orders of this House; and it is ordered that they shall be read by the Clerk at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly:

1st. The Speaker shall take the chair every day, at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned; and after prayers and roll-call, shall immediately call the House to order, and if a quorum be present, proceed to business.

2d. In the absence of a quorum, the Speaker may adjourn the House to the afternoon, or the next sitting day. At all other times during the session an adjournment shall be pronounced by the Speaker on motion, no objection being made.

3d. The Speaker shall preserve decorum and order; and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the House. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. The question first moved and seconded shall be first put; and in all cases the sense of the House shall be first taken upon the largest number or sum, and the longest time proposed in any question.

4th. In all cases when a vote is taken without a division, the Speaker shall determine whether it is or is not a vote;

and in all doubtful cases he shall ask, "*Is it doubted?*" If the vote be disputed, it shall be tried again; but after the Speaker has declared the vote, it shall not be recalled, unless by a regular motion for reconsideration, made by a member in the vote of the House.

5th. If the Speaker doubt a vote, or a division be called by a member, the question shall be again put, and those voting the affirmative shall first rise from their seats; if the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall direct the Tellers to count them while standing, and if required by a member, those of contrary mind shall, in the like manner, rise and be counted.

6th. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the Journal, at the desire of one-fifth of the members present.

7th. In all cases of balloting, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

8th. Members coming in when the House is attending prayers, and during the call of the roll, shall walk to their seats with as little noise as convenience will admit.

9th. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address "*Mr. Speaker;*" if two or more rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

10th. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, unless to explain.

11th. No debate shall be allowed after a question is put and remains undecided. While the Speaker is putting any question, or is addressing the House, no member shall walk out of or across the House; nor, either in such cases, or when the roll is calling, or when anything is in public reading before the House, nor while any member is speaking, shall entertain any private discourse; nor when any member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

12th. When the motion is made and seconded, it shall be

stated to the House by the Speaker, before any debate be had thereon; but every motion shall be reduced in writing, if the Speaker so direct, or any member desire it.

13th. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

And no motion to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, or to commit, having been once decided, shall be again allowed at the same sitting, and at the same stage of the bill, or subject matter.

14th. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and said motion shall be decided without debate, as shall also a motion to lie on the table.

15th. When a question shall have once been decided, it shall be in order for any member in the prevailing vote to move for a reconsideration thereof, if at the time the subject matter shall be in possession of the House; but no such motion shall be made unless within two days of the actual session of the House, after the day on which decision was had thereon.

16th. The Clerk shall not transmit any bill, resolutions, or other paper from the House to the Senate, on the same day upon which the action was had thereon, except the House otherwise order.

17th. When a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, but not after amendment, unless the House give leave.

18th. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House, or the report of a committee; and every public bill shall receive three several readings in the House, previously to its being passed into an act, and no such bill may be read twice on the same day, without the order of the House; nor may the Speaker state the same to the House for debate, until after the second reading; but every bill may be referred on its first reading.

19th. No member who is interested in the decision of any question in such a manner that he can not vote, may stay in the House when such question is discussed or decided.

20th. All committees, excepting committees of conference, shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

21st. When any member requests a committee of conference on different votes of the two Houses of Assembly, a committee, consisting of two members, shall be appointed on the part of the House; and in such case the committee shall consist only of such members as were in the vote of the House; and if any member be nominated on said committee who was not in the vote, he shall notify the House and be excused.

22d. When the House has voted to appoint a committee to prepare a bill or resolve upon any subject, no person shall be on such committee who was opposed to the sense of the House.

23d. At the opening of each session a Committee of Elections, consisting of three members, shall be appointed by the Speaker, to take into consideration all contested elections of members of this House, and report facts, with their opinions thereon.

24th. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the Rules and Orders of this House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; and if speaking, he shall sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate. If no such appeal be made, the Speaker shall decide on the same.

25th. During the first eight days of the session, after roll-call, the Speaker shall call for petitions, which shall be first disposed of; and no petition shall be offered after the House shall proceed to other business.

26th. After the first eight days, the first business shall be the hearing of the reports of committees; next, the first reading of bills for public acts, and then bills which have been postponed to a second reading.

27th. Every member present, when a question is put by the Speaker, shall vote, unless excused by the House before the voting commences.

28th. Every resolution or bill in form, upon any petition granting money from the Treasury of the State, shall, before its final passage, receive three several readings, only one of which shall be on the same day.

29th. The Journal of the House for the day preceding shall be read every day before entering on other business.

30th. In case the Speaker wishes occasionally to leave the chair for the purpose of taking part in the debate, or from indisposition, or other temporary cause, he may designate some member to preside.

31st For the purpose of more conveniently counting upon a division of the House, the floor thereof shall be divided by aisles into four divisions, to be numbered first, second, third and fourth sections, commencing on the right of the chair; for each of which divisions, the Speaker shall appoint a member whose seat is in said division, to be a teller to count and report to the chair.

32d. No rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

33d. That in the case of the absence of the Speaker, the Clerk shall call the House to order, at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, and the first business in order shall be the election of a Speaker *pro tempore*, which it shall immediately proceed to do, without debate, by nomination or ballot, as the House shall determine; these questions shall also be decided without debate; and the Speaker *pro tempore* thus elected shall preside in the House and discharge all the duties of the Speaker until his return.

In case of the death or resignation of a Speaker, the Clerk shall call the House to order, as provided in the first clause of this Rule, and the first business in order shall be the election of a Speaker by ballot, which the House shall immediately proceed to do, without debate, and the Speaker thus elected shall preside over the House and discharge all the duties of the Speaker during the continuance of the General Assembly.

JOINT RULES OF PROCEEDINGS

FOR THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF CONNECTICUT,

As adopted, May Session, 1862.

I. Immediately after the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the commencement of every stated session of the General Assembly, a Joint Committee, consisting of one Senator and eight Representatives, shall be appointed to examine the returns and canvass of votes given by the electors for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, and to report the names of the persons whom they shall find elected to those offices respectively. After this report shall have been accepted, a Joint Committee, consisting of one Senator and two Representatives, shall be appointed, to inform the Governor personally of his election and of the organization of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive his communications.

II. On or before the third day of every stated session of the General Assembly, there shall be appointed fifteen Joint Standing Committees, each of which shall consist of one Senator and eight Representatives, viz.:

1st. A Committee on the Judiciary, who shall take into consideration all such matters touching public or private acts and judicial proceedings, as shall be referred to them, and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto, as to them shall seem expedient.

2d. A Committee on the School Fund, who shall inquire into and report the actual state of the School Fund, the amount, value and condition of its securities, and recommend such measures as they shall deem best adapted to insure its improvement and permanent safety.

3d. A Committee on Banks, who shall take into consideration all such matters relative to Banks, Savings Banks, and Savings and Building Associations, as may be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

4th. A Committee on the State Prison, who shall examine the annual reports of the directors and officers in charge of the State Prison, the account of receipts and expenditures of the Institution, together with such other matters as shall be referred to them by the two Houses of the General Assembly. And they may recommend such measures for the regulation and management of the Prison as they shall deem expedient.

5th. A Committee on New Towns and Probate Districts, who shall take into consideration all matters relating to the incorporation of new towns, the alteration of town lines, and the formation of probate districts, which shall be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, together with the facts upon which such opinion is founded.

6th. A Committee on Roads and Bridges, who shall take into consideration all such matters relative to Roads and Bridges as shall be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

7th. A Committee on Incorporations, who shall take into consideration all matters relative to private corporations, for which there may be no other appropriate committee, and report their opinion thereon, with the facts on which the same is founded.

8th. A Committee on Claims, who shall take into consideration all claims and demands upon the State, which may be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, with the facts on which the same is founded.

9th. A Committee on Education, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to the subject of common

school education as shall be referred to them, and recommend such measures touching the same, as they shall deem expedient.

10th. A Committee on the Sale of Lands, who shall take into consideration all applications for the sale of lands, which shall be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

11th. A Committee on Finance, who shall take into consideration the financial concerns of the State, and inquire into the receipts and expenditures of the government, the investments of the public funds, (the School Fund excepted,) the system of assessments and taxation provided by existing laws, and all other matters affecting the revenue of the State; and report such measures touching the same, as they may deem expedient.

12th. A Committee on Railroads, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to Railroads and Railroad Companies as may be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

13th. A Committee on Military Affairs, who shall examine all military returns and take into consideration all matters relating to the militia of this State, which may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

14th. A Committee on Agriculture, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to Agriculture as may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

15th. A Committee on Humane Institutions, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to the Benevolent Institutions under the care or supervision of the State, as may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

III. In all meetings of Joint Committees, the Senators shall preside. All questions of order in their proceedings, and questions relative to the admission of evidence, shall be determined by a majority of votes; and in case the votes be equally divided, the Senators shall have a casting vote.

IV. All Committees of Conference, on disagreeing votes of the two houses of Assembly, shall consist of one Senator and two Representatives, who were in the major vote of their respective Houses. The Committee of the House making the grant or appointment, or passing the bill, resolution or amendment disagreed to, shall state their reasons, to be reported to the other House. And neither House shall request the other twice to confer on the same point of disagreement.

V. Whenever each house shall have adhered to its vote of disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be considered as lost.

VI. Every message sent from one House to the other shall be announced at the door, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

VII. Whenever a bill shall have passed both Houses of the Assembly, and shall have been transmitted to the Governor for his approbation, if either House desire its return for further consideration, such desire shall be communicated by message to the other House, and a Joint Committee of one Senator and two Representatives shall then be sent to the Governor to request him to return the bill. If the Governor consent, the bill shall be returned first to that House in which the motion for its return originated, and the bill may then be altered or totally rejected by a concurrent vote of the two Houses, but if not altered or rejected by such concurrent vote, it shall be again transmitted to the Governor in the same form in which it was first presented to him.

VIII. Whenever the public business may require the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in Convention, either House may send its message to the other, requesting such Convention, and specifying the object. At the time designated, the Senate, with their President and Clerk, may proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where suitable accommodations shall be provided. The President of the Senate shall *ex-officio* preside in said Convention, and the proceedings thereof shall be entered upon the Journals of the two Houses.

When the Convention shall have been dissolved, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Repre-

sentatives shall make report to their respective Houses of the proceedings of the Convention.

IX. All bills for public acts which shall have been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly, engrossed, and signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, and all bills for private acts and joint resolutions which shall have been passed by the two Houses, shall, with the papers on which the same may be founded, be transmitted by the Committee on Engrossed Bills to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of being by him laid before the Governor. The presiding officers of the two Houses shall affix their signatures to bills for public acts in presence of their respective Houses.

X. Every bill for a public act, and every resolution which shall be offered for the consideration of either House, shall be fairly written on not less than one-half sheet of paper; and every member offering such bill, resolution, or a petition, shall indorse thereon his name, in some proper and conspicuous place, and in no case shall any printed copy of a bill or resolution receive the indorsement of the Clerk of either House, or be transmitted to the Governor for approval.

XI. The Clerk of the House to which any bill or resolution shall be first presented, shall endorse thereon a statement of the contents or objects of such bill or resolution, before transmitting the same to the other House.

XII. All acts of incorporation by bill or resolution, and all acts in amendment or alteration thereof, and all private acts of whatever nature, shall, before the same shall be considered, be printed for the use of the General Assembly, at the expense of the party applying therefor.

XIII. All bills for public acts reported favorably upon by the Committee to which they have been or may be referred, with or without amendments, before being put upon their third reading shall be laid upon the table and three hundred copies of such bills, with their amendments, be printed for the use of the General Assembly, and no bill so reported shall be put on its third reading until the day succeeding the distribution of said copies.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Judiciary. Hon. Mr. Phillips.

Messrs. Adams of Norwich.
Cowles of Farmington.
Booth of Danbury.
Woodruff of Litchfield.
Wingfield of Milford.
Johnson of Pomfret.
Fuller of Somers.
Doane of Essex.

On School Fund. Hon. Mr. Bradley.

Messrs. Grant of Enfield.
Leavenworth of Waterbury.
Leonard of Griswold.
Shelton of Huntington.
Clark of Brooklyn.
Lockwood of Sharon.
Yeomans of Columbia.
Griffin of East Haddam.

On Banks. Hon. Mr. Dudley.

Messrs. Bingham of Windham.
Bassett of Derby.
Parkhurst of Manchester.
Matson of Old Lyme.
Pomeroy of Fairfield.
Taylor of New Milford.
Russell of Haddam.
Wiers of Stafford.

On State Prison. Hon. Mr. Warren.

Messrs. Bugbee of Killingly.
Hurlburt of East Hartford.
Hart of Madison.
Brown of North Stonington.
Warren of Stamford.
Baldwin of New Milford.
White of Vernon.
Wilcox of Killingworth.

On New Towns and Probate Districts. Hon. Mr. Dolbeare.

Messrs. Palmer of Windsor.
Hall of Stonington.
Ives of Wallingford.
Hewes of Greenwich.
Shepherd of Plainfield.
Wright of Litchfield.
Johnson of Clinton.
Washburn of Coventry.

On Roads and Bridges. Hon. Mr. Fuller.

Messrs. Munson of Seymour.
Bishop of West Hartford.
Saxton of Lebanon.
Cummings of Darien.
Williams of Canterbury.
McMurtry of Cornwall.
Cone of East Haddam.
Wells of Hebron.

On Incorporations. Hon. Mr. Hall.

Messrs. Coit of New London.
Dudley of Guilford.
Bradley of Southington.
Smith of Ridgefield.
Aldrich of Thompson.
Holcomb of Canaan.
Chaffee of Willington.
Hubbard of Middletown.

On Claims. Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Messrs. Ruddock of New London.
Woodruff of New Britain.
Gallagher of New Haven.
Lord of Windham.
Welton of Watertown.
Strong of Portland.
Vinton of Mansfield.
Jennings of Norwalk.

On Education. Hon. Mr. Dart.

Messrs. Beardsley of Winchester.
Tuttle of North Haven.
Williams of Glastenbury.
Bigelow of Colchester.
Gilbert of Danbury.
Denison of Saybrook.
Fisher of Woodstock.
Pierson of Tolland.

On Sale of Lands. Hon. Mr. Wheeler.

Messrs. Bond of New Haven.
Griffin of Granby.
Gager of Scotland.
Hewitt of Preston.
Peck of Newtown.
Hinman of Harwinton.
Ives of Durham.
Lincoln of Andover.

On Finance. Hon. Mr. Allen.

Messrs. Sterling of Fairfield.
Pond of Milford.
Chapman of Windsor Locks.
Sterry of Norwich.
Chollar of Killingly.
Keyes of Norfolk.
Camp of Durham.
Ramsdell of Mansfield.

On Railroads. Hon. Mr. Morgans.

Messrs. Gallup of Plainfield.
Street of Norwalk.
Kelsey of Colebrook.
Stanton of North Stonington.
Pease of Somers.
Clark of New Britain.
Clark of Chester.
Mathews of Waterbury.

On Military Affairs. Hon. Mr. Adams.

Messrs. Wright of Meriden.
Tomlinson of Bridgeport.
Felton of Colchester.
Carpenter of Putnam.
Welch of Bristol.
Richardson of Salisbury.
Arnold of Haddam.
Bolton of Stafford.

On Agriculture. Hon. Mr. Webb.

Messrs. Savage of Middletown.
Gowdy of East Windsor.
Chidsey of Branford.
Avery of Groton.
Clark of Newtown.
Child of Woodstock.
Mills of New Hartford.
Hunt of Coventry.

On Humane Institutions. Hon. Mr. Bromley.

Messrs. Rice of Farmington.
Bartlett of Guilford.
Plant of Stratford.
Lucas of Preston.
Sherman of Thompson.
Shepherd of Norfolk.
Tryon of Chatham.
Augustus Moore of Union.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

To Canvass Votes for Sheriffs and Judges of Probate.
Hon. Mr. Prentice.

Messrs. Smith of Cornwall.
Galpin of Berlin.
Foote of North Branford.
Batchelder of Sprague.
Edmonds of Redding.
Bennett of Ashford.
Post of Westbrook.
Morrison of Willington.

On Revision of Joint Rules. Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Messrs. Fabrique of Woodbury.
Culver of Naugatuck.

On Unfinished Business. Hon. Mr. Bennett.

Messrs. Spencer of Suffield.
Burroughs of Trumbull.

On Engrossed Bills. Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

Messrs. Forbes of East Haven.
McLean of Bloomfield.

On Federal Relations. Hon. Mr.

Messrs. Scofield of Stamford.
Stevens of Suffield.
Jarvis of Cheshire.
Williams of Groton.
Murphy of Ashford.
Logan of Washington.
Ashley of Tolland.
Marvin of Saybrook.

On Fisheries. Hon. Mr. Phelps.

Messrs. Chapman of East Lyme.
Ingham of Saybrook.
Thompson of Avon.
Hall of Wallingford.
Reynolds of Greenwich.
Utley of Chaplin.
Norton of Plymouth.
Brown of Hebron.

On Constitutional Amendments. Hon. Mr. Phillips.

Messrs. Ives of Colebrook.
Colton of East Windsor.
Peck of Woodbridge.
Raymond of Lyme.
Richards of New Canaan.
Kendall of Canterbury.
Gunn of Ellington.
Francis of Killingworth.

On Improvement of State House in Hartford. Hon. Mr. Hotchkiss.

Messrs. Wheeler of Westport.
Deming of Wethersfield.
Champlin of Montville.
Whiting of Torrington.

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE.

On Contingent Expenses.

Messrs. Booth of Danbury.
Woodruff of Litchfield.
Bingham of Windham.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
BABCOCK & SIZER, STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

Treasury Office,
Hartford, May Session, 1863.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir,—I herewith transmit my report for the fiscal year ending March 1st, 1863, that it may be submitted to the General Assembly.

Very Respectfully,

GABRIEL W. COITE,

State Treasurer.

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, May 1, 1863.

To the Honorable General Assembly:

In conformity with the requirement of the Statute, I have the honor to present my official report of the business and condition of the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1863.

The receipts of the public revenue, including Bills payable, during the year, were .		$4,158,934.56
Add balance in acct. April 1, 1862,		298,489.42
Total,		$4,457,423.98
Deduct payments on orders,	$4,201,171.94	
do do for interest,	150,082.00	4,351,253.94
Available balance, April 1, 1863,		$106,170.04
The total receipts from all sources, during the year, were,		4,766,980.68
Add balance from all accounts, April 1, 1862,		331,381.53
Total,		$5,098,362.21
Deduct payments for all purposes,		4,934,414.58
		$163,947.63

Leaving a total balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1863, to the credit of the several accounts of the Civil List, School Fund and State Institutions, amounting to one hundred and sixty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents.

The amount of temporary loans on the 1st January, 1863, was $1,349,800, of which, one million has been paid by the sale of State Bonds to that amount. There is at this date a temporary indebtedness amounting to $592,300, on which interest is to be paid at rates varying from four and three-fourths to five per cent. per annum. The necessary disbursements, upon an estimate, added to the present indebtedness, will amount to $940,000 on the first of July, 1863, at which time the sale of the remaining million of State Bonds, authorized by the law of December, 1862, will be requisite, to liquidate the entire temporary indebtedness of the State.

The sum of $50,000, borrowed by authority in 1860, from the School Fund, at six per cent. per annum, remains unpaid. As money can readily be obtained at a less rate, it is suggested that the Treasurer be authorized either to pay the loan or continue it at a lower rate of interest.

The State Tax due from all the towns of the State, on the 20th February, has been promptly and cheerfully paid, with a few exceptions, as have the taxes from the several Banks, Railroads, and other tax-paying institutions.

Under the authority of the law of December 24, 1862, one million of the two millions of State Bonds, thus authorized, has been sold at premiums ranging from nine $\frac{25}{100}$ to twelve per cent., the average being ten $\frac{25}{100}$ per cent., thereby netting to the State the sum of $102{,}535\frac{50}{100}$ dollars. The entire loan was issued in Bonds of one thousand dollars each, having twenty years to run, from the 1st of January, 1863, all of which have been duly executed, and delivered to the proper recipients.

The State's quota of the United States direct tax of 1861, $261{,}981\frac{99}{100}$ dollars in amount, has been paid by a surrender of the certificate of indebtedness of the United States for $606,000 held by the Treasurer of the State at the date of the last annual Report, and a new certificate for the balance (interest

$9,961\frac{63}{100}$ added), $353,979\frac{73}{100}$, has been received, and is now in my custody.

The gross annual amount of cash receipts and balances into the State Treasury for the past ten years, is as follows:

For the fiscal year, ending		March, 31st	1854,	$694,319.93
"	"	"	1855,	613,448.55
"	"	"	1856,	667,363.59
"	"	"	1857,	1,000,025.02
"	"	"	1858,	1,014,261.94
"	"	"	1859,	1,058,447.31
"	"	"	1860,	1,010,594.04
"	"	"	1861,	805,971.62
"	"	"	1862,	4,341,147.95
"	"	"	1863,	5,101,874.74

The great increase of the business of the department renders some few additional facilities for the proper performance of the duties of the office absolutely necessary, adequate measures for which will be suggested to the Finance Committee of the General Assembly at an early period of the session.

A question has been raised by several of the Savings Banks as to their liability to pay the State Tax on such portions of their deposits as have been invested in United States Stocks and Securities. They claim that the amounts of their deposits so invested, are exempt from taxation by Congressional enactment. I have deemed my duty to be clear, under the phraseology of the State law, and have therefore insisted upon the payment of the tax upon the whole amount of deposits returned, without the right or duty, on my part, to enquire as to the character of the securities in which those deposits have been invested. The claims of the institutions in question, are, however, entitled to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The Treasurer, with great pleasure, bears testimony to the prompt and ready response given by the officers of the several financial institutions, to whom he has applied, for their valuable aid, at such times as the necessities of the State, and the

exhaustion of the Treasury, made that aid desirable. In every instance pecuniary assistance was obtained without the customary fixed limitation of time, the loans being made reimbursable entirely at the convenience of the Treasurer.

The annexed Tables, Statements and Accounts exhibit the details of the receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury during the past fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GABRIEL W. COITE,
State Treasurer.

NOTE.—The excess of $3,512.53 in the receipts for the year ending 1863, in the column of total receipts of the past ten years, over a similar item on the first page, is caused by an over-payment of tax by one of the Railroad companies. The amount was subsequently returned

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military Commutation Tax at $1.	Com. Tax overpaid in 1862, and credited to the towns, per order G. A.	Taxes due February 20, 1862.
HARTFORD,	$24,802,673	$49,605.35	$811.00		$670.00
Avon,	520,385	1,040.77	85.00		33.00
Berlin,	1,033,369	2,066.74	144.00	$129.50	
Bloomfield,	810,922	1,621.84	110.00		50.00
Bristol,	1,430,196	2,860.39	143.00		
Burlington,	467,584	935.17	45.00		40.00
Canton,	1,019,668	2,039.34	126.00		2.88
East Granby,	519,319	1,038.64	51.00	32.50	
East Hartford,	1,353,476	2,706.95	159.00		48.00
East Windsor,	1,169,542	2,339.08	135.00		15.44
Enfield,	2,713,577	5,427.15	253.00	53.00	
Farmington,	2,064,631	4,129.26	145.00		
Glastenbury,	1,313,821	2,627.64	202.00	142.00	
Granby,	609,356	1,218.71	110.00	14.00	
Hartland,	380,254	760.51	51.00		.50
Manchester,	1,379,138	2,758.28	258.00	83.00	
Marlborough,	325,529	651.06	31.00		17.50
New Britain,	2,382,304	4,764.62	319.00		2,812.10
Rocky Hill,	518,180	1,036.36	52.00		42.50
Simsbury,	1,057,537	2,115.07	132.00		44.50
Southington,	1,460,931	2,921.86	136.00		80.50
South Windsor,	1,133,291	2,266.58	61.00		59.50
Suffield,	1,775,162	3,550.32	157.00		89.00
West Hartford,	1,126,023	2,252.05	90.00		
Wethersfield,	1,554,213	3,108.43	91.00		60.00
Windsor,	1,346,892	2,693.78	125.00	63.50	
Windsor Locks,	612,547	1,225.09	120.00		687.16
	$54,880,520	$109,761.04	$4,142.00	$517.50	$4,752.58
NEW HAVEN,	25,750,820	51,501.64	1,171.00		1,300.00
Branford,	1,040,332	2,080.66	108.00	25.00	
Bethany,	531,694	1,063.39	41.00	18.42	
Cheshire,	1,312,647	2,625,29	83.00	48.50	
Derby,	2,697,928	5,395.86	149.00		72.00
East Haven,	1,442,572	2,885.14	238.00		41.50
Guilford,	1,431,403	2,862.81	171.00		78.00
Hamden,	1,155,222	2,310.44	121.00		31.00
Madison,	844,040	1,688.08	60.00		22.50
Meriden,	3,269,203				3,778.71
Middlebury,	413,325	826.65	22.00		
Milford,	1,046,988	2,093.98	102.00		430.44
Naugatuck,	1,200.402	2,400.80	124.00	100.00	
North Branford,	556,027	1,112.05	50.00		33.00
North Haven,	702,789	1,405,58	69.00		9.50
Orange,	979,485	1,958.97	107.00		68.00
Oxford,	612,591	1,225.18	75.00		16.00
Prospect,	218,974	437.95	28.00	5.00	
Seymour,	785,768	1,571,54	167.75		933.99
Southbury,	866,016	1,732.03	30.00		37.00
Wallingford,	1,784,056	3,568.11	117.00	50.50	
Waterbury,	5,490,658	10,981.32			
Woodbridge,	458,847	917.69	32.00		27.00
Wolcott,	298,287	596.57	33.00	24.50	
	$54,890,074	$103,241.73	$3,098.75	$271.92	$6,878.64

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military Commutation Tax at $1.	Com. Tax overpaid in 1862, and credited to the towns, per order G. A.	Taxes due February 20, 1862.
New London,	$5,055,598	$10,111.20	$385.00		$162.50
Norwich,	9,141,417	18,282.83	458.00		122.50
Bozrah,	505,986	1,011.97	20.00		5.00
Colchester,	1,542,445	3,084.89	166.00		66.00
East Lyme,	605,583	1,211.17	40.00		24.50
Franklin,	441,803	883.61	60.00		42.00
Griswold,	1,012,725	2,025.45	112.00		44.00
Groton,	2,278,498	4,557.00	212.00		81.00
Lebanon,	1,134,124	2,268.25	88.00	50.00	
Ledyard,	614,285	1,228.57	66.00		40.00
Lisbon,	300,647	601.29	35.00		28.00
Lyme,	404,987	809.97	55.00		32.00
Montville,	1,080,389	2,160.78	131.00		44.50
No. Stonington,	923,779	1,847.56	45.00		29.50
Old Lyme,	572,549	1,145.10	53.00		26.00
Preston,	847,002	1,694.00	128.00		14.00
Salem,	366,412	732.82	45.00	19.50	
Sprague,	942,091	1,884.18	122.00		
Stonington,	3,745,094	7,490.19	198.00		73.00
Waterford,	915,041	1,830.08	162·00		33.00
	$32,430,455	$64,860.91	$2,581.00	$69.50	$867.50
Bridgeport,	7,394,028	14,788.05	284.00	317.00	
Danbury,	3,775,263	7,550.52	566.00		215.00
Bethel,	704,885	1,409.77	71.00		59.00
Brookfield,	742,173	1,484.35	59.00	27.50	
Darien,	1,081,640	2,163.28	92.00		33.50
Easton,	653,114	1,306.23	25.00		27.50
Fairfield,	3,170,373	6,340.75	102.00		5.16
Greenwich,	3,109,736	6,219.47	203.00		143.00
Huntington,	726,101	1,452.20	39.00		
Monroe,	659,263	1,318.53	51.00		31,50
New Canaan,	1,165,049	2,330.10	98.00	59.50	
New Fairfield,	452,525	905.05	38.00		19.50
Newtown,	1,711,687	3,423.37	190.00		8.73
Norwalk,	3,969,563	7,939.13	605.00		198.50
Redding,	1,230,884	2,461.77	59.00		69.00
Ridgefield,	1,184,827	2,369.65	147·00		59.00
Stamford,	4,516,119	9,032.24	182.00	124.50	
Sherman,	467,639	935.28	30.00		14.00
Stratford,	1,559,767	3,119.53	78.00	35.72	
Trumbull,	754,429	1,508.86	44.00	4.00	
Weston,	499,690	999.38	40.00	12.00	
Westport,	2,064,674	4,129.35	176 00		85.00
Wilton,	809,411	1,618.82	67.00		48.00
	$42,402,840	$84,805.68	$3,246.00	$580.22	$1,016.39

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military Commutation Tax at $1.	Com. Tax overpaid in 1862, and credited to the town, per order G. A.	Taxes due February 20, 1862.
Brooklyn,	$1,049,650	$2,099.30	$75.00		$45.00
Ashford,	493,121	986.24	30.00		.50
Canterbury,	746,561	1,493.12	94.00		18.50
Chaplin,	294,932	589.86	24.00		1.00
Eastford,	324,437	648.87	49.00	$2.00	
Hampton,	451,503	903.00	30.00		19.00
Killingly,	1,611,000	3,222.00	267.00		76.50
Plainfield,	1,480,834	2,961.67	116.00		69.50
Pomfret,	1,060,622	2,121.24	62.00	12.50	51,00
Putnam,	959,483	1,918.97	152.00	63.00	
Scotland,	394,740	789.49	23.00		19.00
Sterling,	376,477	752.95	56.00		25.00
Thompson,	1,732,860	3,465.72	140.00		85.50
Voluntown,	297,082	594.16	34.00	50.40	
Windham,	1,598,213	3,196.43	188.00		138.00
Woodstock,	1,354,005	2,708.02	68.00		84.50
	$14,225.520	$28,451.04	$1,408.00	$127.90	$633.00
Litchfield,	1,623,497	3,246.99	184.00		82.50
Barkhamsted,	527,997	1,055.99	87.00		26.00
Bethlem,	556,858	1,113.72	17.00		20.00
Bridgewater,	567,992	1,135.50	42.00		.50
Canaan,	691,660	1,383.32	55.00		732.72
Colebrook,	602,973	1,205.95	69 00	52.50	
Cornwall,	781,018	1,562.04	112.00		10.50
Goshen,	929,579	1,859.16	80.00		29.50
Harwinton,	584,988	1,169.98	49.00		34.50
Kent,	591,226	1,182.45	97.00		
Morris,	453,641	907.28	12.00	27.50	
New Hartford,	985,276	1,970.55	124.00		43.50
New Milford,	1,999,824	3,999.65	216.00		54.00
Norfolk,	853,707	1,707.41	147.00		988.15
North Canaan,	736,549	1,473.10	95.00		56.50
Plymouth,	1,668,002	3,336.00	308.00		88.50
Roxbury,	505,021	1,010.04	43.00		20.50
Salisbury,	1,872,187	2,272.38	90.00		2,210.36
Sharon,	1,399,897	2,799.79	130.00		
Torrington,	1,096,416	2,192.84	84.00		41.00
Warren,	343,063	686.13	44.00		7.50
Washington,	986,559	1,973.12	87.00		35.00
Watertown,	1,277,731	2,555.46	89.00		328.94
Winchester,	1,979,521	3,959.04	217.00		81.00
Woodbury,	1,188,878	2,377.76	121.00		
	$24,804,060	$48,135.65	$2,599.00	$80.00	$4,891.17

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military Commutation Tax at $1.	Com. Tax overpaid in 1862, and credited to the towns, per order G. A.	Taxes due February 20, 1862.
MIDDLETOWN,	$4,750,649	$9,501.30	$579.00		$221.50
Haddam,	900,883	1,801.77	52.00		
Chatham,	881,997	1,763.99	68.00		28.00
Chester,	365,154	730.31	66.00		
Clinton,	610,800	1,221.60	26.00		28.50
Cromwell,	602,065	1,204.13	45.00		69.00
Durham,	579,001	1,158.00	51.00		21.50
East Haddam,	1,241,341	2,482.68	140.00		108.50
Essex,	921,856	1,843.71	108.00		20.50
Killingworth,	357,975	715.95	35.00		41.50
Old Saybrook,	536,584	1,073.17	30.00		19.00
Portland,	1,910,233	3,820.47	180.00		12.50
Saybrook,	588,431	1,176.86	42.00		435.00
Westbrook,	516,026	1,032.05	66.00	$38.50	
	$14,762,995	$29,525.99	$1,488.00	$38.50	$574.85
TOLLAND,	528,802	1,057.61	75.00		29.50
Andover,	278,627	557.26	4.00		9.00
Bolton,	256,130	512.26	47.00		16.50
Coventry,	848,393	1,696.79	133.00		39,50
Columbia,	343,657	687.31	32.00		29.00
Ellington,	707,332	1,414.66	78.00	29.00	
Hebron,	665,241	1,330.48	70.00		34.50
Mansfield,	747,482	1,494.96	79.00		22.50
Somers,	780,241	1,560,48	102.00		19.00
Stafford,	1,228,153	2,456.31	301.00		128.50
Union,	310,365	620.73	41.00	27.00	
Vernon,	1,589,231	3,178.46	330.00	81.50	
Willington,	385,693	771.39	83.00	25.50	
	$8,669,347	$17,338.79	$1,375.00	$163.00	$328.00

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military Commutation Tax at $1.	Com. Tax overpaid in 1862, and credited to the town, per order G. A.	Taxes due February 20, 1862.
Hartford,	$54,880,520	$109,761.04	$4,142.00	$517.50	$4,752.58
New Haven,	54,890,074	103,241.73	3,098.75	271.92	6,878.64
New London,	32,430,455	64,860.91	2,581.00	69.50	867.50
Fairfield,	42,402,840	84,805.68	3,246.00	580.22	1,016.39
Windham,	14,225,520	28,451.04	1,408.00	127.90	633.00
Litchfield,	24,804,060	48,135.65	2,599.00	80.00	4,891.17
Middlesex,	14,762,995	29,525.99	1,488.00	38.50	574.85
Tolland,	8,669,346	17,338.70	1,375.00	163.00	328.00
	247,065,811	$486,120.74	$19,937.75	1,848.54	$19,942.13

State Tax due February 20, 1862, received,	$12,226.80
" " " " 1863, "	486,120.74
Military Tax due " " 1862, "	7,715.33
" " " " 1863, "	19,937.75
	$526,000.62
Deduct Military Tax overpaid in 1862,	1,848.54
	$524,152.08

Due from Meriden, State Tax, Feb. 20, 1862,	$6,538.41	Military Tax,	$746.00
" Seymour,		" "	5.25
" Waterbury,		" "	274.00
" Bridgewater,		" "	.48
" Salisbury, " " "	1,471.99		
	$8,010.40		$1,025.73

DIVIDENDS ON BANK STOCKS,

OWNED BY STATE.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Date of Dividend.	Rate.	Amount.
Hartford Bank,	1,650	$165,000	June,	5 per cent.	$8,250.00
			December,	" " "	8,250.00
Phœnix Bank,	1,220	122,000	September,	3 " "	3,660.00
			March,	" " "	3,660.00
Farmers & Mechanics,	49	4,900	August,	3½ " "	171.50
			February,	" " "	171.50
New Haven Bank,	548	54,800	July,	4½ " "	2,466.00
			January,	5½ " "	3,014.00
Middletown Bank,	593	59,300	July,	4 " "	2,372.00
			January,	" " "	2,372.00
		$406,000			$34,387.00

TAX ON RAILROADS,

DUE SEPTEMBER 1.

NAME OF ROAD.	Whole Length.	Length in Conn.	No. Shares Cap. Stock.	Market Value.	Amount of Tax.
Hartford and New Haven,	70⅝ m.	64 6-8 "	23,500	$141	$22,783.97
Housatonic,	74 "	74 "	20,000	20	3,000.00
Naugatuck,	57 "	57 "	10,318	60	4,643.10
Danbury and Norwalk,	23.808 "	23.808 "	6,140	25	1,151.25
New London Northern,	66 "	57 "	6,021	65	2,535.00
New Haven & Northampton,	84.97 "	60.04 "	10,100	40	1,427.31
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	61½ "	61½ "	4,991	10	187.16
New York and New Haven,	61.97 "	48.19 "	30,000	65	12,247.74
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill,	122.36 "	96.04 "	19,367	10	137.47
New York, Providence and Boston,	50 "	5½ "	15,076.92	95	1,181.72
Fair Haven and Westville Horse Railroad,	3½ "	3½ "	4,000	12.50	375.00
					$49,669.72

TAX ON BRIDGE AND TURNPIKE STOCK,

OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.

COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Value.	Tax.
Hartford Bridge Company,	70	$150	$86.62
Derby Turnpike Company,	2	50	2.00
			$88.62

TAX ON INSURANCE STOCKS,

OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.

COMPANY.	Location.	No. Shares.	Paid in	Value	Tax.
North American,	Hartford,	792	100	65	386.10
City,	"	278	"	85	177.22
Merchants,	"	173	"	75	97.31
Phœnix,	"	429	"	100	321.75
Hartford,	"	1,471	"	180	1,985.85
City,	New Haven,	679	"	100	261.26
Ætna Fire,	Hartford,	2,756	"	170	3,513.90
Ætna Life,	"	123 10	26 100	26 100	31.48
Charter Oak Life,	"	50	50	40	15.00
American Temperance Life,	"	3	8	8	.18
Thames Fire,	Norwich,	5	100	85	3.19
Mutual Security,	New Haven,	206	25	29	44.81
Connecticut Fire,	Hartford,	250	100	95	178.11
Home,	New Haven,	50	"	94	35.25
Norwich Fire,	Norwich,	330	50	45	111.37
Charter Oak Fire and Marine,	Hartford,	162	100	50	60.75
New England " " "	"	110	100	65	53.62
					$7,277.15

TAX ON BANK STOCKS,

OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.

BANKS.	Location.	No. Shares.	Par Value.	Market Value.	Tax.
Ansonia,	Ansonia,	300	$50	$50	$112.50
Ætna,	Hartford,	92	100	92	66.93
Bridgeport,	Bridgeport,	167	50	52½	65.75
Bridgeport City,	"	52	100	95	37.05
Central,	Middletown,	11	75	75	6.19
City Bank of Hartford,	Hartford,	225	100	101	175.50
Citizens,	Waterbury,	105	100	100	78.75
Clinton,	Clinton,	130	100	100	97.50
Charter Oak,	Hartford,	337	100	95	240.10
Bank of Commerce,	New London,	45	100	99	33.41
Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	187	100	100	140.25
Danbury,	Danbury,	168	100	100	126.00
Deep River,	Deep River,	127.14-18	100	90	86.25
East Haddam,	East Haddam,	72	80	80	43.20
Exchange,	Hartford,	1,121	50	42	355.42
Elm City,	New Haven,	777	100	100	582.75
Fairfield County,	Norwalk,	126	100	100	94.50
Farmers,	Bridgeport,	336	70	60	151.20
Farmers & Mechanics,	Hartford,	957	100	109	835.69
Hartford,	"	1,368	100	136	1,404.20
Hartford County,	"	213	50	43	69.98
Home,	Meriden,	216	100	100	162.00
Hatters,	Bethel,	119	60	55	49.09
Hurlburt,	West Winsted,	187	100	100	140.25
Iron,	Falls Village,	1,006	25	20	150.90
Jewett City,	Jewett City,	73	60	60	32.85
Manufacturers,	Birmingham,	166	50	48	59.76
Mercantile,	Hartford,	346	100	64	166.40
Merchants,	Norwich,	179	40	40	53.70
Merchants,	New Haven,	336	50	41	103.32
Merchants & Manufacturers,	Hartford,	166	100	96	119.52
Meriden,	Meriden,	148	100	106	117.66
Middletown,	Middletown,	225	75	88	148.50
Middlesex County,	"	169	100	106	134.35
Mystic,	Stonington,	14	50	54	5.67
New Haven,	New Haven,	208	100	123	191.88
New Haven County,	"	3,619	6	8	217.94
New London,	New London,	136	62½	70	71.40
New England,	Goodspeed's L.,	104	100	100	78.00
New Britain,	New Britain,	10	100	100	7.50
Norfolk,	Norfolk,	135	100	75	75.94
Norwalk,	Norwalk,	165	100	100	123.75
Norwich,	Norwich,	110	100	100	82.50
Ocean,	New London,	79	100	95	56.29
Pahquioque,	Danbury,	211	100	100	158.25
Pawcatuck,	Stonington,	124	50	50	46.50

TAX ON BANK STOCKS—*Continued.*

BANKS.	Location.	No. Shares	Par Value.	Mark't Value.	Tax.
Phœnix,	Hartford,	933	100	96	$671.76
Pequonnock,	Bridgeport,	66	100	90	44.55
Quinnipiack,	New Haven,	167	100	100	133.75
Rockville,	Rockville,	228	100	90	153.90
Stafford,	Stafford Spr'ngs,	224	100	100	168.00
Saugatuck,	Westport,	73	100	100	54.75
Saybrook,	Saybrook,	43	100	100	32.25
Shetucket,	Norwich,	69	100	90	46.58
Stamford,	Stamford,	460	30	38	131.10
State,	Hartford,	169	100	120	152.10
Stonington,	Stonington,	50	50	60	22.50
Tradesman's,	New Haven,	208	100	100	156.00
Thames,	Norwich,	277	100	108	224.37
Thompson,	Thompson,	70	70	70	36.75
Tolland County,	Tolland,	86	100	100	64.50
Uncas,	Norwich,	405	50	40	121.50
Union,	New London,	21½	100	107	17.25
Waterbury,	Waterbury,	313	50	50	117.38
Whaling,	New London,	507	25	25	95.05
Windham,	Windham,	114	100	100	85.50
Windham County,	Brooklyn,	48	100	105	43.32
Winsted,	West Winsted,	451	50	25	76.96
Litchfield County,	Litchfield,	19	100	104	24.82
					$10,031.68

DUTIES AND AVAILS OF COURTS.

COUNTIES.	Clerks of Courts.	State's Attornies
Hartford County,	$634.52	$1,576.16
New Haven "	1,355.15	2,050.66
New London "	446.42	410.46
Fairfield "	700.83	975.00
Windham "	47.50	540.65
Litchfield "	180.61	276.74
Middlesex "	127.71	200.02
Tolland "		177.97
	$3,492.74	$6,207.66

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS,

PAYABLE IN JANUARY AND JULY.

NAME.	Location.	Amount of Deposits.	Tax.
Groton Savings Bank	Groton,	$206,591.82	$1,032.96
Connecticut Savings Bank	New Haven,	875,268.76	4,376.36
Savings Bank of Danbury	Danbury,	373,243.95	1,866.20
Manchester Sav. Bank & Build. Asso.	Manchester,	13,748.75	68.68
Savings Bank of Rockville	Rockville,	161,165.82	805.84
Winsted Sav. Bank & Build. Asso.	West Winsted,	18,578.01	92 89
Townsend City Savings Bank	New Haven,	763,083.17	3,815.40
Plymouth Savings Bank	Plymouth,	5,706.71	28.52
Savings Bank of Tolland	Tolland,	258,598.86	1,292.99
Norwich Savings Society	Norwich,	3,247,666.04	16,238.33
Willimantic Savings Institute	Willimantic,	231,300.95	1,156.50
Deep River Savings Bank	Deep River,	99,520.13	496.28
Farmington Savings Bank	Farmington,	343,320.92	1,716.60
Norwalk Savings Society	Norwalk,	322,192.29	1,610.96
Falls Village Savings Bank	Falls Village,	47,385.27	236.93
Winsted Savings Bank	West Winsted,	36,083.58	180.42
Stonington Savings Bank	Stonington,	292,563.95	1,462.81
Farmers and Mech. Savings Bank	Middletown,	93,216.22	466.08
Southington Savings Bank	Southington,	10,893.85	54 46
Westport Savings Bank	Westport,	9,605.71	48.02
Savings Bank of New London	New London,	1,325,402.08	6,627.01
Salisbury Savings Society	Lakeville,	119,123.87	595.62
Essex Savings Bank	Essex,	180,273.74	901.36
Ansonia Savings Bank	Ansonia,	24,452.39	122.26
Society for Savings	Hartford,	4,187,934.29	20,939.66
Mutual Sav. Bank and Build. Asso.	Middletown,	7,436.71	37.18
People's Savings Bank	Birmingham,	15,714.00	78.56
Middletown Savings Bank	Middletown,	1,712,354.49	8,561.76
New Haven Savings Bank	New Haven,	2,024,518.24	10,122.60
Waterbury Sav. Bank & Build. Asso.	Waterbury,	12,868.83	64.34
Norfolk Savings Bank	Norfolk,	11,304.19	56.52
Waterbury Savings Bank	Waterbury,	363,063.09	1,815.32
Mec. & Workingmen's Savings Bank	New Haven,	99.755.00	498.78
New Haven Sav. Bank & Build. Asso.	New Haven,	94,427.00	472.13
Meriden Savings Bank	Meriden,	218,923.00	1,094.62
Litchfield Savings Society	Litchfield,	237,468.21	1,187.34
New Canaan Savings Bank	New Canaan,	31,411.39	157.00
Bridgeport Savings Bank	Bridgeport,	1,224,563.01	6,122.82
Woodbury Sav. Bank & Build. Asso.	Woodbury,	31,241.82	156.20
Derby Savings Bank	Derby,	187,103.50	935 52
Mechanics Savings Bank	Hartford,	18,664.04	93.32
Mec. Savings Bank and Build. Asso.	"	170,196.40	850.98
People's Savings Bank	"	36,733.00	183.66
City Savings Bank	Bridgeport,	110,496.83	707.28
Southport Savings Bank	Southport,	181,205.85	906.03
Stamford Savings Bank	Stamford,	259,403.32	1,297.00
Fair Haven Sav. Bank & Build. Asso.	Fair Haven,	13,597.62	68.00
Chelsea Savings Bank	Norwich,	273,865.35	1,369.32

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS—*Continued.*

PAYABLE IN JANUARY ND JULY.

NAME.	Location.	Amount of Deposits.	Tax.
People's Savings Bank - -	Bridgeport,	$114,954.41	$574.76
People's Savings Association -	"	124,881.06	624.40
City Savings Bank - -	New Haven,	83.996.29	420.00
Middlesex Sav. Bank & Build. Asso.	Middletown,	14,289.00	71.44
Newtown Savings Bank - -	Newtown,	63,916.12	319.58
Mec. Savings Bank & Build. Asso.	Bethel,	45,989.80	229.94
New Milford Savings Bank -	New Milford,	61,791.92	308 95
Savings Bank of Stafford Springs -	Stafford Springs	109,843 92	549.21
Staffordville Savings Bank -	Staffordville,	70,434 52	352.16
State Savings Bank - - -	Hartford,	430,796.34	2,153.98
People's Savings Bank & Build. Asso.	New Haven,	23,032.89	115,16
Mec. & Workingmen's S. B. & B. A.	Bridgeport,	43,659.25	219.93
Collinsville Savings Society -	Collinsville,	105,078 88	525.39
New London Co. Savings Bank -	New London,	22,500.00	112.50
Connecticut Savings Bank - -	Hartford,	9,436.52	47.18
" " " -	" for taxes of 1860–1		68.34
Townsend City Savings Bank -	New Haven, " 1862		570.93
Mec. Savings Bank & Build. Asso.	Hartford, " "		243.36
			$110,576 63

TAX ON CAPITAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

DUE IN OCTOBER-

COMPANY.	Location.	Capital.	Tax.
American Mutual Life, - -	New Haven,	$270,500.00	$1,352.50
American Temperance Life, - -	Hartford,	162,583.07	812.92
Charter Oak Life, - -	"	293,510.56	1,467.55
Connecticut Mutual Life, - -	"	2,218,853.09	11,094.26
Danbury Mutual Life, - -	Danbury,	3,003.64	15.02
Farmington Valley Fire, - -	Farmington,	905.82	4 52
Hartford County Fire, - -	Hartford,	44,381.72	221.91
Litchfield Fire, - - -	Litchfield,	20,670.71	103.35
Madison Mutual Fire, - -	Madison,	1,212.40	6.06
Middlesex Mutual Fire, - -	Middletown,	47,640.01	238.20
New London Co. Fire, - -	Norwich,	27,337.41	136.69
Norwich Assurance, - - -	"	6,666.00	33.33
Tolland Co. Mutual Fire, -	Tolland,	28,708.25	143.54
Windham Co. Fire, - - -	Brooklyn,	10.770 24	53.85
Greenwich Fire, - - -	Greenwich,	2,152.99	10.26
Harwinton Fire, - - -	Harwinton,	70.00	35
			$15,694.31

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

J. B. Bunce, Q. M. G., for error in F. B. Loomis' bill,	$ 363.60
Thomas Fitch, Commissary General, Balance,	5,000.00
E. I. Sanford, Duties on Sales at Auction,	31.58
State of Ohio in payment for arms and equipments,	26,185.00
W. Webb, Bounty of H. D. Stevens, Co. F, 16th Reg., returned,	60 00
Check on State Bank not returned,	24.00
George Robinson, for one copy Statutes sold,	2.25
" " "	2.25
Wm. A. Aiken, Q. M. G., Avails of Property sold,	980.62
Day & Clark, error in account,	6.89
S. Fox & Co, " "	19 20
Horace Smith, Senate Debenture, extra session, returned,	48.10
John E Law, Mileage, May session, returned,	2.52
D. W. Plumb, " " "	1.80
M. E. Baldwin, " " "	1.44
P. S. Beebe, " " "	6.48
A. Catlin, " " "	6.84
A. A. Hotchkiss, " " "	10.80
Wm. Wilcox, " " "	3.78
J. D. Noyes, 2nd, error in payment to families of volunteers,	30.00
Town of Colebrook, " " " "	6.00
" New London, " " " "	14.20
" Windsor, " " " "	18.00
" Canterbury, " " " "	30.00
" Greenwich, " " " "	59.80
" Cornwall, " " " "	14.40
" Colebrook, " " " "	8.00
" Wethersfield, " " " "	17.66
" Hartford, " " " "	10.00
" Torrington, " " " "	26.33
" Watertown, " " " "	6.00
" Colchester, " " " "	77.06
" Montville, " " " "	18.00
" Windham, " " " "	27.00
	$33,119.60

TAX FROM AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Adam Frink, Atlantic F. & M. Insurance Co.	$21.32
Wm. Connor, Various Companies,	236.35
Joseph Fuller,	29.00
Ebenezer Learned,	20.47
Joshua C. Learned,	22.68
E. Fuller,	41.10
James Ely,	3.53
Theodore Nichols,	.84
A. A. Hill,	46.58
Charles Shelton,	2.46
George Perkins,	61.52
Charles Robinson,	67.13
John G. North,	13.27
Philip Pond,	29.50
Gardner Morse,	34.03
George Lockwood	3.54
T. H. Crosby,	186.53
Caleb Mix,	42.59
D. H. Clark,	17.55
Wm. Wallace,	96.96
Charles E. Dyer,	13.78
Elbert White,	8.00
E. B. Goodsell,	2.65
Hall & Smith,	136.90
Marcus DeForest	27.70
Lewis C. Geyer,	14.34
J. H. Frink,	76
Wm. Erdtman,	3.20
John Steiner,	80
E. Bartlett,	1.20
G. W. Root,	17.70
A. P. Houston,	15.25
Simon B. Kendall,	2.63
W. P. Eaton,	33.33
Edmund Hedge,	79.68
Wells Southworth,	64.95
A. F. Abbott	19.66
George S. Lester,	43.90
J. H. Hubbard,	90.99
J. M. Goodwin,	68.63
Caleb Mix,	1.09
L. L. G. Whiting,	10.11
C. F. Collins,	7.61
Francis Sheffield,	9.78

Sherman & Marsh,	$159.12
Ira Sherman,	53.26
Wm. H. Fuller,	7.15
Frank W. Butler,	10.05
Frisbie & Wilson,	103.50
Randolph Lindsley,	51.68
John Atwater,	.08
Geo. R. Cowles,	67.08
S. T. Holbrook,	21.49
John B. Ward & Son,	134.49
Thomas Edgar,	24.37
H. Nichols,	77.84
Josiah T. Peck,	77.47
O B. Grant,	15.48
H. P. Hoadley,	113.69
Roswell Hoyt,	1.56
James L. Howard,	104.00
Hoyt & Scribner,	39.76
E. W. Bostwick,	13.92
G. E. & W. H. Goodspeed,	3.10
H. C. Butler,	5.25
T. G. Birdseye,	12.41
Joseph G. Lamb,	3.85
Frisbie & Wilson,	39.04
David B. Carroll,	.35
Lucius S. Fuller,	7.00
Horace D. Hall,	29.09
A. P. Collins,	18.03
	$2,845.70

TRIAL BALANCE.

CIVIL LIST.

Dr.	
To paid orders registered in Comptroller's Office,	$184,791.06
" Comptroller's Orders on Treasurer,	2,151,580.88
" Interest on temporary Loans for State,	31,573.00
" " State Bonds,	118,509.00
Balance on hand,	106,170.04
	$2,592,623.98

SCHOOL FUND.

Dr.	
To paid Commissioner's orders, Loans of Principal,	$290,225.63
" " " revenue and expenses,	118,141.92
" Comptroller's orders, dividends to Schools, &c.,	133,490.21
Balance forward,	32,465.88
	$574,323.64

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Dr.	
To paid Comptroller's orders,	$198.13
" " "	1,500.00
" " "	1,586.76
" " "	1,526.30
	$4,811.19
Balance forward,	2,865.79
	$7,676.98

TRIAL BALANCE.

CIVIL LIST.

	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862,	$298,489.42
" Dividends from Banks,	34,387.00
" Miscellaneous Receipts,	33,119.60
" Avails of Courts and Bonds,	9,700.40
" Tax from Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	2,845.70
" Tax on Non-resident Stocks,	17,397.45
" " Railroad Companies,	49,669,72
" " Capital Mutual Insurance Companies,	15,694.31
" " Savings Banks,	110,576.63
" " Towns,	524,152 08
" Interest and Premiums on State Bonds,	104,291.67
" State Bonds,	1,000,000.00
" Temporary Loans unpaid,	392,300.00
	$2,592,623.98
By balance on hand, April 1st, 1863,	$106,170.04

SCHOOL FUND.

	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862, Principal,	$6,091.25
" " " " " Interest,	19,843.50
" Collections of Principal,	290,540.38
" " Interest,	134,822.68
" " Revenue,	123,025.83
	$574,323.64
By balance on hand, April 1st, 1863,	$32,465.88

NORMAL SCHOOL.

	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862,	$176.98
" Grant, 1861, Registered Order,	5,000,00
" Grant, 1862, " "	2,500.00
	$7,676.98
By balance on hand, April 1st, 1863,	$2,865.79

TRIAL BALANCE.

Dr.	INSANE POOR FUND.	
To paid order, April, 1862,		$4,783.34
" " " Oct., 1862,		5,088.30
" " " Jan., 1863,		167.78
		$10,039.42
Balance forward,		$1,923.61

Dr.	GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.	
To paid order, April, 1862,		$491.85
" " " July, 1862,		285.88
" " " Oct., 1862,		297.72
" " " Jan., 1863,		419.49
Balance forward,		1,497.05
		$2,991.99

Dr.	DEAF AND DUMB.	
To paid order, April, 1862,		$1,975.00
" " Oct., 1862,		2,288.66
		$4,263.66
Balance forward,		1,977.21
		$6,240.87

Dr.	STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.	
To balance forward,		$1,455.00

TRIAL BALANCE.

INSANE POOR FUND.	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862,	$1,115.81
" Grant, 1862, Registered Order,	7,000.00
" Balance,	1,923.61
	$10,039.42

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862,	$991.99
" Grant, 1862, Registered Order,	2,000.00
	$2,991.99
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	$1,497.05

DEAF AND DUMB.	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862,	$2,240.87
" Grant, 1862, Registered Order,	4,000.00
	$6,240.87
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	$1,977.21

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862,	$1,455.00
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	$1,455.00

TRIAL BALANCE.

Dr. TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.

To Principal re-loaned,	$4,143.19
" Interest paid Town of North Branford,	168.28
" " " " Rocky Hill,	177.19
" " " " Wethersfield,	304.39
" " " " Bolton,	114.65
" " " " Granby,	293 11
" " " " East Granby,	125.03
" " " " Southbury,	239.94
Balance forward,	2,591.45
	$8,157,23

Dr. HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

To paid order, May, 1862,	$672.46
" " " July, 1862,	513.54
" " " Dec., 1862,	522.36
" " " Jan., 1863,	673.72
Balance forward,	1,145.95
	$3,528.03

Dr. INDIGENT IDIOTS.

To balance from 1862,	$251.32
" paid order, April, 1862,	275.00
" " " July, 1862,	275.00
" " " Oct., 1862,	283.33
" " " Jan., 1863,	364.37
Balance forward,	1,550.98
	$3,000,00

TRIAL BALANCE.

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND,	Cr.
By Principal collected,	$6,628.31
" Interest collected,	1,528.92
	$8,157.23
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	$2,591.45

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862,	$1,528.03
" Grant, 1862, Registered Order,	2,000.00
	$3,528.03
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	$1,145.95

INDIGENT IDIOTS.	Cr.
By Grant, 1861, Registered Order,	$1,500.00
" " 1862, " "	1,500.00
	$3,000.00
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	$1,550.98

TRIAL BALANCE.

Dr. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, FOR EXPENSES INCURRED BY HIM.

To balance forward,	$3,000.00

Dr. THE GOVERNOR *et al.*, FOR HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

To paid order, Nov., 1862,	$6,804.70
" " " Feb., 1863,	3,272.65
Balance forward,	4,922.65
	$15,000.00

Dr. THE GOVERNOR, FOR SICK, WOUNDED, AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

To paid order, Dec., 1862,	$69.30
" " " Jan., 1863,	24.50
" " " Mar., 1863,	794.76
Balance forward,	5,111.44
	$6,000.00

Dr. THE GOVERNOR, FOR A CONTINGENT FUND.

To paid order, March, 1863,	$582.20
Balance forward,	4,417.80
	$5,000.00

TRIAL BALANCE.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, FOR EXPENSES INCURRED BY HIM.	Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1862, - - - -	$3,000.00
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863, - - - -	$3,000.00

THE GOVERNOR *et al.*, FOR HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.	Cr..
By Grant, 1862, Registered Order, - - - -	$15,000.00
	$15,000 00
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863, - - - -	$4,922.65

THE GOVERNOR, FOR SICK, WOUNDED, AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.	Cr.
By Grant, 1862, Registered Order, - - - -	$1,000.00
" " " " " - - - - -	5,000.00
	$6,000.00
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863, - - - -	5,111.44

THE GOVERNOR, FOR A CONTINGENT FUND.	Cr.
By Grant, 1862, Registered Order, - - - -	$5,000.00
	$5,000.00
By balance on hand, April, 1863, - - - - -	4,417.80

GENERAL BALANCE.

DR. GABRIEL W. COITE, TREASURER,

To balance on hand, April 1, 1862,	$ 331,381.53
" Receipts for Civil List,	4,158,934.56
" " " School Fund,	548,388 89
" " " Town Deposit Fund,	8,157.23
" " " General Hospital Society,	2,000.00
" " " Normal School,	7,500.00
" " " Insane Poor Fund,	7,000.00
" " " Deaf and Dumb Fund,	4,000.00
" " " Hartford Hospital,	2,000.00
" " " Idigent Idiots,	3,000.00
" " " Hospital Building,	15,000.00
" " " Sick and wounded soldiers,	6,000.00
" " " Contingent Fund,	5,000.00
	$5,098,362.21
To balance on hand April 1, 1863,	$163,947.63

GENERAL BALANCE.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. Cr.

By Payments for	Civil List,	$4,351,253.94
" " "	School Fund,	541,857.76
" " "	Town Deposit Fund,	5,565.78
" " "	General Hospital Society,	1,494.94
" " "	Normal School,	4,811.19
" " "	Insane Poor Fund,	10,039.42
" " "	Deaf and Dumb Fund,	4,263.66
" " "	Hartford Hospital,	2,382 08
" " "	Indigent Idiots,	1,197.70
" " "	Hospital Buildings,	10,077.35
" " "	Sick and Wounded Soldiers,	888.56
" " "	Contigent Fund,	582,20
		$4,934,414.58
	Balance forward,	163,947.63
		$5,098,362.21

TABLE OF BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

Civil List Fund,		$106,170.04
School Fund,		32,465.88
Normal School,		2,865.79
Indigent Idiot's Fund,		1,550.98
General Hospital Society,		1,497.05
Deaf and Dumb Fund,		1,977 21
State Prison Medical Society,		1,455.00
Hartford Hospital,		1,145.95
Wm. A. Buckingham,		3,000.00
Town Deposit Fund,		2,591.45
Hospital Buildings,		4,922.65
Sick and Wounded Soldiers,		5,111.44
Contingent Fund,		4,417.80
		$169,171.24
Insane Poor Fund,		1,923.61
		$167,247.63
Cash Funds,	$163,947.63	
2 Promissory Notes,	3,300.00	167,247.63

TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, *April*, 1863.

The subscribers, appointed by the General Assembly to audit the accounts of the State Treasurer, have examined the same, from the 1st day of April, 1862, to the 31st day of March, 1863, both days inclusive, and have compared the same with the several vouchers, and find the same correct.

A summary statement of said account is given above, and we find the balance of cash on hand on the 31st day of March, 1863, to have been one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents, ($163,947.63.)

HENRY M. WELCH,
THOMAS BELKNAP, } *Auditors.*
LEMAN W. CUTLER, *Comptroller.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing Treasurer's Report is correct, so far as the same relates to, or is connected with, the School Fund.

ALBERT SEDGWICK,
Commissioner of the School Fund.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, HARTFORD, April, 1863.

REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
BABCOCK & SIZER, STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, May 6th, 1863.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives, now in session:

In Title 52, Chap. 3, Sec. 15, of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller of Public Accounts is required to prepare and return to the General Assembly, in May annually, and oftener if required, an Abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the public funds, during the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of March preceding, &c., &c.

In obedience thereto, the undersigned herewith respectfully submits his second Annual Report, exhibiting in

Table 1. The debenture and contingent expenses of the General Assembly at the Regular and Extra Sessions.
Table 2. Account of Salaries paid.
Table 3. Contingent expenses of State Government, including Grants.
Table 4. Judicial Expenses.
Table 5. State Paupers.
Table 6. Superintending Common Schools.
Table 7. Salary Directors of the State Prison.
Table 8. Public Buildings and Institutions.
Table 9. Expenses of Families of Volunteers.
Table 10. Advances to Quarter-Master-General.
Table 11. Advances to Paymaster-General.
Table 12. Advances to Commissary-General.
Table 13. Outfits to Volunteers.

It is a source of gratification to the Board of Equalization to be able to report a slight increase in the valuation of the property of the State, as exhibited in the Grand List, notwithstanding there has been a falling off in the number of Polls returned. There has been no utterly unsatisfactory diminution in any town, while many have largely increased their lists; thus exhibiting a degree of prosperity throughout the State of which, in these troublous times, every citizen may justly feel proud.

Observation and experience only serve to strengthen the opinion suggested by myself to the last Legislature, and repeatedly reiterated by my predecessors in this office, viz, the propriety of a reconstruction of the Board of Equalization.

The following is an estimate of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State, for the year ending March 31st, 1864.

Estimated Receipts.

From forfeited Bonds,	. .	$6,000.00
" Avails of Courts,	. .	4,000.00
" Dividends on Bank Stock,	.	33,000.00
" Tax on Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	.	3,000.00
" Tax on Stocks owned by Non-Residents,	. . .	18,000.00
" Tax on Railroad Corporations,		50,000.00
" Tax on Cash Capital of Mutual Insurance Companies,	.	15,000.00
" Tax on Deposits in Savings Banks,	. . .	115,000.00
" Tax for Military Commutation,		18,000.00
Proceeds of a tax of two mills on the dollar on List of 1862,	.	493,960.00
Proceeds of Bonds authorized but not issued,	. . .	1,000,000.00
Premium on do., estimated at 10 per cent.,	. . .	100,000.00
		$1,855,960.00

Estimated Expenditures.

For	Debenture and Contingent Expenses of General Assembly, .	$35,000.00
"	Account of Salaries, .	25,000.00
"	Contingent Expenses, including Grants, . . .	40,000.00
"	Expense of Supporting the State Paupers, . .	1,400.00
"	Expense of Superintending Common Schools, . .	3,000.00
"	Salary of the Directors of the State Prison, . .	300.00
"	Public Buildings and Institutions,	28,000.00
"	Expense of Families of Volunteers, . . .	750,000.00
"	Advances to Quarter-Master-General, . . .	200,000.00
"	Advances to Paymaster-General,	600,000.00
"	Interest on Bonds and temporary Loans, . . .	200,000.00
		$1,882,700.00

The foregoing estimate shows a deficiency in the receipts for the fiscal year of about twenty-seven thousand dollars, which, added to the indebtedness of the State on the 1st of April, A. D. 1863, of three hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred dollars, makes an aggregate of the temporary indebtedness of the State of about four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which the General Assembly should provide for by authorizing the Treasurer to issue an additional amount of State Bonds, to make temporary loans, or in such other manner as may be deemed expedient.

I would recommend a State tax of two mills on the dollar on the Grand List of 1862.

The history of the two years during which the undersigned has been connected with this department, has no parallel under this Government. No previous two years of our existence as a

commonwealth has presented to the incumbent of this office, and his assistants therein, graver considerations, more important and delicate duties, or anything like the amount of labor, that has been demanded and expended in that space of our history. Taking into consideration the very large amount of money which at each quarter has to be dealt out to the families of our soldiers, the difficult and often embarrassing decisions necessarily made with reference to those payments, the vigilance and care requisite in guarding against heedlessness, errors, not to say unscrupulousness in the presentation of claims; it would be passing strange indeed, if what would appear wrong in some cases had not been done, but my aim and effort has ever been to do equal and exact justice to all. The obligations and duties thus imposed upon those connected with me in this department have been faithfully and impartially performed, and I should feel that I had not discharged my whole duty if I did not thus publicly acknowledge it.

Respectfully submitted,

LEMAN W. CUTLER,
Comptroller of Public Accounts.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

No. 1.

DEBENTURE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Session of 1862.

1	Grant for Debenture of the Senate,		$3,156.46	
1	" " " House of Representatives,		28,256.74	
				$31,413.20
15	" Contingent Expenses of the Senate,		2,738.58	
19	" " " " House of Representatives,		3,361.63	
20	" Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,		2,158.53	
				8,258.74

Extra Session, December, 1862.

1	Grant for Debenture of the Senate,		$990.70	
1	" " House of Representatives,		8,356.62	
				9,347.32
6	" Contingent Expenses of the Senate,		579.24	
11	" " " " House of Representatives,		772.51	
4	" Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,		497.81	
				1,849.56
				$50,868.82

No. 2.

ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID FROM 31st OF MARCH, 1862, TO 1st OF APRIL, 1863.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of		
His Excellency Wm. A. Buckingham, for his Salary as Governor, one-half year,	$550.00	
His Honor Benjamin Douglas, for his Salary as Lieutenant-Governor, for 1861,	300.00	
His Honor Roger Averill, for his Salary as Lieutenant-Governor, for 1862,	300.00	
Honorable Gabriel W. Coite, for his Salary as Treasurer,	700.00	
Honorable J. Hammond Trumbull, for his Salary as Secretary,	1,000.00	
Honorable L. W. Cutler, for his Salary as Comptroller,	1,000.00	
		$3,850.00

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of	
Hon. Joel Hinman, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court,	$2,000.00
Hon. D. C. Sanford, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,000.00
Hon. T. B. Butler, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,000.00
Hon. Henry Dutton, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,000.00
Hon. L. P. Waldo, Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00
Hon. O. S. Seymour, Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00
Hon. C. J. McCurdy, Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00

Hon. J. D. Park, Judge of the Superior Court,	$2,000.00	
Hon. Elisha Carpenter, Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00	
		$18,000.00
John Hooker, Esq., Reporter of Judicial Decisions,	$1,200.00	
J. D. Williams, Esq., Adjutant-General,	1,250.00	
J. H. Almy, Esq., Assistant Quarter-Master-General, one-half year,	500.00	
C. G. Child, Esq., Executive Secretary,	200.00	
		3,150.00
		$25,000.00

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT FROM 31ST OF MARCH, 1862, TO 1ST OF APRIL, 1863.

1862.			
1	Order for	H. J. Morse, for services in making up accounts, &c.,	$104.83
1	"	State Library Committee, for Books purchased,	500.00
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	47.39
1	"	W. J. Hamersley, for Stationery for Governor,	7.14
1	"	Charter Oak Bank, for Iron Safe for Executive office,	125.00
1	"	American Bank Note Company, for account rendered for Bonds and Coupons,	19.50
1	"	W. M. Converse, for debenture as Senator, October, 1862,	30.84
1	"	J. P. Marsh, for expenses as Clerk in Secretary's office,	34.46
1	"	Estate of J. Dudley, for account rendered for his expenses as Railroad Commissioner,	68.08

1862.

1	Order for	C. W. Snow, Sh'ff, acc't ren'd for returning Votes,	5.94
1	"	R. A. Wheeler, " " " "	10.26
1	"	L. W. Wessels, " " " "	11.30
1	"	D. Greenslit, " " " "	18.85
1	"	Hartford Water Works, acc't ren'd for 6 months,	7.50
1	"	T. P. Colton, for acc't rendered for 1 month and expenses,	27.50
1	"	Auditors Q. M. G.'s Acc'ts, for acc't rendered for services as Auditors,	48.00
1	"	C. J. Hoadley, for 3 months' salary as Librarian,	222.50
1	"	Geo. Robinson, " " " Clerk,	222.50
1	"	S. E. Elmore, " " " "	222.50
1	"	Jas. P. Marsh, " " " " &c.,	227.50
1	"	Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office to May 1st,	150.00
1	"	W. C. Peck, for cleaning State House at New Haven,	394.14
1	"	D. S. Fowler, Sheriff, for care of State House at New Haven, &c.,	36.48
1	"	T. J. Sanford, Sheriff, for returning Votes, &c.,	15.80
1	"	W. W. Roberts, for Cabinet work in safe for Governor,	19.09
1	"	Railroad Commissioners, for Geo. Wadham's account rendered,	133.81
1	"	Talcott & Post, for State flag,	32.00
1	"	Adams Express Co., for Transportation to New Haven,	27.50
1	"	State Teachers' Association, for first moiety of annual grant,	125.00
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services,	25.00
1	"	Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	79.00
1	"	City Gas Light Co., for 1 quarter, to June 1st,	2.40
1	"	Gazette and Herald, for Printing Laws,	3.88
1	"	J. W. Collins, for Flag staff at State House, N. H.,	28 88
1	"	Railroad Commissioners, for Geo. Wadham's account rendered,	59.75
1	"	Railroad Commissioners, for Henry Hammond's account rendered,	495.36

1862.

1	Order for	Wm. A. Buckingham, for expenses of Executive office,	$289.33
1	"	Hartford Daily Post, for Advertising for Secr'ry,	4.00
1	"	J. H. Trumbull, for expenses at New Haven,	143.40
1	"	H. R. Bond, for services as Executive Messenger,	35.32
1	"	L. W. Cutler, for expenses at New Haven,	143.95
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	48.75
1	"	J. P. Marsh, for expenses at New Haven,	187.75
1	"	S. E. Elmore, " " "	153.48
1	"	C. G. Child, " of Executive office,	20.04
1	"	Beckwith & Tyler, for coal for offices,	26.50
1	"	Case, Lockwood & Co., for account for printing for offices,	120.27
1	"	G. F. Wright, for two Portraits of Governors,	300.00
1	"	Ezra Dean, for expenses at New Haven,	27.68
1	"	N. H. City Gas Light Co., for gas for the General Assembly,	11.69
1	"	Stillman & Parsons, for Binding, &c., for Sec'y,	12.80
1	"	J. R. Hawley & Co., for Printing Reports,	2,958.62
1	"	Bolles & Roberts, for Frames for 2 Portraits,	29.00
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	32.75
1	"	Cyrus Northrop, for acc't rendered for Senate Journal, &c.,	557.50
1	"	State Library Committee, for acc't rendered for Books purchased,	10.50
1	"	Geo. Robinson, for 3 months' salary,	230.00
1	"	S. E. Elmore, " " "	230.00
1	"	C. J. Hoadley, " " "	230.00
1	"	J. P. Marsh, " " "	230.00
1	"	Henry Fowler, for services to September 1st,	112.00
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	31.01
1	"	C. Lounsbury, for acc't rendered for House Jour'l,	355.88
1	"	City Gas Light Co., for acc't rendered to Sept. 1,	1.08
1	"	C. G. Child, for expenses of Executive office,	75.67
1	"	Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, for tax erroneously paid,	4.00
1	"	Beckwith & Tyler, for coal for offices,	168.75

1862.

1	Order for	Stillman & Parsons, for acc't rendered for Sec'y,	$38.88
1	"	R. A. Wheeler, Sheriff, for distributing public documents,	5.00
1	"	C. W. Snow, Sheriff, for distributing public documents,	5.00
1	"	Babcock & Sizer, for Printing Journals and Public and Private Acts,	2,564.26
1	"	D. S. Brooks, for Tin Cases for documents for Governor,	8.00
1	"	J. P. Marsh, for expense of Secretary's office, 3 months,	78.82
1	"	F. P. Colton, for services as Messenger and Executive Messenger,	90.25
1	"	Stillman & Parsons, for Blank Books, &c.,	45.37
1	"	State Library Committee, for Books purchased,	15.00
1	"	Rawson Read, for acc't rendered for Secretary,	31.00
1	"	Hartford Water Works, for acc't rendered for 6 months,	10.50
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	28.75
1	"	C. G. Child, for expenses of Executive office,	20.71
1	"	S. E. Elmore, for 3 months' salary,	230.00
1	"	Geo. Robbins, for " " "	230.00
1	"	Jas. P. Marsh, for " " "	230.00
1	"	C. J. Hoadley, for " " "	230.00
1	"	Joseph Scoville, for cleaning State House at New Haven,	12.00
1	"	State Teachers' Association, for 2d moiety of annual Grant,	125.00
1	"	Hartford City Gas Light Company, account rendered for 3 months,	4.32
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services as Messenger, &c.,	61.00
1	"	Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	214.62.
1	"	C. G. Child, for expenses of Executive office,	41.16
1	"	Talcott & Post, for Carpeting for Treasurer's office,	33.85
1	"	J. H. Trumbull, for expenses at New Haven,	46.30
1	"	L. W. Cutler, for " " " "	47.96
1	"	S. E. Elmore, for " " " "	46.30

1862.

1	Order for	Wm. A. Buckingham, for expenses of Executive office,	$208.28
1	"	J. P. Marsh, for expenses of Secretary's office,	138.16
1	"	G. W. Coite, for expenses at New Haven, and advertising Bonds,	314.82
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services, &c., and as Executive Messenger,	63.99
1	"	Thompson & Hussey, for work in Secretary's and Treasurer's offices,	57.96
1	"	Timothy Sheldon, for work at State House,	23.60
1	"	Geo. Rust, " " " " "	32.63
1	"	State Library Committee, for Books purchased,	60.00
1	"	J. F. Phillips, for Ice for School Fund Office,	13.00
1	"	C. G. Child, for expenses as Executive Secretary,	39.22
1	"	A. E. & F. L. Burr, for advertising Canvass for Senators,	5.40
1	"	W. S. Bronson & Co., for Stoves, repairs, and putting up,	99.55
1	"	Wood & Mansfield, for cleaning State House at New Haven,	18.50
1	"	Lewis Rowell, for work at State House,	39.52
1	"	Day & Clark, for advertising Canvass for State officers,	4.80
1	"	Birch & Bradley, for work at State House,	9.65
1	"	Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, for tax erroneously paid,	39.19
1	"	D. Greenslit, Sheriff, for distributing Public Documents,	5.00
1	"	Thos. Birch, for work at State House,	5.16
1	"	Stillman & Parsons, for work for Secretary,	12.00
1	"	Farmers and Mechanics Bank, for tax erroneously paid,	3.27
1	"	Day & Clark, for Printing for Gov. Buckingham,	6.00
1	"	Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	108.00
1	"	Case, Lockwood & Co., Printing for offices,	299.85
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	43.58
1	"	Cook Lounsbury, for printing House Journal, extra session,	74.46
1	"	J. P. Marsh, for 3 months' salary,	227.50

1862.

1	Order for	Geo. Robinson, for 3 months' salary,	$227.50
1	"	S. E. Elmore, " " " "	227.50
1	"	C. J. Hoadley, " " " "	230.00
1	"	Babcock & Sizer, for printing Acts and Journals,	603.42
1	"	A. Brandagee, for mileage in 1861,	26.10
1	"	Cyrus Northrop, for publishing Senate Journal,	67.75
1	"	New Haven Gas Light Company, for bill of Gas for use of General Assembly,	10.26
1	"	R. R. Commissioners, for expenses A. Scranton, Commissioner,	43.00
1	"	C. G. Child, for expenses as Executive Secretary,	40.05
1	"	Birch & Bradley, for work at State House,	10.00
1	"	F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	26.50
1	"	J. P. Marsh, for expenses of Secretary's office,	37.61
1	"	City Gas Light Company, for Gas for offices,	5.67
1	"	American Bank Note Company, for printing Bonds, &c.	500.00
1	"	Talcott & Post, for Sundries,	25.62
1	"	C. R. Whedon, Sheriff, for Adjourning General Assembly,	2.00
1	"	Middletown Bank, for tax overpaid,	6.60
1	"	J. E. Elmore, for expenses of Treasurer's office,	574.08
1	"	G. Robbinson, " " " Comptroller's "	356.87
1	"	C. J. Hoadley, " " as Librarian,	96.96
1	"	Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	100.00
			$20,036.02

Expense of Military Force.

15	Orders for	J. D. Williams, Adjutant-Gen'l, for Salaries and Expenses,	$6,875.00
19	"	" Sundry persons for advertising General Orders,	1,826.59
4	"	" H. A. Grant, Surgeon-General, for advertising General Orders, &c.	80.94
4	"	" Sundry persons, for Rent of Armories,	2,918.89

3	Orders for	Governor's Guards, for services by order of the Governor,	$984.60	
1	"	E. B. & E. C. Kellogg, for Printing for Governor,	127.00	
1	"	J. H. Almy, Assistant Commissary General, 6 months' salary,	500.00	
	"	American Telegraph Company, for Governor and Adjutant-General,	236.70	
				$13,549.72

Account Printing Laws, &c.

Orders for sundry persons for Printing Laws, &c., in Newspapers,				2,152.08

Expense of School Libraries.

Orders in favor of D. N. Camp, Superintendent of Common Schools, for Sundry School Districts,				490.00

Grants for Contingent Expenses.

1	Order for	General Hospital Society, for benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers,	$3,000.00	
1	"	Quinnipiack Bank, for loss in the Treasury Department,	300.00	
1	"	Ezra Dean, for extra services as Treasurer,	300.00	
1	"	William Fitch, Paymas'r, for money expended as Paymaster-General,	500.00	
1	"	Artillery Company A, for duty performed May, 1861,	110.00	
1	"	John Francis, for Hartford Cornet Band,	250.00	
1	"	Julia Webster,	1000.00	
1	"	Henry Peck, for 250 copies of Statutes returned,	637.50	
1	"	Gov. Buckingham, for Benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers,	1000.00	
1	"	Gov. Buckingham, for Benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, additional,	5,000.00	

1	Order for Gov. Buckingham, as a Contingent Fund,	$5,000.00	
1	" Gov. Buckingham, for American Colonization Society,	150.00	
1	" Hospital Buildings, for Sick and Wounded Soldiers,	15,000.00	
1	" Alexander Vattemare, for International Exchanges,	200.00	
			$32,447.50

Extra Session, December, 1862.

1	" Col. J. H. Almy, for money expended in aid of Connecticut Volunteers,		1,561.52
	Total amount of Contingent Expenses,		$70,236.84

No. 4.

ACCOUNT JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For Orders drawn by Clerks of Courts, and registered by the Comptroller.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

4	Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	$4,715.29	
6	Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	565.32	
5	Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for 88 Bills of Cost,	2,799.23	
6	Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.	1,537.32	
			$9,617.16

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	$6,210.73	
6 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,254.33	
6 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for 133 Bills of Cost,	4,478.76	
6 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,044.61	
		$12,988.43

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	3,616.09	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,403.85	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for 97 Bills of Cost,	3,110.60	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	574.14	
		8,704.68

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

8 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	2,890.80	
3 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,818.06	
7 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for 145 Bills of Cost,	6,085.77	
9 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	960.65	
		11,755.28

WINDHAM COUNTY.

4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	360.90
4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	572.66

5 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for 65 Bills of Cost,	$1,158.69	
		$2,092.25

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	1,552.85	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,808.25	
5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for 76 Bills of Cost,	4,681.27	
7 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	748.34	
		8,790.71

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. P. Vinal, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	903.93	
4 Orders by W. P. Vinal, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	429.04	
4 Orders by W. L. Vinal, Clerk, for 27 Bills of Cost,	760.64	
4 Orders by W. P. Vinal, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	215.56	
		2,303.17

TOLLAND COUNTY.

3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	165.19	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	786.80	
4 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for 32 Bills of Cost,	2,033.08	
2 Orders by Joseph Bishop, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	181.85	
		3,166.92
1 Order by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Deficiency in Avails of Courts,		52.46

Trustees of the State Reform School.

4 Orders by E. W. Hatch, Superintendent, for Board Bills,	$12,291.13	
5 Orders by Trustees, for their Expenses,	193.24	
		$12,484.37
Total Amount of Judicial Expenses,		$71,961.43

No. 5.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE STATE PAUPERS.

2 Orders for Ahira Merriam, for his yearly compensation,	1,400

No. 6.

EXPENSE OF SUPERINTENDING COMMON SCHOOLS.

7 Orders for Hon. David N. Camp, for salaries and expenses,	3,239.27

No. 7.

DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

1 Order for their salary,	300.00

No. 8.

ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1 Grant for the Asylum,	$4,000.00

RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

1 Grant for the Retreat,	$7,000.00

PERKINS' INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

1 Grant for the Institution,	$1,504.25

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

5 Grants for Counties,	$1,000

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

2 Grants for the School, 1861 and 1862, $5,000 and $2,500,	$7,500

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

1 Grant, (annual,)	$2,000

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1 Grant, (annual,)	$2,000

INDIGENT IDIOTS.

1 Grant for 1861, (omitted last year,)	$1,500	
1 " 1862,	1,500	
		$28,004.25

No. 9.

EXPENSE OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

For amount of payments to towns,	$582,704.97

No. 10.

ADVANCES TO THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

For amount drawn from the Treasury,	$405,000.00

No. 11.

ADVANCES TO THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

For amount drawn from the Treasury,	$1,095,000.00

No. 12.

ADVANCES TO THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

For amount drawn from the Treasury,	2,000.00

No. 13.

EXPENSE OF OUTFITS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Amount charged to "War," for outfits of Volunteers,	656.36

Dr. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

For Payments from the Treasury from March 31st, 1862, to April 1st, 1863, for the Current Expenses of Government, as per preceding Accounts numbering from 1 to 13, under the following heads, viz:

Account No. 1, Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,	$50,868.82	
Account No. 2, Account of Salaries,	25,000.00	
Account No. 3, Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	70,236.84	
Account No. 4, Judicial Expenses, including Grants,	71,961.43	
Account No. 5, Expense of Supporting the State Paupers,	1,400.00	
Account No. 6, Expense of Superintending Common Schools,	3,239.27	
Account No. 7, Salary of the Directors of the State Prison,	300.00	
Account No. 8, Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,	28,004.25	
Account No. 9, Expense of Families of Volunteers,	582,704.97	
Account No. 10, Advances made to the Quarter-Master-General,	405,000.00	
Account No. 11, Advances made to the Paymaster-General,	1,095,000.00	
Account No. 12, Advances made to the Commissary-General,	2,000.00	
Account No. 13, Amount charged to "War," for outfits,	656.36	
		$2,336,371.94
Interest paid on Temporary Loans,	$31,573.00	
Interest paid on State bonds,	118,509.00	
		150,082.00
		$2,486,453.94
Balance to New Account,		106,170.04

By payments into the Treasury from the 31t of March, 1862, to April 1st, 1863.

FROM FORFEITED BONDS, ETC.

By Cash of R. D. Hubbard, State's Attorney, Hartford County,	$1,576.16	
By Cash of C. F. Sedgwick, State's Attorney, Litchfield County,	276.74	
By Cash of J. H. Brockway, State's Attorney, Tolland County,	177.97	
By Cash of G. W. Phillips, State's Attorney, Windham County,	540.65	
By Cash of Daniel Chadwick, State's Attorney, New London County,	410.46	
By Cash of J. B. Ferris, State's Attorney, Fairfield County,	975.00	
By Cash of Moses Culver, State's Attorney, Middlesex County,	202.02	
By Cash of E. K. Foster, State's Attorney, New Haven County,	2,050.66	
		$6,207.66

FROM AVAILS OF COURTS.

By Cash of W. P. Vinal, for avails of Middlesex Superior Court,	$127.71	
By Cash of Uriel Fuller, for avails of Windham Superior Court,	47.50	
By Cash of W. L. Brewer, for avails of New London Superior Court,	446.42	
By Cash of A. D. Osborne, for avails of New Haven Superior Court,	1,355.15	
By Cash of W. L. Ransom, for avails of Litchfield Superior Court,	180.61	
By Cash of E. S. Abernethy, for avails of Fairfield Superior Court,	700.83	
By Cash of Chauncey T. Howard, for avails of Hartford Superior Court,	634.52	
		$3,492.74

Dr. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

Amount brought forward,	$2,592,623.98
	$2,592,623.98

appropriated for the Current Expenses of Government.

FROM TAXES, DIVIDENDS ON BANK STOCKS, ETC.

By Cash from miscellaneous sources,	$33,119.60	
By Cash for Dividends on Bank Stocks,	34,387.00	
By Cash for Tax paid by Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	2,845.70	
By Cash for Tax on Stock owned by Non-Residents,	17,397.45	
By Cash for Tax on Railroad Corporations,	49,669.72	
By Cash for Tax on Cash Capital of Mutual Insurance Companies,	15,694.31	
By Cash for Tax on Deposits in Savings Banks,	110,576.63	
By Cash for Tax from Towns,	524,152.08	
By Cash for State Bonds sold,	1,000,000.00	
By Cash for Premium and Interest on Bonds,	104,291.67	
		$1,892,134.16
By Cash for Temporary Loans,		392,300.00
By Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1862,		298,489.42
		$2,592,623.98
1863.		
April 1, By Balance of Account,		$106,176.04

1862.		
3 Orders in favor of Albert Sedgwick, Commissioner, for his Salary and Expenses,	$1,446.16	
1 Order in favor of G. W. Coite, Treasurer, for his Salary,	300.00	
		$1,746.16

ACCOUNT APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For 147 Orders in favor of Towns, etc., drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer from the 31st of March, 1862, to the 1st of April, 1863,		131,744.05
		$33,490.21

the 31st of March, 1862, to 1st of April, 1863, payable from the School Fund. CR.

By amount of Orders drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer and paid by him from interest on the School Fund, from the 31st of March, 1862, to the 1st of April, 1863, as per Comptroller's Accounts and Auditors' Report,	$133,490.21
	$133,490.21

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR TEN YEARS ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1863.

	General Assembly.	Salaries	Conting't Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Paupers.	Supt. of Common Schools.	Salary Directors of S. Pris.	Acc't of Public Buildings &c.	Expenses of Families of Volunteers.	Advances to Quarter-Master-General.	Advances to Paymaster-General.	Adv's to Commissary-General	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1854	$32,509.21	$13,500	$44,579.17	$44,035.51	$1,785	$3,652.63	$300	$11,238.26		$1,178.22			$275.98	$154,071.98
1855	33,260.67	14,058	56,082.70	57,535.22	2,200	3,375.07	300	11,796.42		1,254.15				179,862.56
1856	36,328.33	22,863	99,523.61	75,513.38	2,200	3,792.32	300	10,345.45		5,331.52				256,197.91
1857	43,331.03	23,193	82,147.21	84,142.16	1,800	4,062.24	300	18,062.70		4,060.00			16,611.97	277,711.07
1858	35,953.51	23,050	88,073.79	94,718.08	1,800	3,710.59	300	19,000.00		3,976.66			688.00	271,370.63
1859	34,450.81	24,180	49,180.23	93,822.22	1,800	3,439.88	300	24,081.33		3,845.51				235,102.98
1860	31,107.48	23,600	40,404.26	85,764.56	1,800	3,332.55	300	28,883.34		2,557.26				217,149.45
1861	35,977.72	23,900	43,632.88	77,130.91	1,800	3,664.87	300	27,934.52		7,479.90				221,820.80
1862	47,202.56	25,709	53,032.93	85,418.99	1,400	3,232.11	300	22,024.92	110,099.17	1,169,778.00	403,330.00	65,421.00	117,468.33	2,104,481.30
1863	50,868.82	25,000	70,236.84	71,961.43	1,400	3,239.27	300	28,004.25	582,704.97	405,000.00	1,095,000.00	2,000.00	656.36	2,336,371.94

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

SCHOOL FUND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
BABCOCK & SIZER, STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1863, *the Commissioner of the School Fund respectfully Reports:*

That in pursuance of the provisions of the law, and as an appropriate method of making known to the people of this State the condition of their School Fund, the Auditors of Public Accounts have made their biennial examination of the books and papers in the office of the Commissioner, showing the amount of the loans and the character of the securities in which the money of the Fund is invested—the result of their examination is shown by their certificate, which is hereto annexed and marked A.

Most of the investments have been productive of income, as the large amount of receipts show. It must, of necessity, sometimes occur, that small portions are unproductive, some estates indebted to the fund are generally in the process of settlement, and some mortgages in the process of foreclosure, and during such proceedings the receipts of interest are suspended for a time, and then, the utmost care and vigilance on the part of those having charge of the money can not prevent an occasional bad investment. The largest debt now due the School Fund on which the payment of interest is now and has been for several years suspended, is the one which was created by an order of the Legislature, directing the Commissioner to loan the sum of $22,000 to the State Prison. Not only is the principal of this loan to the amount of $19,000 now due, but there are arrearages of interest on the loan amounting to more

than $5,000 which are unpaid. The history of this loan and a statement of the measures taken by those having the affairs of the Prison in charge, have been given in detail in a former report. It is not known to the Commissioner that there has been any change in the condition of the securities relied upon to pay the money due since the former report was made.

The loan of $10,000 which was made more than ten years ago by one of my predecessors, and which has been referred in the reports of the Commissioner, for several years past, is still unadjusted; some additional security has been obtained by a conveyance to the State of five hundred acres of land in Wisconsin, and some has been received from the sale of some property in New Haven, but the greater portion of the debt is still due. It is retained in the inventory that its existence may not be lost sight of, and as a testimony of confidence in the assurance of the debtors that it shall yet be paid.

The real estate in the state of New York, valued in the inventory at $5,000, bequeathed to the School Fund by Mr. Parmelee, late of West Bloomfield, in said state, deceased, which has been referred to in former reports, is yet unproductive; his widow, who was to have the use of the property during her life, has within the last year died; his heirs at law have decided to contest in court the validity of the will, which case is now pending. It was arranged with the executors that no sale of the property should be made until a decision was had. Our agent feels confident the will of Mr. P. will be held good and valid.

The payment into the treasury of monies belonging to the principal of the Fund for the year ending March 31st, 1863, have been very large, exceeding those of any former year within the knowledge of the Commissioner. They have amounted to no less than $290,225.63. It may be interesting to compare this amount with what has been received in former years from the same source. Thus, the receipts for the year ending 31st March, 1855, amount to $114,387.00.

1856,	- -	106,184.33.
1857,	- -	180,010.50.
1858,	- -	139,036.00.

1859,	152,626.92.
1860,	154,625.00.
1861,	118,820.17.
1862,	105,304.00.
1863,	290,225.63.

It is very difficult to invest such large sums in safe securities, such as the law requires. In such transactions the School Fund comes in competition with rival parties who have large sums of money seeking similar investments.

Monied corporations, savings banks, and private capitalists, all have their funds in the market, and some of them are willing to loan their money at a less rate of interest than the School Fund insists upon receiving. But notwithstanding these impediments, nearly all the large sum of money above mentioned has been safely invested, and there remained in the treasury on the 1st of April, no more than $6,406 seeking investment.

The Commissioner has spent as much time as could possibly be spared for that purpose, in examining the securities of the Fund, in the different states in which they are located, and in carefully informing himself of the value of the property pledged and of the responsibility of the debtors. So far as he has been able to make investigation, the examination has been satisfactory, and the interests of the Fund are well protected. It will sometimes happen, that that property which is deemed ample double security for an investment, will, from local causes or unlooked for contingencies, depreciate in value. Every invested fund must occasionally meet with losses in such circumstances. Sagacious men would deem an investment safe if a fair estimate of the value of the security should fix it at double the amount of the loan, especially if it was secured by a pledge of real estate. It is intended that all loans from the School Fund shall be made on security of such value and character. If uncontrollable causes have rendered the loan unsafe, the Commissioner has made it a matter of duty to obtain additional security or to collect the debt. Under such a course of management, it is believed that our

School Fund is in as sound a state of productiveness as it has obtained at any former period of its history.

The large amount of revenue which it yields shows its productiveness, while the small amount of investments, compared with the whole, of the doubtful security show its general safety.

No inconsiderable amount of the income, of late years, has been derived from short loans of the revenue, lying idle in the treasury, awaiting the annual dividends to the schools. During the course of each year, a large amount is thus received which will not be wanted for distribution to the schools until the 1st of the ensuing March. The Commissioner, believing that this money should be invested so as to add by its earnings to the income of the Fund, has loaned the same each year to a large amount to individuals, and to the State, at the usual rate of interest, and on good security.

Thus for the year ending

31st March, 1855,	$115,106.50,	interest	$3,947.75.
1856,	123,916.25,	"	4,214.23.
1857,	140,450.00,	"	4,856.85.
1858,	141,225.00,	"	4,381.53.
1859,	129,303.62,	"	3,222.10.
1860,	128,681.50,	"	3,398.43.
1861,	111,255.00,	"	3,242.72.
1862,	115,065.00,	"	3,189.44.
1863,	119,855.00,	"	3,170.83.
	$1,124,877.87,		$33,623.88.

Thus showing a very considerable addition to the income of the Fund which accrues to the benefit of the schools. The amount due the Fund for loans of this description on the 1st day of April, 1862, was $6,150. The amount outstanding on the 1st day of April, 1863, as appears by the treasurer's statement annexed was $875.

The whole amount of revenue received into the treasury for the year ending March 31st, 1863, was $137,993.51. This amount exceeds the amount received last year by $6,907.38. This result shows a good degree of punctuality on the part of

the debtors, and illustrates the thorough system of collections which has been adopted to make the payment of the interest prompt and punctual.

The number of children who are this year entitled to the benefit of the income of the Fund, exceeds that reported last year by 1449. This class of our population is constantly increasing, and thus, although there is no diminution in the gross amount of the revenue, the amount divided to each scholar will gradually diminish.

A dividend of 1.20 to each scholar was made on the 1st day of March, and paid to the several towns and societies entitled to receive it. The whole sum thus paid out amounted in the aggregate to $132,589.20, of which sum had been paid on the 1st day of April, 1863, $131,744.05, and there remained in the treasury after such payments had been made, the sum of $26,934.88 subject to future orders. Thus every school district in the State which observed the law in regard to making its annual returns and in sustaining schools, has received its full proportion of the revenue of the Fund, to be laid out in advancing the cause of education and intelligence through the instrumentality of its common schools.

In the present aspect of the financial affairs of the nation, great watchfulness is demanded in guarding the interests of the Fund, and in every possible way increasing its usefulness. To the people of the State it has already dispensed untold blessings. That its influence in future for good may continue and increase, should be the desire of every one interested in the welfare of the State.

The documents and tables which accompany this report exhibit the amount of the Fund, and course pursued in the management of its affairs the past year ending March 31st, 1863. They are as follows, and marked from A. to H.

A. An abstract of the schedule of the property constituting the principal of the Fund September 2d, 1862, certified by the Auditors of Public Accounts.

B. The Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements of revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1863.

C. The Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements of principal for the fiscal year.

D. A statement of the amount of revenue actually received at the treasury from all sources, the disbursements for dividend to schools, salaries and expenses, the rate of dividend per capita, and the amount of surplus revenue at the close of each fiscal year, from 1825 to 1863, inclusive.

E. Statement showing the amount of dividends received from each bank from April 1st, 1862, to March 31st, 1863.

F. Statement of the number of children between four and sixteen years of age, in each School Society, in the year ending March 31st, 1863, apportioned by the Comptroller according to such enumerations, with the increase and decrease of such children in each society in one year.

G. A statement of reinvestment of principal, for year ending March 31st, 1863.

H. A list of debtors in arrears or interest payable at the treasury, September 2d, 1862.

ALBERT SEDGWICK,

Commissioner of the School Fund.

School Fund Office,

Hartford, April 27th, 1863.

A.

Abstract of the Schedule of the Property and Securities belonging to and constituting the Capital of the School Fund of Connecticut, on the second day of September, A. D. 1862, *as prepared by the Commissioner of said Fund, and by us audited and examined, and each item thereof compared with documents and vouchers in the office of said Commissioner.*

IN BANK STOCK.

In nineteen (19) Banks, - - - -	$273,900.00

IN CONTRACTS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Against individuals residing in Connecticut, -	1,160,520.26
" " " Massachusetts, -	123,140.40
" " " New York, -	432,388.76
" " " Ohio, - -	32,839.63
" " " Vermont, - -	249.00
" " " Illinois, - -	1,400.00

IN CASH.

In hands of Treasurer and Agents, - - -	3,385.96

IN CULTIVATED LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

In the State of New York, - - - -	5,000.00
" " Connecticut, - - -	16,602.76
	$2,049,426.77

HENRY K. W. WELCH, } *Auditors of*
THOMAS BELKNAP, } *Public Accounts.*

B.

Statement of the Revenue of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1862, to March 31st, 1863.

Dr. GABRIEL W. COITE, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with the Revenue of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut. Cr.

To Cash in the Treasury, April 1, 1862,	$19,843.50	By paid Comptroller's orders for sundry School Societies,	$131,744.05
To outstanding Loans of Revenue, April 1, 1862,	6,150.00	By paid Comptroller's orders for Salaries and Expenses of Commissioner and Treas'r,	1,746.16
To Cash received for Interest on Bonds, Dividends on Bank Stock, and Rents,	134,822.68	By paid Commissioner's orders for Clerk hire, Agents and Contingent Expenses, and Insurance, and Taxes,	3,561.92
To Cash received for interest on temporary Loans of Revenue,	3,170.83	By temporary Loans, outstanding March 31, 1863,	875.00
	$163,987.01	By Cash remaining in the Treasury,	26,059.88
To Cash in Treasury, April 1, 1863, $26,059.88			$163,987.01
To outstanding Loans of Revenue, April 1, 1863, 875.00	$26,934.88		

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.

C.

Statement of the Principal of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1862, to March 31st, 1863.

Dr. GABRIEL W. COITE, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with the Principal of the School Fund of Connecticut. Cr.

To Cash in the Treasury, April 1, 1862,	$6,091.25	By paid sundry orders drawn by the Commissioner of the School Fund, for Loans, - - - -	$290,225.63
To Cash received of sundry persons for payments on Bonds and Contracts and Land, - - - -	290,540.38	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, March 31, 1863, - - - -	6,406.00
	$296,631.63		$296,631.63
Cash in the Treasury, April 1, 1863,	$6,406.00		

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.

D.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF SCHOOL FUND,

Received at the Treasury from all Sources,—The Disbursements for Dividends to Schools, Salaries, Expense Accounts, &c., and the amount of Surplus remaining at the close of the Fiscal Year,—The number of Children returned, the rate of Dividend per capita, the amount of Dividend, and the Increase and Decrease of Children for each year, from 1825 *to* 1863, *inclusive.*

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Bal. on hand, including rev. not called in each yr.	No. of children returned each year.	Rate of dividend per capita.	Amount of dividend in each year.	Increase of children in each year.	Decrease in each year.
For the year ending March 31, 1825,	$74,051 21	$75,623 96	$8,141.20	84,976	$0.85	$72,229.60		
do. do. do. 1826,	66,814 82	74,956.03	none.	84,851	.85	72,123.35		125
do. do. do. 1827,	94,110.13	81,257.09	12,853.04	84,876	.85	72,144.60	25	
do. do. do. 1828,	79,568.57	73,838 88	18,582 73	85,147	.85	72,374.95	271	
do. do. do. 1829,	80,243.29	79,569 28	19,256.44	84,899	.85	72,164.15		248
do. do. do. 1830,	76,415 36	80,458.18	15,213.62	85,006	.90	76,505.40	107	
do. do. do. 1831,	78,095.08	80,774 62	12,534.08	85,090	.90	76,581 00	84	
do. do. do. 1832,	96,712.86	89,631.82	19,615 12	85,095	.90	76,585.50	5	
do. do. do. 1833,	83,487.42	85,118.20	17,984.34	85,172	.95	80,913.40	77	
do. do. do. 1834,	98,208.45	84,706.44	31,486.35	83,644	.95	79,461.48		1,528
do. do. do. 1835,	97,952.20	84,986 51	44,452 04	83,799	1.00	83,799 01	155	
do. do do. 1836,	84,210.41	93,198.78	35,463.67	83,566	1.05	87,733.80		243
do. do. do. 1837,	126,479.36	101,515 41	58,460.55	83,359	1.15	95,862 85		197
do. do. do. 1838,	100,591.97	103,344 89	55,707.63	83,122	1.20	99,746.40		237
do. do. do. 1839,	99,210.52	110,811.54	44.106.61	83,925	1.25	104,906.25	803	
do. do. do. 1840,	108,155.12	106,273.38	45,988.35	82,676	1.25	103,345.00		1,249
do. do. do. 1841,	118,562.75	120,665.37	43,885.73	84,148	1.35	113,599.80	1,472	
do. do. do. 1842,	105.210.87	123,835 54	25,261.06	83,618	1.40	117,065 20		530
do. do. do. 1843,	124,690.50	120,401 28	29,750.28	84,640	1.40	118,496.00	1,022	
do. do. do. 1844,	117,740.19	121,525 90	25,964.57	84,084	1.40	117,717.60		556
do. do. do. 1845,	123,003 49	126,132.09	22,835 97	84,093	1.40	117,730.20	9	
do. do. do. 1846,	124,968.00	122,374.92	25,429.05	85,275	1.40	119,385.00	1,182	
do. do. do. 1847,	126,000 32	132,412 52	18,242.83	86,697	1 45	125,710.65	1,422	
do. do. do. 1848,	133,582.13	132,780.15	22,398,06	86,984	1 45	126.126 80	287	
do. do. do. 1849,	126,924.85	136,360.33	12,962 58	88,911	1.50	133,366 50	1,927	
do. do. do. 1850,	133,907 22	137,449 51	9,429 29	90,700	1.50	136.050.00	1,789	
do. do. do. 1851,	138,060 63	135,585.27	11,895 65	92,220	1.40	129,108.00	1,520	
do. do. do. 1852,	138,184.15	139.935.96	10,143.84	94.852	1 40	132,792.80	2,632	
do. do. do. 1853,	143,693.69	138,906.98	14.930 55	96,382	1 35	133,280 90	1.529	
do. do. do. 1854,	145,595.85	148,415.47	12.110.91	98,980	1.40	141.295.00	2,598	
do. do. do. 1855,	144,137.78	137,073 69	19,681 46	100.294	1.25	129,030 75	1,314	
do. do. do. 1856,	147,215.02	135,191.42	31,705.06	100,820	1.30	131,066.00	526	
do. do. do. 1857,	148,815.86	149,484.76	31,036 16	100,545	1.40	140,763 00		275
do. do. do. 1858,	141,852 01	142,494.81	30,393.26	101,486	1.40	142,080.40	941	
do. do. do. 1859,	140,457.06	142,003.42	28,849 90	103,103	1.30	134,033.90	1,617	
do. do. do. 1860,	133,159.79	140,612.67	21,394.22	105,464	1.25	131,825.00	2.361	
do. do. do. 1861,	137,305 07	127,170.84	31,528.45	108,389	1.15	124,647.35	2,929	
do. do. do. 1862,	134,084.13	136,619.08	25,993.50	109,042	1.20	130,850.40	653	
do. do. do. 1863,	143,268.51	137,052.13	26,934.88	110,491	1.20	132,589.20	1,449	

E.

Statement showing the amount of Dividends received from each Bank from April 1st, 1862, to March 31st, 1863, inclusive.

NAME OF BANK.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of Dividend.	Rate per cent.
Hartford Bank,.....	$68,000	$6,800	10
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,...	30,100	2,107	7
State Bank,.....	30,000	2,400	8
City Bank,.....	15,000	1,050	7
Fairfield County Bank,.....	10,900	1,635	15
New Haven Bank,.....	10,000	950	9
Waterbury Bank,.....	10,000	700	7
New London Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
Whaling Bank,.....	10,000	600	6
Norwich Bank,.....	10,000	650	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Thames Bank,.....	10,000	1,200	12
Bridgeport Bank,.....	10,000	700	7
Middletown Bank.....	10,000	800	8
Middlesex County Bank,.....	10,000	700	7
Danbury Bank,.....	8,500	495	7
Connecticut Bank,.....	6,400	384	6
Stonington Bank,.....	5,000	500	10
Stafford Bank,.....	5,000	350	7
Tolland County Bank,.....	5,000	None.	None.
	$273,900	$22,821	$8\frac{409}{2750}$

F.

SCHEDULE of the number of Children between Four and Sixteen years of age in each School Society, according to the enumeration in the month of January, A. D. 1863, *and the dividends of School Money made to each Society in the year ending March* 31*st,* 1863, *apportioned by the Comptroller according to each enumeration, with the Increase and Decrease of such children in each Society in one year.*

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford,	10	6,464	$7,756.80	89	
Avon,	6	251	301.20	25	
Berlin,	9	537	644.40	8	
Bloomfield,	9	290	348.00		13
Bristol,	13	826	991.20		27
Burlington,	9	322	386.40	20	
Canton,	9	576	691.20	21	
East Hartford,	10	703	843,60	5	
East Granby,	6	192	230.40		7
East Windsor,	12	680	816.00	8	
Enfield,	14	1,423	1,707.60	58	
*Farmington,	10	919	1,102.80	40	
Glastenbury,	17	833	999.60		8
Granby,	11	435	522.00		12
Hartland,	10	193	231.60		5
Manchester,	9	722	866.40	2	
Marlborough,	4	141	169.20		19
New Britain,	6	1,327	1,592.40	132	
Rocky Hill,	4	274	328.80	15	
Simsbury,	13	597	716.40		29
Southington,	11	819	982.80	45	
South Windsor,	12	380	456.00		19
Suffield,	11	765	918.00	19	
West Hartford,	7	323	387.60		8
Wethersfield,	10	531	637.20	5	
Windsor,	10	501	601.20		34
Windsor Locks,	2	450	540.00	54	
	254	21,474	$25,768.80	546	181

*145 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New Haven,	3	8,618	$10,341.60	165	
*Branford,	8	538	645.60	0	3
Bethany,	7	217	260.40	"	"
Cheshire,	12	511	613.20	14	00
Derby,	6	1,458	1,749.60	"	"
†East Haven,	8	499	598.80	00	43
Guilford,	15	539	646.80	00	39
‡Hamden,	13	637	764.40	20	
Madison,	13	488	585.60	0	8
§Meriden,	13	1,453	1,743.60	72	
Middlebury,	6	135	162.00	00	12
Milford,	12	591	709.20		28
Naugatuck,	6	582	698.40	16	
North Branford,	7	256	307.20		2
North Haven,	8	315	378.00	0	8
Orange,	7	456	547.20		2
Oxford,	13	320	384.00	10	
Prospect,	5	163	195.60		3
Seymour,	6	425	510.00	8	
Southbury,	10	270	324.00	16	
Wallingford,	10	666	799.20	000	5
Waterbury,	10	2,741	3,289.20	141	
Woodbridge,	5	175	210.00	175	00
Wolcott,	6	129	154.80		2
	209	22,182	$26,608.40	637	155

*84 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.
†33 " " " "
‡62 " " " "
§20 " " " "

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New London,	7	2,295	$2,754.00	88	
Bozrah,	7	239	286.80		100
Colchester,	15	687	824.40	27	
East Lyme,	9	410	492.00		13
Franklin,	8	166	199.20	00	18
Griswold,	14	585	702.00		6
Groton,	11	1,209	1,450.80	84	
Lebanon,	16	491	589.20	12	
Ledyard,	14	397	476.40	13	
Lisbon,	7	163	195.60		5
Lyme,	6	327	392.40	5	
Montville,	13	510	612.00	14	
Norwich,	12	3,334	4,000.80	127	
North Stonington,	15	442	530.40		22
*Preston,	12	520	624.00		64
†Salem,	8	195	234.00		12
Sprague,	4	608	729.60	047	
Stonington,	16	1,465	1,758.00		21
Old Lyme,	8	356	427.20	18	
Waterford,	11	684	820.80	00	45
	213	15,083	$18,099.60	435	306

*24 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.
† 6 " " " "

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Fairfield,	17	1,268	$1,521.60	67	
Danbury,	14	1,792	2,150.40	69	
Bethel,	5	378	453.60	1	
Bridgeport,	12	3,157	3,788.40		10
Brookfield,	9	278	333.60		10
Darien,	4	434	520.80	37	
Easton,	12	288	345.60	15	
Greenwich,	19	1,753	2,103.60	14	
Huntington,	12	300	360.00	7	
Monroe,	7	315	378.00		5
New Canaan,	11	729	874.80		17
New Fairfield,	7	223	267.60	"	"
Newtown,	20	819	982.80		3
Norwalk,	12	1,975	2,370.00	469	
*Redding,	10	377	452.40		25
†Ridgefield,	15	575	690.00	29	
Sherman,	6	233	279.60		15
Stamford,	15	1,788	2,145.60	40	
Stratford,	8	483	579.60		11
‡Trumbull,	7	284	340.80		23
Weston,	7	290	348.00	8	
Westport,	10	838	1,005.60		12
Wilton,	10	509	610.80		31
	249	19,086	$22,903.20	750	162

*26 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.
† 6 " " " "
‡ 7 " " " "

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Litchfield,	22	707	$848.40		2
Barkhamsted,	11	261	313.20		23
Bethlem,	8	194	232.80	4	
Bridgewater,	5	284	340.80	1	
Canaan,	10	405	486.00		22
*Colebrook,	10	353	423.60	11	
Cornwall,	17	570	684.00	14	
Goshen,	13	350	420.00	22	
Harwinton,	12	278	333.60	9	
Kent,	14	440	528.00		17
Morris,	6	183	219.60		25
New Hartford,	10	666	799.20		28
New Milford,	18	887	1,064.40	8	
Norfolk,	13	480	576.00	24	
North Canaan,	5	358	429.60	19	
Plymouth,	12	848	1,017.60	39	
Roxbury,	8	234	280.80		11
Salisbury,	14	845	1,014.00	37	
†Sharon,	18	667	800.40	30	
‡Torrington,	11	555	666.00		33
§Warren,	8	205	246.00	28	
Watertown,	9	363	435.60		14
Winchester,	11	755	906.00	11	
Woodbury,	14	470	564.00	40	
Washington,	12	390	468.00		20
	291	11,748	$14,097.60	297	195

*39 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.
†17 " " " "
‡31 " " " "
§13 " " " "

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Brooklyn,	9	452	$542.40		46
Ashford,	10	319	382.80	15	
Canterbury,	12	416	499.20		24
Chaplin,	7	178	213.60		15
Eastford,	8	325	390.00	11	
Hampton,	7	216	259.20	2	
Killingly,	18	1,150	1,380.00		43
Plainfield,	14	828	993.60		48
Pomfret,	11	371	445.20	3	
Putnam,	7	674	808.80	2	
*Sterling,	9	261	313.20	31	
Thompson,	16	791	949.20	14	
Voluntown,	10	379	454.80	31	
Windham,	11	1,032	1,238.40		23
Woodstock,	17	854	1,024.80	33	
Scotland,	5	158	189.60		11
	171	8,404	$10,084.80	142	308

*26 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
*Middletown,	21	2,248	$2,697.60	17	"
Haddam,	14	534	640.80		08
Chatham,	12	461	553.20	28	
Chester,	4	217	260.40		10
Clinton,	6	341	409.20		23
Cromwell,	5	411	493.20		13
Durham,	6	282	338.40		5
East Haddam,	17	775	930.00		6
Essex,	6	386	463.20		25
Killingworth,	8	228	273.60		17
Old Saybrook,	4	260	312.00	2	
Saybrook,	4	244	292.80		18
Portland,	7	936	1,123.20	1	
Westbrook,	7	231	277.20		26
	121	7,554	$9,064.80	48	151

*88 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
*Tolland,	13	327	$392.40		16
Andover,	4	120	144.00		9
Bolton,	5	172	206.40	1	
Columbia,	7	223	267.60	13	
Coventry,	10	474	568.80	4	
Ellington,	9	319	382.80		16
Hebron,	11	339	406.80	33	
Mansfield,	16	424	508.80		8
Somers,	10	357	428.40	6	
Stafford,	18	825	990.00		42
Union,	6	177	212.40	16	
Vernon,	7	928	1,113.60	47	
Willington,	9	275	330.00	25	
	125	4,960	$5,952.00	145	93

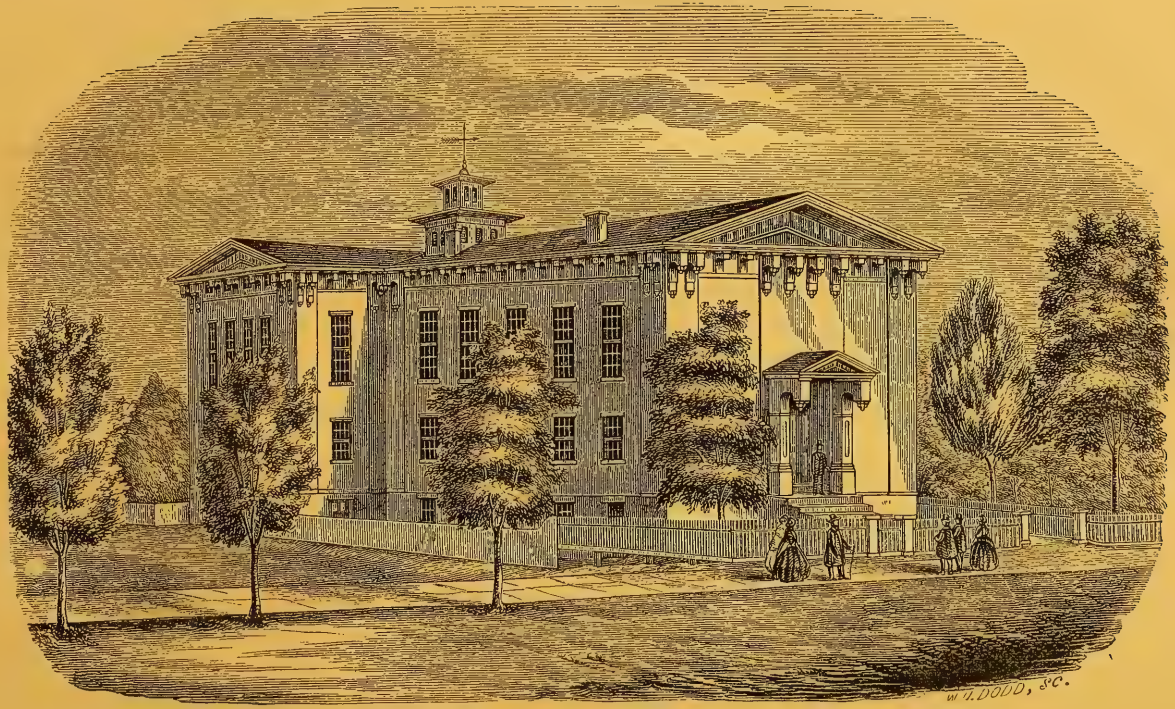
*3 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at $1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford County,.....	27	254	21,474	$25,768.80	546	181
New Haven County,.....	24	209	22,182	26,618.40	637	155
New London County,.....	20	213	15,083	18,099.60	435	306
Fairfield County,.....	23	249	19,086	22,903.20	750	162
Litchfield County,.....	25	290	11,748	14,097.60	297	195
Windham County,.....	16	171	8,404	10,084.80	142	308
Middlesex County,.....	14	121	7,554	9,064.80	48	151
Tolland County,.....	13	125	4,960	5,952.00	145	93
	162	1,632	110,491	$132,589.20	3,000	1,551

Whole number returned in 1862,.....109,042
" " " 1863,.....110,491

Increase of children in one year,..... 1,449



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1863.

WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE SCHOOL.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN:
BABCOCK & SIZER, STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

FOR 1862—63.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTY.
FRANCIS GILLETTE,	HARTFORD,	Hartford.
TERM EXPIRES		1865.
JAMES F. BABCOCK,	NEW HAVEN,	New Haven.
TERM EXPIRES		1864.
ROGER S. AVERILL,	DANBURY,	Fairfield.
TERM EXPIRES		1866.
LEWIS WILLIAMS,	POMFRET,	Windham.
TERM EXPIRES		1863.
JOSIAH G. BECKWITH,	LITCHFIELD,	Litchfield.
TERM EXPIRES		1865.
ALFRED HALL,	PORTLAND,	Middlesex.
TERM EXPIRES		1864.
JOHN S. YEOMANS,	COLUMBIA,	Tolland.
TERM EXPIRES		1863.

FRANCIS GILLETTE, PRESIDENT.

DAVID N. CAMP, SECRETARY.

REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of Connecticut:

During another year the State Normal School has successfully prosecuted its appropriate work of educating and training teachers for the public schools of the State. The testimonials to its value and usefulness, as the central and solar influence in our public school system, have multiplied greatly during the past year. School Visitors, and other active friends of education, have been pleased to express their high appreciation of its merits, and of its adaptation to the cause of common school education and progress. The attendance has increased over that of several of the next preceding years, and the call on the Principal for teachers to supply the schools in all parts of the State, have been more numerous and urgent than ever before.

The whole attendance of different pupils, the past year, has been	168
Of new members,	94
Had taught before entering,	66
Different towns represented,	71

The number of pupils during the Summer Term,	80
" " " " " " Autumn "	76
" " " " " " Winter "	105
Of these, there were in the Senior Class,	31
" " " " " " Middle Class,	47
" " " " " " Junior "	90

Number of Graduates who had completed the full course, ... 11
Average age of all in attendance, about . . 19

From the Normal School appropriation there has been drawn for the payment of expenses for the year ending March 31st, 1863, the sum of $4,811.19. Balance then on hand, $2,865.79. The several items composing this sum are the following:

Salaries and Lectures, ...	$3,547.87
Repairs, ...	395.95
Fuel, ...	161.19
Printing and Stationery, . . .	56.59
Postage and Expressing, . . .	40.74
Library and Apparatus, . . .	246.96
Janitors, ...	92.53
Insurance, ...	48.75
Trustees' Expenses, ...	90.00
Safe, ...	47.50
Water Rent, ...	8.00
Incidentals, ...	75.11
Total, . . .	$4,811.19

The last Legislature having refused to make the usual appropriation for the support of the Normal School, and, through two or three of its prominent members, brought charges against the institution which they were unwilling to submit to a committee for investigation, the Trustees deemed it to be their duty to present the facts in refutation of those charges to the people of the State, in a Circular, which is herewith submitted. If the people wish the school to be discontinued, and choose to return to the former condition of things, the Trustees, when so informed, will feel it to be their unpleasant duty to shut its doors, with as little delay as possible. But they are loth to believe that the last Legislature reflected the sentiment of their constituents on the subject, or that the people of the State would be willing to discard an institution, which has already done so much for the improvement of our public schools, and which promises so much more for their fu-

ture advancement. Politicians may hope to serve their own petty and paltry ambitions, or gratify a morbid craving for excitement, by running a tilt against a noble young state institution, which they fancy has not yet become enshrined in the affections of the people ; but so long as they betray a consciousness of their own guilt and shame, by denying any investigation of their garrulous complaints, the public, it is thought, will justly suspect their veracity and disbelieve their utterances. The Trustees know each and all these allegations to be utterly false, and as unjust to the school as unworthy of their authors, as they have shown in their address to the public.

The Normal School was established to educate and train teachers for the public schools of the State, and in the act which gave it birth, every applicant for its privileges is required to make a declaration of intention to teach in our schools. Faithful to the great purpose for which it was founded, it has steadily pursued its course for thirteen years, and has sent out, with different degrees of preparation, over two thousand teachers, nearly all of whom have taught in our schools. Six hundred have been teaching in the State during the past year. It furnishes one hundred or more, every year, for the public service. During the last two terms, the Principal of the school has supplied over sixty applications, which were sent directly to him, and he supposes that a still larger number of schools have, meanwhile, employed teachers who have been connected with the school during the past year. During its brief existence, great improvement and progress have been made in all the departments of the educational field. In the modes of teaching, the developments of mind, the mitigation of punishments, the adaptation of discipline, the renovation and improvement of school-houses, the construction of the seats and desks of the school-room, and the apparatus therein to aid in interesting the pupils and imparting knowledge; in short, the results, though far from full attainment, are cheering and auspicious. Moreover, they have been produced at a cost to the State of less than one half of the pecuniary outlay which Normal School education has averaged in the other States.

The School of Practice, in all its intermediate grades, from the Primary to the High School Departments, is the largest and best in the country, for the practical cultivation of the Normal pupils. The State has a large pecuniary interest in the premises occupied by the school, and its central location, amid a people highly enterprising, liberal and appreciative of its worth, could not be more eligible and conducive to its prosperity. The cause of Normal School education has won it way over all the more civilized nations of Europe; and is onward in all the free States of our country. Maine, even, whose latitude is many degrees more northern and frigid than that of Connecticut, has abandoned her scheme of educating her teachers in connection with academies, after a three years' trial, and, by a recent act of her legislature, established two Normal Schools, to go into operation as soon as practicable.

Can Connecticut, then, suicidally lift her hand to strike down an institution so fraught with blessings to all her homes, and hopes to all her hearts? Will she make it a sacrifice to the shades of darkness and thus tarnish the lustre of her old school-fame? Who of her citizens can be so recreant as not only to turn the shadow on her school-dial backward, but to extinguish the light itself that casts the shadow, and bring back the reign of the old pedagogism, with its birch blundering and brutality? Shall Brutus' dagger be invoked to stab, not a treacherous foe, but a faithful friend of the State, that is occupied with its grand mission of diffusing the blessings of knowledge, and making every child in the State so well informed, that if he should fail to grow up to the stature of a good citizen, it shall not be for "lack of vision?"

Now to turn and step backward in the cause of public education, when the people of eleven States are wading deep in the blood of a rebellion, which found its strongest ally in popular ignorance, would be to spurn the admonitions which come to us from that quarter, and ignore the plainest lessons of the past. All political wisdom which denies the truism that common schools are the indispensable aliment and support of free institutions, is the starkest folly. All statesmanship that does not concern itself earnestly in the cause of universal education, and

seek its advancement, by all wise measures, belongs to the Dark Ages, rather than to our age and the country of Washington, whose earnest utterance on this subject cannot be too often repeated or too constantly heeded:

"PROMOTE, THEN, AS AN OBJECT OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE, INSTITUTIONS FOR THE UNIVERSAL DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE. IN PROPORTION AS THE STRUCTURE OF A GOVERNMENT GIVES FORCE TO PUBLIC OPINION, PUBLIC OPINION MUST BE ENLIGHTENED."

The sum annually expended for the support of the public schools of Connecticut, amounts to nearly half a million of dollars. Can it be wasteful or unwise to expend, yearly, five thousand dollars, or one hundredth part of this sum, for the professional education and preparation of the teachers on whose fitness or unfitness it depends whether this large expenditure shall be well or wastefully made? Under thoroughly qualified teachers, it is the most productive and wise disbursement that the State can make; but under unqualified and incompetent teachers it is a most wasteful and worthless expenditure. For while a good school is the greatest temporal blessing to a community, a bad one is an unmitigated curse.

The Trustees, after so many years of experience in superintending the Normal School, and with a consequent knowledge of its pecuniary wants, believe that the sum required for its successful operation, each year, cannot be considered less than five thousand dollars. They, therefore, respectfully ask the Legislature to make a continuous grant of that sum, that the Trustees may know what they can depend upon, from year to year, for the management of the school, and be spared the necessity, time and trouble, of going before each successive Legislature, to obtain the means to carry it on. As the patriotic friends of education they cheerfully perform all their *necessary* duties, to the best of their ability, in directing its affairs, with "no compensation for their services;" but they ask to be spared all *unnecessary* burdens, especially that of an annual application to the Legislature for the necessary funds.

The Reports of the Committees appointed by the Trustees from their own Board, to inspect the school during each term,

are appended to this Report. They give an interior view of the daily life of the school, and show the manner of its progress.

The vacancies in the Board of Trustees, which occur at the present time, to be filled by the appointment of the Legislature, occur in Tolland, Windham, and New London counties.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees, the foregoing Report is respectfully submitted by

FRANCIS GILLETTE,
President.

Hartford, April 28th, 1863.

To the President of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School:

Sir—Having been appointed by the Board, at their annual meeting in July last, a Committee to visit the School during the Winter Term, in company with Hon. James F. Babcock, and learning from the Principal, early in March, that Mr. Babcock would not be able to attend, the undersigned visited said School on Thursday and Friday, March 12th and 13th.

On the 13th inst. we were happy to meet the Hon. Francis Gillette, the President of the Board, who accompanied us in the examination.

There has been no change in the Faculty of Instruction during the past year. We found the teachers at their posts, earnest, laborious and faithful. The Principal is well sustained by Professors Buckham and Ripley and by Miss Bartholomew, whose long experience and "aptness to teach" render them powers in the performance of their duties; and whose pleasant and happy methods of imparting instruction, were evidently interesting to the pupils and satisfactory to the visitors, and such as should secure to them the gratitude of the State.

The number of pupils in attendance was one hundred and five. Of these, ninety-one were ladies, and only fourteen were gentlemen. They were divided into three classes, to wit: Senior, Middle and Junior. The recitations at the time we were present, were as follows: Physiology, History, Moral Philosophy, Algebra, Geography, Professional Studies, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Spelling, English Literature, Analysis, Reading, Astronomy, Book-keeping, and Grammar.

At intervals other exercises were introduced. One, a physical exercise, was attended during each day we were present, in which all the school engaged; and which consisted in varied and rapid motions of the hands, arms, &c., together with marches and counter-marches, the whole being responsive to music on the melodeon by one of the students. We

noticed that this exercise, which was engaged in with spirit, sent the blood coursing through the system with new energy, bringing a flush upon the countenance and giving to all the pupils a joyous hilarity, well calculated to fit them for renewed study.

On the whole, we were well pleased with the appearance of the school, in all its departments. We think it is accomplishing a good and noble work for those who are preparing to teach; and we most confidently trust that the coming Legislature will not permit this noble institution of our State to languish, but will furnish for it, as they have heretofore, the necessary funds for its continued support.

JOHN S. YEOMANS.

Columbia, April 13th, 1863.

To the President of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School:

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, in July, 1862, Lewis Williams, M. D. of Windham County, and myself were appointed a committee of examination, for the Fall Term of the School.

In conformity with this appointment Dr. Williams met me on the 22d of December, and we devoted two days to a thorough examination of all the classes in the studies of the term. The first class we examined was the middle class in analysis of the English language. The class seemed to be familiar with the construction of sentences, and exhibited proof of thorough instruction. This exercise was under the direction of Professor Buckham. The junior class, under Professor Ripley, presented an intimate knowledge of higher arithmetic, both at the blackboard and in answer to questions proposed.

The Senior class recited to Prof. Camp on the mode of instruction by object-lessons, and discussed the most successful mode of communicating knowledge to children, leading them from the lower to the higher branches of moral and intellectual education.

The next recitation was to Prof. Buckham in Rhetoric. The particular point of the lesson was the tracing of words from their roots down to their present form and signification. We considered this a very important exercise for the student who wishes to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language. The recitation of the senior class to Prof. Ripley in Algebra exhibited a very satisfactory acquaintance with that science. The readiness manifested in solving Quadratic Equations would have done credit to any institution in the State.

Our next visit was to Miss Bartholomew's class in Reading and in History. The junior class showed that they had the benefit of thorough instruction in Reading, and had learned to read with spirit and to pronounce with accuracy. The recita-

tion in History was by the middle class, and was an interesting exercise. The text-book used was Palmer's, but the lesson required reference to standard authors. Members of the class were asked their individual opinions of the policy of the nations whose history they were studying, viz: the English and the French. This course of instruction implants important principles in the scholar's mind for future development.

The first exercise in the afternoon was a spelling lesson, conducted by Prof. Buckham. The whole school took part in this, writing words as they were dictated by the teacher. The slips of paper on which the lesson was written were carefully examined and returned to the pupil with the understanding that he must correct all the mistakes pointed out and rewrite the paper. A record is kept of the number of words misspelled. Several pupils had made no mistakes during the term.

A division of the junior class made a recitation in Grammar to Prof. Buckham. The class were allowed to ask each other questions on difficult sentences and exhibited evidence of careful instruction. We attended another recitation in the Middle class in Analysis, to the same teacher.

The Senior class made an admirable review of their studies to Prof. Camp, in Mental Philosophy.

Miss Bartholomew heard a class in Mathematical Geography. The exercise was conducted on slate globes. Pupils are required to find the distance between places on this globe. Eclipses are calculated and other problems. The student is also required on his recollection to represent countries with boundary lines, rivers, location of cities, mountains, and to answer any questions which may be asked by the teacher.

Prof. Buckham's class in Rhetoric and Prof. Ripley's in Algebra were again visited, and also Miss Bartholomew's recitation in the Constitution of the United States, and all were satisfactory.

We also visited classes in model schools taught by Normal Teachers, in which the pupils teach all the branches required by statute in our common schools. The pupils are thus employed three-fourths of an hour in the day under the supervision of the professors—a most profitable exercise for the professional teach-

ers. Most, if not all, of the senior class have taken lessons in practical teaching during the term.

The High School, under the superintendence of Mr. Bartlett, next came under our observation. The recitation of the class in book-keeping and of the class in Physiology, were very satisfactory.

The recess, both morning and afternoon, was occupied by the pupils in gymnastic exercises. The intimate connection which exists between the mind and the body is of great importance. Several colleges in this country have made a distinct professorship of physical training, on the great principle that a sound mind requires a sound body. This training is important in a school in which the scholars are taken from active life, for many would suffer in health from the change of employment, were this overlooked or disregarded. We were gratified to observe that the pupils exhibited indications of good health, as well as the observance of habits of order and neatness.

All study drawing, writing, spelling and composition.

We examined specimens of drawing made under the instruction of Prof. Bail. Much improvement was manifested in this department.

The composition exercises shown to us exhibited careful instruction in penmanship. In this respect the Normal School has been more careful of the interest of the community than most public schools where no provision is made for a professorship of this most important qualification of the teachers of Common Schools.

The cultivation of the voice is here made an object of much importance. The instruction in vocal music is such as to secure the most satisfactory results.

Each scholar is called upon to render a report of the manner in which the rules of the school have been observed at the close of each week. This report includes the conduct at home as well as in school, and a full record of these reports is kept.

As an evidence of the punctuality of the pupils we were pleased to learn from the Principal that there were several members of the school who had not been absent or tardy during the term.

About twenty-five gentlemen and several ladies had left the institution for the purpose of teaching—a privilege granted during the term in cases of necessity.

Several students and graduates have also left their employment to fill the ranks of the federal army, and a few have already sacrificed their lives in defending their country, its laws and institutions. The education which they here obtain largely increases their usefulness in every sphere in which they move, and repays the appropriations of the State with ample interest.

Additions are being constantly made to the library, by the purchase of necessary books and by the liberal contributions of our distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We were pleased to observe that proper care was taken of the Normal building, and that as much as could be well spared from the funds for the current expenses of the school, is expended for repairs, painting, etc.

After the particular allusion which we have made to the several classes in all the departments of study embraced in the course of instruction in the institution, it will not be necessary to dwell at length in general commendation of the able and efficient manner in which the school has been conducted for the term alluded to in our report. I will, however, add, that as senior member of the Board I have visited the school for several years, at its annual examination, and as a sub-committee for the examination of the school during some one of its terms during each year, and at no previous time have I been so well satisfied as I now am with its efficiency and usefulness, and the obligation which devolves upon every friend of education and friend of his country to use his influence in its behalf, and to furnish it with all needful facilities for carrying on its important work.

Our ancestors knew the importance of education to the welfare and existence of the infant republic. They laid the foundation of Colleges that they might educate teachers for the Common Schools. They knew that in order to be successful teachers they must themselves be taught. The business or employment of the teacher has now become a profession. The most im-

portant, perhaps, of all the learned professions, inasmuch as it prepares the youthful mind for all other professions. Of what avail is our magnificent school fund and other educational appropriations of nearly half a million of dollars, which are annually expended for our Common Schools, unless teachers can be educated for their important work.

But we have reason to rejoice in the progress already made. The School is exerting a salutary influence in this and other States, and elevating all conditions of the people to an advancing civilization. We believe that the appropriation which the State has already made, not exceeding an average of $5,000 per year for the current expenses of the school, has been satisfactory to the citizens of the State. It is an axiom which should be familiar to our people, that it is "far better to educate the people than to build jails, penitentiaries, and prisons to punish the vicious, or alms-houses to support those whom ignorance has brought to improvidence and want."

What is paid for the support of this school is only about the twentieth part of what is expended for the judicial expenses of the State, and which the influence of this school is calculated materially to diminish. But we have pursued the report at greater length than we should have done, except for the misapprehension which exists in relation to the school and its influence on the educational interests of the State.

In conclusion, and in justice to the school, I would say that I have been familiar with collegiate examinations in several States, and attended the exercises of the Normal Schools of other States, but I have not seen an institution so quiet and unpretending, with so able a faculty of instructors, where, at so small an expense to the public, so much good has been effected in the substantial elements of a practical and useful education, as in the Connecticut State Normal School, which it should be the pride of the State to maintain by adequate appropriations, and thus perpetuate its life-giving influences to the Common School system.

In behalf of the Committee,

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BECKWITH,

 Chairman.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

DAVID N. CAMP, A. M.,
Principal of Normal School, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

HENRY B. BUCKHAM, A. M.,
Associate Principal, and Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Natural Philosophy.

ERASTUS RIPLEY, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Teacher of Latin.

B. N. COMINGS, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology, Chemistry, and Natural History.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing.

JANE A. BARTHOLOMEW,
Teacher of Geography and History.

RALPH G. HIBBARD,
Teacher of Reading.

WILLIAM B. THOMPSON,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

C. W. HUNTINGTON,
Teacher of Piano and Melodeon.

MODEL SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL,

J. N. BARTLETT.

PERMANENT TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

M. GENEVRA WRIGHT.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT,

SUSAN M. MARTYN.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT,

MARTHA G. LEWIS.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,

LUCY A. TRACY.

GRADUATES.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Carrie E. Day,	*Westchester.*
Alice Norton,	*Berlin.*
Lydia A. Staats,	*Norwalk.*
Lucy A. Tracy,	*New Britain.*
Ellen E. Welles,	*Wethersfield.*

GENTLEMEN.

Asa K. Butts,	*Westminster.*
Huber Clark,	*Portland.*
Charles F. Holt,	*New Britain.*
Simeon H. Jennings,	*Easton.*
Israel F. Loomis,	*Westchester.*
Smith S. Ventres,	*Haddam.*

SENIOR CLASS.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Theresa R. Bartholomew,	*Granby.*
Edda Belden,	*Hartford.*
Kate Butts,	*New Britain.*
Ellen R. Camp,	*New Britain.*
Annie L. Cowles,	*New Haven.*
Carrie E. Day,	*Westchester.*
Mary J. Eddy,	*Newark, N. J.*
Isabel L. Ely,	*Hamburgh.*
Hannah H. Grosvenor,	*Canterbury.*
Louise S. Hotchkiss,	*Robertsville.*
Margaret M. Mann,	*Hebron.*
Sarah E. Miller,	*Middletown.*
Alice Norton,	*Kensington.*
Ellen M. Paddock,	*Cromwell.*
Georgiana Sanford,	*Redding Ridge.*
Lydia A. Staats,	*Norwalk.*
Sophia T. Stoddard,	*New Haven.*
Lucy A. Tracy,	*New Britain.*
Ellen E. Welles,	*Wethersfield.*

GENTLEMEN.

Asa K. Butts,	*Westminster.*
Huber Clark,	*Middletown.*
Samuel M. Hotchkiss,	*Kensington.*
Charles F. Holt,	*New Britain.*
Simeon H. Jennings,	*Easton.*
James L. Johnson,	*Jewett City.*
Charles E. Latimer,	*Bloomfield.*
Israel F. Loomis,	*Westchester.*
Lyman Payne,	*Portland.*
Herbert R. Pratt,	*Deep River.*
Oscar Scofield,	*Darien.*
Smith S. Ventres,	*Haddam.*

SENIOR CLASS, ... 31

MIDDLE CLASS.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Jennie E. Annis,	*Buckland.*
Sarah J. Arnold,	*Hartford.*
Sarah J. Avery,	*New Britain.*
S. Amelia Backus,	*Hebron.*
Delphine Burr,	*Burrville.*
Kathleen Brockway,	*Hamburgh.*
Jennie C. Broughton,	*Fair Haven.*
Mary J. Brown,	*North Haven.*
Addie P. Campbell,	*New Britain.*
Carrie T. Cary,	*Scotland.*
Emma Catlin,	*Northfield.*
Fannie H. Chapman,	*Boston, Mass.*
Sarah L. Cheesebrough,	*Glastenbury.*
Mary E. Clark,	*Wallingford.*
Mary J. Corbin,	*New Britain.*
Helen M. Curtiss,	*Harlem, N. Y.*
Caroline F. Dayton,	*Hartford.*
Ruth G. Dowd,	*Madison.*
Jane E. Ellis,	*Thompsonville.*
Olive D. Gallup,	*Collamer.*
Mary A. Galvin,	*Waterbury.*
Sarah D. Hartson,	*Meriden.*
Anna M. Hotchkiss,	*Robertsville.*
Fanny Hotchkiss,	*Kensington.*
Mary A. Leeke,	*Hamden.*
Laura S. Mallory,	*New Haven.*
Isabel C. Morris,	*East Haven.*
Francelia B. Nichols,	*Huntington.*
Emeline Palmer,	*Stonington.*
Mary Sabin,	*Pomfret.*
Ellen C. Scott,	*North Manchester.*

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Lavinia M. Sellew,	*Glastenbury.*
Julia E. Steele,	*New Britain.*
Laura Stone,	*Central Village.*
Frances M. Upson,	*Kensington.*

GENTLEMEN.

William L. Bailey,	*Marion.*
Henry S. Chittenden,	*North Guilford.*
Joshua H. Emmons,	*East Haddam.*
Haskell L. Gard,	*New London.*
James A. Hill,	*Rainbow.*
Mason J. Loveland,	*Glastenbury.*
Henry B. Moore, Jr.	*Rainbow.*
William L. Munger,	*Waterford.*
Amos F. Palmer,	*Jewett City.*
Horace N. Sanford,	*Bridgewater.*
Oliver M. Smith,	*New Haven.*
E. Wolcott Welles,	*Wethersfield.*

MIDDLE CLASS, ... 47

JUNIOR CLASS.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Anna A. Alcott,	*Plymouth Hollow.*
Eliza A. Allen,	*Mt. Carmel.*
Mary E. Allen,	*Westminster.*
Nellie A. Annis,	*Buckland.*
Sarah J. Atwater,	*Cheshire.*
Ella E. Bailey,	*Middletown.*
Maria L. Beach,	*New Britain.*
Alice E. Bingham,	*New Britain.*
Laura E. Birge,	*Torringford.*
Lucy H. Bishop,	*Sprague.*
Emma G. Blake,	*Litchfield.*
Almira L. Breckenridge,	*West Meriden.*
Mary J. Brooks,	*Plymouth.*
Mary L. Brown,	*Jewett City.*
Lizzie A. Bugbee,	*Staffordville.*
Mary E. Chapell,	*New London.*
Lucy J. Clapp,	*Poquonnock.*
Helen C. Cooley,	*Granby.*
Ellen J. Cornwell,	*Middletown.*
Helen W. Cristy,	*Greenwich.*
Allena L. Dibble,	*North Granby.*
J. Eliza Dibble,	*Fair Haven.*
Eliza J. Dorrance,	*Scotland.*
Ruth S. Elmer,	*West Hartford.*
Kate S. Finch,	*Sing Sing, N. Y.*
Nettie B. Flagg,	*New Britain.*
Sarah A. Fowler,	*Fair Haven.*
Mary A. Gallup,	*Sterling Hill.*
Marie L. Griffin,	*Granby.*
Mattie A. Griswold,	*Wethersfield.*
Marion B. Harrison,	*Lakeville.*

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Elena L. Hart,	*Avon.*
Grace A. Hart,	*Wallingford.*
Ellice M. Heaton,	*Northfield.*
Ruth G. Hills,	*Glastenbury.*
Rosetta E. Hinman,	*West Meriden.*
Mary A. R. Holbrook,	*Staffordsville.*
Susan J. Hotchkiss,	*New Haven.*
Augusta Hull,	*Quaker Farms.*
Matilda L. Ives,	*Cheshire.*
Harriet Johnson,	*West Killingly.*
Lucy L. Johnson,	*New Britain.*
Jennie C. Kellogg,	*Vernon.*
Mary L. Lee,	*New Haven.*
Maria J. Leeke,	*Hamden.*
Ann E. Loper,	*North Haven.*
Hannah S. Lynch,	*New Britain.*
Susan Magill,	*Thompsonville.*
Johanna Maher,	*New Haven.*
Augusta A. Markham,	*Middle Haddam.*
Frances R. McCall,	*Litchfield.*
Chloe D. Minor,	*Terryville.*
Nellie M. Minor,	*New Haven.*
Elvira L. Munger,	*Waterford.*
Eliza A. Parsons,	*Poquonnock.*
Lydia E. Phinney,	*Yantic.*
Marion E. Pinks,	*New Britain.*
Maggie A. Pulsifer,	*Rocky Hill.*
Laura M. Reed,	*Staffordville.*
Rebecca H. Robinson,	*Branford.*
Flavia C. Scott,	*North Manchester.*
Mary L. Studwell,	*Greenwich.*
Wealthy E. Talcott,	*West Butler, N. Y.*
Annie M. Thatcher,	*Waterford.*
Julia E. Talmadge,	*North Stamford.*
Sarah R. P. Vining,	*Waterbury.*
Sarah J. Wadhams,	*Goshen.*
Cordelia A. Wakelee,	*Birmingham.*

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Cornelia A. Wakelee,	*Birmingham.*
Helen M. White,	*Sharon Valley.*
Jennie Williams,	*New Britain.*
Fanny E. Wheeler,	*Westerly, R. I.*
Emily M. Wood,	*Litchfield.*
GENTLEMEN.	
Herbert L. Andrews,	*New Britain.*
Cyrus Avery,	*Poquonnock B'dge.*
Lodowick Bill, 2d,	*Lyme,*
Wilmot M. Chapman,	*Waterford.*
Daniel M. Clark,	*Middletown.*
Nelson A. Cowles,	*Kensingtown.*
Lafayette D. Fuller,	*East Haddam.*
Asa G. Hills,	*Glastenbury.*
Henry T. Hough,	*Wallingford.*
Robert G. Knapp,	*Danbury.*
William E. Latham,	*Marlboro.*
Volney E. Merwin,	*Sharon.*
Henry F. Palmer,	*Jewett City.*
Daniel W. Rossiter,	*North Guilford.*
Alfred L. Stannard,	*Westbrook.*
Bryan A. Treat,	*Oxford.*
William H. Talmadge,	*North Stamford.*

JUNIOR CLASS, ... 90

CIRCULAR.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

The State Normal School or Seminary, for the training of teachers in the art of teaching and governing the Common Schools of Connecticut, was established by act of the Legislature, May Session, 1849.

The entire management of the Institution, as to the application of its funds, the location of the school, the regulation of the studies and exercises, and the granting of diplomas, is committed to a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Superintendent of Common Schools, *ex-officio*, and one member for each of the eight counties of the State. The Trustees are appointed by the Legislature, two in each year, and hold their office for the term of four years, without compensation for services. The Board must submit an annual report as to their own doings, and the progress and condition of the Seminary.

On the first of February, 1850, the Normal School was permanently located in New Britain.

This location was selected on account of its central position and its accessibility from every section of the State by railroads, and also in consideration of the liberal offer on the part of the citizens of the town to provide a suitable building, apparatus and library, for the use of the Normal School, and to place all the schools of the village under the management of the Principal of the Normal School, as schools of practice.

The school was opened for the reception of pupils, on Wednesday, the 15th of May, 1850, since which time, two thousand and thirty-five pupils have been connected with the school.

OBJECT AND AIM.

The design of the Normal School, as set forth in the Act of Incorporation, is the training of teachers in the art of teaching and governing Common Schools. Its objects are distinct from those of Academies, High Schools and Colleges, and in its operations it aims to perform a work not secured or attempted by any other educational institution in the State. It bears the same relation to the all-important work of teaching that theological, law and medical schools do to the clerical, legal and medical professions.

The demand for teachers trained in this institution has been steadily increasing, till a large number of the schools of the State are supplied directly from the Normal School.

It is the aim of the school to furnish the State with teachers of a high grade of qualifications, and the course of instruction has been laid out with reference to the wants of those persons who intend to engage permanently in the business of teaching, while, at the same time, it is designed to furnish important advantages to those teachers who can spend but one or two terms at the school.

CLASSIFICATION.

The course of study is designed to occupy three years, and the school is divided into three classes: Junior, Middle and Senior. Upon entering the school, pupils are examined in Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, Reading, Writing and Spelling. The object of this examination is to ascertain whether the pupil needs to review those studies. For this purpose, printed questions on all the above subjects but *Spelling*, *Reading* and *Writing*, are given to the pupil, and he is required to answer them in writing. If less than three-fourths of the questions be answered, or if the papers written show, in any way, a need of further review of those studies, the pupil is expected to remain at least one term in the Junior Class, otherwise he enters the Middle Class at once. Below are the questions which have been used for those examinations for the past year.

If any who have been admitted to the Middle Class desire to enter the Senior Class, they may do so by passing satisfactory examination, conducted in the same manner in the studies pursued by the Middle Class.

It will be obvious that it requires a much lower grade of qualifications to enter an advance class at the beginning of the school year than at any other time. Pupils entering the school the Winter or Summer Sessions should be acquainted with all which the class they join has passed over from the beginning of the Autumn Session.

GRAMMAR.

1. What is a collective noun? Give an example.
2. Write the plural number of Key, Knife, Story, Ox, Fox, B. 6, kindness.
3. Write a sentence containing an adjective in the comparative degree.
4. Give the different classes of verbs, with examples.
5. Write a sentence containing the third person, singular number, second future tense, subjunctive mode, and passive voice of the verb study.
6. Give the past participle of rise.
7. Define a relative pronoun.
8. Write a sentence containing an adverb in the superlative degree.
9. Write six conjunctions.
10. Write a sentence with an adverb used as a connective.
11. Define "proposition."
12. Write the following sentences correctly in all respects:
    He is not so sick but what he can laugh.
    Had I known it, I should not have wept.
    I hope it will not take me that long
    I think it is she
    I believe it to be he.
    Let every one mind their own business.
    Mr. Brooks he said how I mite git some.
    Notion's for the children to hame.
13. What is the subject of a sentence?

14. Write a compound sentence.
15. Parse the words in italics in the following sentences:
    You need not *return* it.
    He will give me *what* I want.
    He brought *me a book yesterday.*

ARITHMETIC.

1. Define Notation.
2. Express in figures, three millions two hundred and five, and forty-six ten thousandths.
3. What is the value of a lot of land 220 ft. long by 132 ft. wide at $500 per acre?
4. Mention, and give an example of, each kind of common fractions.
5. Of what do the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of numbers consist?
6. Find the simplest expression for

$$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4} + \frac{7}{6\frac{1}{4}} \div \tfrac{1}{3} \text{ of } 7.$$

7. Write a full analysis of the following:
   If 5-6 of a pound cost $3.00, what cost 4 pounds?
8. Divide 50 by ,05.
9. Reduce 6 rods 9 feet 5 inches to the fraction of a furlong.
10. What is interest? Rate per cent? Discount?
11. What is the interest of $40.25 for 2 years, 3 months and 21 days, at 7 per cent.?
12. What is the present worth of $425, due $3\frac{1}{2}$ months hence, at 8 per cent.?
13. Any three terms of a proportion being given, how is the fourth found?
14. Solve the following by Compound Proportion:
    If 5 men, working 10 hours a day, can plant a field 150 rods by 240 rods in 5 days, how many men, working 12 hours a day, can plant a field measuring 160 rods by 300 rods, in 4 days?
15. Extract the Square Root of 19 to three decimal places and the Cube Root to two decimal places.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the form of the earth? Give proofs of it.
2. What are the Tropics? Polar Circles?
3. What is the Torrid Zone? Mention the principal countries in it.
4. Name the Oceans and six large Seas.
5. Name the principal Lakes, Gulfs and Bays in and around Europe.
6. What rivers of Asia flow into the Arctic Ocean?
7. On what water is London? Chicago?
8. What are the principal Mountain Ranges in Europe?
9. Into what body of water do the following rivers flow: Rhone, Volga, Indus, Orinoco?
10. Name the Capitals of the States which border on the Mississippi River.
11. What States and Countries does the parallel of 40° North Latitude cross?
12. Mention the principal Agricultural and Mineral Productions of the United States, and any localities remarkable for any of them.
13. What is the climate of England?
14. Give the boundaries of Illinois.
15. Draw the outline of South America.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

1. When, where, and by whom, was America discovered?
2. When and where was the first settlement of Massachusetts made?
3. Mention the other early settlements of New England.
4. What was the principal cause which led to the settlement of New England
5. By whom was Florida first settled?
6. Name the thirteen original States.
7. What were the principal causes of the American Revolution?
8. Who drafted the Declaration of Independence, and when was it adopted by Congress?

9. Who commanded the British and American Armies at the battle of Yorktown?
10. Name some of the most distinguished American Generals and Statesmen at the time of the Revolution.
11. Mention the Presidents in order of time.
12. What was the cause of the second war with England?
13. How did the United States acquire Florida? Texas? California? Louisiana?
14. What was the Missouri Compromise, and when repealed?
15. Name some good Histories of the United States.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction and training includes:

First. A general review of the studies required by law of Common School Teachers. This is not required of those who are found competent in these studies when they enter the school.

Second. A course of advanced studies, designed for mental discipline and as a preparation for High Schools and the higher departments of Graded Schools.

Third. Special instruction in Mental and Moral Science, with reference to lessons in the science of Education and the art of Teaching.

Fourth. Instruction in School Organization, and Discipline in the School Laws, and in the powers and duties of teachers and school officers.

Fifth. Lectures on the different branches of Natural Science and their application to the arts of life, and on the Philosophy of Education and Methods of Instruction.

Sixth. "Teaching Exercises" given by the students, while the members of the Normal School are considered pupils,—or more generally with classes of children taken from the Model School, and taught in the Normal Hall in the presence of the Normal School.

Seventh. Observation and practice in the Model and Experimental School. This school includes pupils in all stages of advancement from the Primary to the High School.

Tuition is free in all the regular classes and studies of the school. Pupils who desire it can receive lessons in instrumental music by paying the usual tuition.

STUDIES OF THE JUNIOR CLASS.

Reading, Orthography and Phonetic Analysis; Geography and Map Drawing; English Grammar and Composition; Analysis; Arithmetic, Oral and Written; History of the United States; Mechanics; Algebra; Drawing with Pencil and Crayon; Vocal Music; Declamation.

STUDIES OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Rhetorical Reading, comprising Analysis of the Language, Grammar and style of the best English Authors, their errors and beauties; Orthography, with Phonetic and Etymological Analysis; English Grammar, with Analysis of Sentences; Composition and Declamation; Algebra; Arithmetic reviewed; Physical Geography; Physiology and Hygiene; History; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy, with the use of Globes; Geometry; Psychology; Drawing continued; Vocal Music.

STUDIES OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

Rhetorical Reading, Orthography, and Critical Phonetic and Etymological Analysis continued; Composition and Declamation; Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, English Literature and Rhetoric; Evidences of Revealed Religion and Natural Theology; Geometry and Trigonometry; Chemistry, Botany and Meteorology; Rhetorical Analysis of "Paradise Lost;" Drawing; Art of Teaching; Vocal Music.

Instruction is given, if desired, in the French, German, Latin and Greek languages. Pencil and Crayon Drawing is taught by an accomplished Professor, and also Vocal Music.

Lectures are given on Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, and the Science of Education.

Physical exercise is required as a regular school duty. During part of the year, all the pupils practice *Calisthenics*,

under the direction of one of the teachers, with such instruments—dumb-bells, &c., &c.—as can be used in the school-room; and during the remainder of the year may take their choice between these and out-door exercise.

PRACTICE IN THE ART OF TEACHING AND GOVERNING SCHOOLS.

The several schools of the First School District of New Britain are placed, by a vote of the District, under the instruction and discipline of the Principal, as Model Schools and schools of practice for the Normal School. These schools contain more than five hundred children, and are classified into four Primary and two Secondary Schools, one Grammar, and one High School.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The Library of Text-Books, belonging to the school, numbers upwards of four thousand volumes. At a small charge, the pupils are allowed the use of such Text-Books as they need, and are thus relieved from the necessity of purchasing.

APPARATUS.

The school is provided with globes, maps, charts, diagrams and collections of objects for the study of Natural History. It has also apparatus for the illustration of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. The pupil will be taught the use of Holbrook's Common School Apparatus.

LIBRARY.

The school is furnished with the best works on the theory and practice of education, which the Normal pupils are expected to read, and on some of which they are examined. The Library has recently been increased by the addition of the best standard works in English literature, and the members of the school have free access to the best dictionaries and encyclopedias in the language.

The Reading Room is supplied with most of the educational periodicals published in this country, and is open at certain hours of the day to all the members of the school.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Pupils are admitted only at the beginning of a term, and they are required to remain through the term upon which they commence, except in the Autumn term, when pupils who are to teach in the Winter will be excused to leave before the expiration of the term.

The highest number of pupils which can be received in any one term is two hundred and twenty.

Each town is entitled to have one pupil in the school. Until, however, the whole number of pupils in actual attendance shall reach the highest number fixed by law, the Principal is authorized to receive all applicants who may present themselves duly recommended by the School Visitors of their respective towns.

Any person, either male or female, may apply to the School Visitors of any town for admission to the school, by making a written declaration thus: "his [or her] object in so applying is to qualify himself [or herself] for the employment of a common school teacher; and that it is his [or her] intention to engage in that employment in this State."

FORM OF APPLICATION.

[Date.]

To the School Visitors of

I hereby respectfully signify my desire to procure a Certificate of Recommendation for admission to the State Normal School.

And I hereby declare that my object in seeking admission to the school is to qualify myself for the employment of a Common School Teacher, and that it is my intention to engage in that employment in this State.

[Signature.]

The School Visitors are authorized to grant a Certificate of Admission to the school to any person who shall have been found, on examination by them, possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and

suitable in respect to age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in the Normal School.

As the usefulness of the school depends in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of the persons recommended, the School Visitors are particularly requested to select, as far as possible, candidates who possess strength of moral and religious character, good health, cheerful spirits, and agreeable manners—who have a love for the occupations of the school-room, and who can sympathize with children, and engage earnestly in the work of education.

CERTIFICATE OF RECOMMENDATION.

The following is the form of Certificate which should be given by the School Visitors to the Candidates whom they recommend for admission.

[Date.]

This to certify, That
has been examined by the School Visitors of
and approved as possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and that he [or she] is hereby recommended by the said Visitors to the Trustees of the State Normal School, as a suitable person, by his [or her] age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in that Institution.

[Signed by the Chairman or Acting Visitor.]

Applicants duly recommended by the said Visitors, can forward their Certificate directly to the Principal of the Normal School at New Britain, who will inform them of the time when they must report themselves, to be admitted to any vacant place in the school.

All persons once regularly admitted to the school, can remain connected with the same for three years, and will not lose their places by temporary absence in teaching Common Schools in this State—such experience, in connection with the instruction of the Institution, being considered a desirable part of a teacher's training.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

There are three Terms in each year. The first, or Autumn Term, commences on the third Wednesday of September, and continues till the last school-day before the 25th of December.

The second, or Winter Term, commences on the second day of January, and continues till the last Tuesday in March.

The third, or Spring Term, commences on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday in April, and continues till the Wednesday preceding the last Thursday but one in July.

BOARD.

Pupils must board in such families and be subject to such regulations in their boarding-places as the faculty may direct. Arrangements are made for pupils to live with private families exclusively. Suitable accommodations will be provided for those who desire it on their making application for the same at least ten days before the beginning of a term. The price of board is from $2.75 to $3.00 a week, including washing and lights. As the work of school is sufficient to occupy the pupil's time fully, it is generally not best that anything else should engage his attention; but, to a limited extent, when circumstances make it necessary, arrangements can be made for pupils boarding themselves, or for past payment of board by work.

TEACHERS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

School Committees desiring to secure competent teachers, and who wish to employ those trained in the Normal School, are requested to address the Principal, stating the terms to be offered and the qualifications required. No pains will be spared to secure for any post designated a competent teacher.

As applications for teachers are numerous in Spring and Autumn, it is desirable that such applications be made, when convenient, sometime before the teacher is needed.

The Board of Trustees, or the Faculty of the School, cannot be held responsible for the success of those teachers who are

employed upon the mere representation that they have been Normal Pupils.

Contributions of books, pamplets and papers for the Library and Reading Room, and of minerals, shells and other specimens of natural history, and objects of interest for the Cabinet and Museum, will be gratefully received.

The Terms and Vacations of the High School Department correspond with those of the Normal School. Pupils are received from any section of the country.

Tuition, forty cents a week.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

ON THE

AFFAIRS AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

[For the purpose of making their report less voluminous, the Committee have given the result of their investigations rather than the testimony itself, which will be published as an Appendix to this report, if desired.]

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
General Assembly, May Session, 1863.

The Joint Standing Committee on Education, having been instructed by resolution of both Houses, to inquire into the affairs and management of the State Normal School, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

Your Committee find that strong prejudices exist against the School, in many parts of the State, arising principally from the fact that inexperienced and incompetent persons, purporting to be from that Institution, have at different times attempted to teach in those localities, and have proved a failure; but much to the surprise and embarrassment of the Committee, they have not been able to find any person in the State who was willing to appear before them and prefer a single specific charge against the School.

In the absence of specifications there was no other course left but to investigate such grounds of objection as might be imagined to exist, and such as were presented in the course of the debates in the Legislature of last year. The following statements are from the debates in the House of Representatives, in June, '62, as published in the New Haven papers of that date.

"Mr. ——— said he didn't think the money well expended. It was under control of a set of crack-brained visionaries and impractical theorists. He would be the last man to attack the school

if it was properly conducted. But it cost more to attend this school than at the best academies. Instead of benefiting the school system, it had added confusion to confusion. Their humbug agents insisted upon changing the school books, at great expense, without system or reason. Many of these agents had nothing to recommend them but some impracticable notions. The appropriation was constantly increasing, while the number of scholars was decreasing. The graduates of Normal Schools came out with their heads full of crack-brained theories. He had no objection to the management of the school under Mr. Francis Gillette—nor that he is an abolitionist, or has theories about ventilation, &c.; but he did object that he should take pains to impress his notions and wild theories upon the scholars. There may be persons of sound mind who can go through the school without being affected by these notions—but in his section, they came home with very unreasonable theories. The school committees were obliged to nail down the windows of the school houses, to prevent them from setting them all open, on the theory that they must have so many cubic feet of air to breathe. He thought the Institution cost too much. The traveling agents were nuisances. He was opposed to sustaining an Institution to teach abolitionism, or any other system of religion or politics.

Mr. ——— had been opposed to any appropriation, but had become convinced that there had been improvements of late which induced him to go for it.

Gen. ——— thought the fact that the State was largely in debt, was a reason why this appropriation should not be made at this time. The appropriation was not desired by the people of the State under the present circumstances. We must make large appropriations for the care of her sick and wounded soldiers, and other expenses connected with the war, and he deemed it the duty of the Legislature to cut off this appropriation.

Mr. ——— was in favor of the full appropriation, and also in favor of the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Institution.

The Normal School had greatly degenerated. He again overhauled the traveling agents and lecturers—a set of broken down priests, etc., who couldn't get a living in any other way, and were worth very little in this.

Mr. ——— explained his position on this question. Those who favored this appropriation, tried to make it appear that its opponents were opposed to common schools. He believed the common school system of Connecticut was adequate to the wants of the people, and that the Normal School had not promoted the cause of education. The State had been seduced into the establishment of this Institution, and carried it on step by step until it was costing nearly $10,000 to graduate a dozen pupils, who were not to be found a year afterwards. He regarded the demand of

the trustees for a fixed appropriation as a piece of impudence which should be rebuked. He referred to the immense expenses of the State in aiding the government to carry on the war.

Mr. ——— opposed the appropriation entire; there are systems in the school which are vastly objectionable; there are too many "isms" promulgated.

Mr. ——— did not believe that the common school system of the State—the cause of education—had been promoted by this School. The credit Connecticut had obtained for her educational liberality dated back of the time this School was created; the Normal School is a modern affair."

In view of these suggestions, and others from various individuals, your Committee have investigated the following points, which in their opinion, cover nearly if not quite every subject of interest connected with the School, at least so far as is necessary to settle the question whether it ought or ought not to be longer maintained from the Treasury of the State. If from the facts herein set forth it should be found wise and expedient to continue the School, and establish it on a firm and enduring basis, your Committee will then have some suggestions to make with a view to perfect its internal arrangements.

The attention of the Committee has been principally directed to the testimony on the following points, viz.:—

1. Are Normal Schools, or schools for the special training of teachers, an essential auxiliary to the public school system?

2. Is the Connecticut Normal School equal to similar institutions in other States?

3. What proportion of the graduates or undergraduates of the school are, or have been engaged in teaching in the State, and with what success?

4. What qualifications are required of pupils entering the school, and upon what conditions are they received?

5. Could the school be made self-supporting?

6. What has been the expense of the school to the State?

7. Has the Institution employed any traveling or other agents or lecturers?

8. Have there been any unreasonable theories taught, or any partizan or sectarian doctrines?

1st. Are Normal Schools, or schools for the special training of teachers, an essential auxiliary to the public school system?

To argue this question in the affirmative may be regarded by some as a work of supererogation, notwithstanding a large number of persons may be found who deny that they are essential. The question turns upon another. Is teaching an art? Does it require something more than the mere possession of knowledge to communicate that knowledge successfully to others? May a person, by studying superior methods of awakening the attention, arousing the faculties, and impressing the mind of a child, be more successful in teaching to the child what he himself understands?

Men of all professions make it a large part of their study to ascertain the best methods of communicating their acquirements to others, and vast stores of knowledge are often utterly unproductive for want of this power of communication. If those who would educate children require but the same aptness for communication which is necessary to other professions, then education becomes at once an art. If an art, then it is to be studied like other arts, and the only question is, how can this study be best conducted?

It will be at once seen that an individual who would study any mechanic art, by obtaining a lot of materials and secluding himself in his own house, would make but sorry progress and spoil a large amount of material before producing one perfect article. He would need the knowledge and experience of others to assist his own crude notions and prevent a useless waste of time.

In like manner the old plan, of every man by himself, working out the problem of how to best educate a child by practice, without direction or system, on the unfortunate children themselves, will occasion a like waste of time and energy.

Two plans have been tried to educate young men and women as teachers—at the ordinary seminaries and institutions of learning, or in institutions established for the specific purpose. The first plan has been thoroughly tried in New York and Maine, and after years of experiment abandoned. The ordinary seminaries of learning are not designed to make teachers but to educate pupils. Academies would scarcely be able to give the necessary instruction in the art of teaching without appropriating a large portion of the time of that large majority of their pupils who neither need nor desire specific instruction on this subject.

The failure of this method of educating teachers leaves us with no resource but the Normal School. The want of such institutions was long felt before their establishment.

Such men as Dr. Channing, John Quincy Adams, Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, Governor Clifton, and a host of others, embracing the most renowned practical educators, have expressed themselves in language, of which the following extract from Dr. Channing is a fair representation:

"The most crying want in this commonwealth is that of accomplished teachers. We boast of our schools, but our schools do comparatively little for want of educated instructors. Without good teachers a school is but a name. An institution for training men to train the young would be a fountain of living waters sending forth streams to refresh present and future ages. As yet our legislators have denied to the poor and laboring classes this principal means of their education. We trust they will not always prove blind to the highest interests of their state."

I. B. Chapin, Esq., Commissioner of Public Schools in Rhode Island, says, (report of 1860:)

"Twenty years of experience has established not merely the advantage but the necessity of Normal Schools to maintain and complete the advancement which we boast of in our system of popular education."

The Hon. J. Tenney, Secretary of the Board of Education, New Hampshire, says: "No one questions the utility of Normal Schools except the ignorant, narrow-minded and penurious. The time has come when it is admitted that general or scientific knowledge alone does not make a teacher. Nor even does native aptness without proper discipline make a fit teacher, any more than like aptness would make a trustworthy physician without proper study, or a skillful mechanic without proper apprenticeship in his art."

The fact that every northern state establishing these schools has continued them, many multiplied them, and that yearly this list of states is increased, may be regarded as an evidence that they are an essential adjunct of the common school system.

2d. Is the Connecticut Normal School equal to similar institutions in other states?

Dr. McJilton, Secretary of the Board of Education in the city of Baltimore, having been appointed a delegate to represent the Board in the American Normal School and National Teachers' Association, and also to inquire into the operation of the different Normal Schools; reported as follows,

"It may be said of Connecticut that she has the lead in the success of the Normal School. There is no State in the Union that has sent out so many Teachers in proportion to its population, or that can compare with Connecticut in the proportion of Normal School Teachers to the whole number of Teachers employed in the Schools. She can boast of one-third of such teachers to the whole number employed in the public service."

(*Dr. McJilton's Report, page* 21.)

Without disparagement to the excellent schools in other states, it may be said that the Connecticut School compares favorably with any of them, according to the opinion of all who have had an opportunity to observe.

The following testimony is from Rev. B. G. Northrop,

State Agent and agent of Board of Education of Massachusetts, and member of the commission of examination of West Point Military Academy. Mr. Northrop is a man exceedingly well qualified to judge, being familiar with most of the Normal Schools in the States and British Provinces.

Legislative Investigating Committee.

"You ask my opinion of Normal Schools. In the seven years I have labored in the cause of education, *visiting schools* has been a prominent part of my work. I have been to nearly every town in Mass. and visited schools somewhat extensively in other states.

The more I visit schools and observe their methods and results, the stronger is my conviction of the necessity and usefulness of Normal Schools.

Most of the improvements in the Methods of instruction introduced into the schools of Mass. within the last twenty years came from our Normal Schools. Take a single example suggested by the place from which I write. The lamented Tillinghast, formerly Prof. at West Point Military Academy carried hence to the Normal School at Bridgewater, the new and greatly improved method of teaching Geometry, which through the Bridgewater Normals, was soon introduced into our public schools and which in a short time became universal through the country.

That is but a simple illustration of many other improved processes which might be named. My observations in schools and among the people assures me that our Normal Schools have widely diffused better ideas of education and awakened increased popular interest in the cause of public instruction.

They have greatly elevated the standard of qualifications for teaching, both among teachers and in the popular estimate. The Normal Graduates, as a general fact, have

shown greater thoroughness and skill in teaching, more system in arrangement of studies and in the programme of daily duties, more enthusiasm in their work and devotion to their profession.

The Normal School can not of course create talent. Incompetent and unsuccessful teachers may be found among the graduates of Normal Schools. But the proportion of those who fail of success is I confidently believe, not greater than the graduates of Medical, Law and other professional schools.

Excellent teachers no doubt are often found, who have not had the advantages of Normal Schools, as also are found eminent men in all professions who are essentially self educated, and who have had no opportunities of Collegiate culture. But even in these cases, higher early advantages would have secured still greater eminence.

So I believe our best teachers would have been made better by the special professional traning of the Normal School.

Some time since circulars were sent to all the towns in Mass., by the Secretary of the Board of Education, soliciting from the town school committees a full and free expression of their views as to the success or failure of Normal graduates. All but eleven of the replies received were favorable to the Normal Schools. Having visited most of the Normal Schools in this country I am confident that the Normal School of New Britain stands among the very best. The methods of instructing there adopted seem to me very thorough and philosophical. The Model School connected with the Normal School is truly worthy of the name. It is the largest and best of the kind I have anywhere seen. As a native of Conn. I feel a deep interest in the prosperity of her schools. Their improvement and efficiency can not be secured in a high degree without the efficient aid of the Normal School."

Most truly yours,

B. G. NORTHROP.

The plan of the Connecticut School has been partially adopted by several States in the establishment of similar ones, especially by New Jersey, Illinois, and Minnesota. Our plan of model schools, or schools of practice has met with particular favor.

3. What proportion of the graduates or under-graduates are, or have been engaged in teaching in the State, and with what success?

The whole number of pupils that have been received into the school during the thirteen years since its establishment, is 2,070, and the whole number of graduates 180.

OF THE GRADUATES.

A three years' course being required of most of the pupils, the graduating class of the first term was of course small, and the last two have been small from the fact that many of the young men in these classes have left them to join the army.

Of the one hundred and eighty graduates, one hundred and seventy-six have taught since graduating, and one hundred have been teaching in the State the past year. The graduates had taught seven-ninths of a year each, or one hundred and forty years in the aggregate, before entering the school, and also rendered one hundred and sixty-three years of service, or eight-ninths of a year each, between the time of entering and graduating. The several classes have taught since graduating, on an average, as follows:

Class of	1851,	$7\frac{4}{5}$	years	each.
" "	1852,	3	"	" (irregular class.)
" "	1853,	$7\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
" "	1854,	$6\frac{13}{17}$	"	"
" "	1855,	$5\frac{25}{26}$	"	"
" "	1856,	$5\frac{9}{23}$	"	"
" "	1857,	$4\frac{7}{8}$	"	"
" "	1858,	$4\frac{2}{9}$	"	"
" "	1859,	$2\frac{19}{20}$	"	"

Class of 1860,	$2\frac{9}{18}$	years each.
" " 1861,	$1\frac{11}{32}$	" "
" " 1862,	$\frac{2}{3}$	" "

The present class, or the class of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, consisting of nineteen members, have rendered in the aggregate, fifteen years of service in the public schools since entering.

More than one-fourth of the young men who had graduated since 1855, and previous to the last call for troops from Connecticut, have enlisted in the army, their places in a majority of cases being filled by others from the school, and in some instances by young ladies.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Of those who have attended the school, and have not remained to finish the course, a large proportion have taught in the common schools. Six hundred are known to have been teaching in Connecticut the past year. It is possible, and even probable, that the number is much larger than that.

It has been found impracticable to ascertain definitely in reference to the time taught, or the proportionate number of all who have attended the Normal School, but the following facts have been ascertained in reference to those who were members of the school, and reported as such to the Legislature in 1862, for the year ending March 31st, 1862.

The whole number in attendance that year as reported by the Trustees, was 174. In the junior class there were 92; of this number 20 have continued members of the school, 3 entered the army, 2 left on account of ill health, one has died since leaving; 46 are known to have taught, 11 are supposed not to have been teaching, several of these, however, are at work to earn the means to enable them to return. Of the other members of the class, it is unknown whether they have taught or not.

In the middle class there were 56. Of these 7 continued in the Normal School, 5 entered the army, 1 married; all the others, with the exception of two not heard from, are known to have taught.

In the senior class were 26, of whom 5 out of 13 gentlemen entered the army; 2 of the ladies were prevented from teaching by ill health; all the others, with a single exception, have taught, and the person excepted is intending to teach.

Thus 112 went from the school last year, who have since been teaching in common schools, 11 have entered the army, and nearly all the others are those who have not completed their studies in the school, and are either now in attendance, or preparing to attend.

Your committee have taken special pains to ascertain the standing as teachers of the graduates and under-graduates of the State Normal School, and to learn of their success as compared with that of other teachers, and for this purpose have sought and received testimony from all parts of the State.

It is not to be expected that every one entering upon the duties of a teacher will be found thoroughly fitted, either by natural or acquired endowments, for his chosen position; yet, so far as we can learn, all the regular graduates of the school, without exception, have been more than ordinarily successful as teachers, and many of them are filling places of responsibility in our largest and best public schools.

The demand for these teachers in our own State greatly exceeds the supply, and such is their reputation that the diploma of the Connecticut Normal School gives the holder a higher position in some States than the diploma of their own normal schools.

Your committee find that from various causes some who have for a short period, been pupils in the Normal School, have failed of success as teachers, thus detracting from

the reputation of the school, and that most of the opposition to the institution is the result of these failures.

The faculty of the Normal School having no power to reject applicants, even when evidently unfitted for the position they seek, receive all who bring certificates of recommendation from the Educational Board of their towns. Many of these remain but a single term or part of a term, and thus secure places as "teachers from the Normal School."

Many of the residents of two towns had imbibed a bitter prejudice against the institution from the failure of one teacher, who upon investigation, we found had been in the Normal School less than six weeks, and that during the first year of its existence. He was, it is claimed, a good teacher before attending the Normal School, and was afterwards good for nothing. The committee can not see how, if a good teacher, he could have been spoiled so soon.

Testimony has been received from members of Boards of Education, District Committees, Principals of large public schools, and others interested in educational pursuits, from every county in the State,—testimony which is confirmed by a careful investigation of all seeming opposition—that as a class, the graduates and undergraduates of our State Normal School are more sought for as teachers, pass better examinations, are stricter disciplinarians, are more thorough and systematic in teaching, waste less time in educational experiments, are more ready to improve by suggestions, have more laudable pride in their profession, show larger results, and give to school committees, parents and guardians, better satisfaction than teachers from other sources. One teacher, however, who was reputed a very successful disciplinarian before entering the Normal School, and who came to the school well recommended, after remaining a part of two terms, failed to pass examination as a teacher. It is said she could not compute interest or read intelligibly.

The committee are in possession of statements from the Boards of school visitors in a large number of towns in the State, all of which are decidedly favorable to Normal School Teachers, with the exception of the following return made to the Superintendent of common schools by the Board of school visitors of the town of Bethel, in 1858.

BETHEL.

Normal Teacher. Over the school in the Center District, was placed one of the graduates of the Normal School—a good teacher he is too—but he was a little too *normal* for the *abnormal* state of the community of the Center District—which is, we think, a fault with a majority of the normal teachers, especially those who have come into this section. This may seem a little strange, but to explain: they are not willing to take the schools as they find them, and gradually remodel them, but they want to make them normal at once. In many of the schools the change is too great; it takes too long to get the machinery in operation; the public are not satisfied, and many begin to think the old way the best; thus a division is caused at once, and the school fails.

At the end of the first year the teacher was discharged, and another teacher from the Normal School obtained, and at the end of the second year shared the same fate, the district being in a very tumultuous condition, and a majority decided against Normal Teachers. Now the school is back upon the old plan, and the number of scholars in attendance is eighty-eight, and those of a class unfavorable to a flourishing school, very unsteady in their attendance and little cared for at home.

4. Qualifications of pupils and conditions of receiving them.

The pupils received into the school are required by law to give to the school visitors of the town which they represent a written declaration signed by their own hand, that their object in seeking admission to the school is to qualify themselves for the employment of common school teachers, and that it is their intention to engage in that employment in this State.

The school visitors examine the candidates who present such declarations, and give to those whom they find qualified, a certificate, stating that the candidate has been ex-

amined and approved as possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of common schools in the State, and that he (or she) is recommended by the said visitors to the Trustees of the State Normal School as a suitable person by his (or her) age, character, and attainments, to be received as a pupil in that institution.

This certificate, when received by the Trustees or principal of the Normal School, entitles the person mentioned to a seat in the school.

The students upon entering fill out a blank form, with age, experience in teaching, town represented, wages received, &c., which is filed in the institution for future reference.

As the Boards of school visitors in the several towns, in the selection of pupils for the Normal School, as well as teachers in the public, are often guided by their own caprice rather than by any uniform rule, it is rather to be expected that incompetent persons will sometimes obtain certificates.

5. Could the school be made self-supporting, that is, by tuition of its pupils?

The committee are decidedly of opinion that it could not, especially while the wages of teachers are as low as at present, being, in a majority of the schools of the State not more than the wages of ordinary servant girls. We give below a few figures to demonstrate this.

The average monthly wages of female teachers in the State (as per last annual report of Superintendent Common Schools, page 53,) is - - - - $15.80

Deducting for board, - - - - 9.00

We have, - - - $6.80

as the average monthly wages of female teachers.

The average wages of male teachers, including board, is - - - - - - $28.12

Deducting for board, - - - - 12.00

We have - - - $16.12

as the average monthly wages of male teachers.

No established institutions of learning in the State are, or ever have been self-supporting, but are principally dependent upon endowments by benevolent individuals, or from the public treasury. Even Yale College has often been the recipient of State bounty. The present Normal School buildings and ground, valued at $25,000, of which the State has a lease so long as the school shall be continued at New Britain, were furnished principally by the New Britain Educational Fund Company.

EXPENSES.

6th. What has been the expense of the school to the State?

The amount appropriated by the State to complete the buildings furnished by the New Britain Educational Fund Co., amounted to $4,500.

The Legislature has appropriated for the annual expenses of the school, on an average, between four and five thousand dollars, and by special appropriations for repairs and additions to the apparatus and library, $4,750.

The average expense to the State for each pupil educated at the school, exclusive of the amount appropriated for the building has been $25. The average expense of each pupil educated at the Normal Schools of Massachusetts, has been $48.04, in New York, $58.54, and in New Jersey, in 1862, $107.

Appropriation for 1862, $5,000.

The expenditures for 1862, were as follows:

Principal, - - -	$400.00
Associate Principal, - - -	1,200.00
Prof. Mathematics, &c., - -	1,000.00
Prof. Physiology, &c., about - -	150.00
Prof. Drawing, - - -	200.00
Teacher of Geography, &c., - -	500.00
Teacher of Reading, - -	57.34
Teacher of Vocal Music, - -	175.00
Total for Salaries, - -	$3,682.34

Amount brought over,	$3,682.34
Repairs,	351.53
Fuel,	161.97
Printing and Stationery,	161.89
Postage and Expressing,	43.00
Library and Apparatus,	113.65
Janitor,	93.00
Insurance,	49.50
Trustees' Expenses,	50.00
Water Rent,	8.00
Incidentals,	35.03
Total,	$4,749.91

Balance unexpended, $250.09.

The teacher of instrumental music is paid by the pupils, and not from the appropriation.

EXPENSES OF NORMAL SCHOOLS IN OTHER STATES.

Massachusetts,—State appropriation, $20,460.56
From funds, 1,318.09—$21,778.65

New York,—State appropriation, $12,000.00
From income of exp. school, 1,245.51—$13,245.51

New Jersey,—Appropriation to Nor. Sch. $10,000.00
" " Model " 1,200.00—$11,200.00

Michigan,—State appropriation, $10,000.00
From other sources, 1,555.00—$11,555.00

SALARIES.

Mass.,—Four Principals, each $1,500, $6,000.00
Assistants, 7,404.71—$13,404.71

New York,—One Principal, $2,000.00
Assistants, 6,980.00—$8,980.00

New Jersey,—One Principal, $2,000.00
2 teachers at $1200 per year, 2,400.00
1 teacher " 1350 " 1,350.00
2 teachers " 1000 " 2,000.00
1 teacher " 450 " 450.00
2 teachers " 350 " 700.00

2 teachers at	300 per year,	600.00	
1 teacher "	250 "	250.00	
1 " "	200 "	200.00	—$9,950.00

This school has a less number in attendance than the Connecticut school.

Michigan,—One Principal,	$1,500.00	
Five teachers, at $1,000	5,000.00	
One teacher at	650.00	
" " "	450.00	
" " "	450.00	—$8,050.00

As will be seen by the above statement, the salaries of the professors and teachers of the Normal School are less than those of similar ones in other States; less, also, than the principals of public schools in Hartford and other cities. The salary of the Principal, Prof. Camp, together with his compensation as State Superintendent, amounts in all to less than fourteen hundred dollars, while his services would readily command twenty-five hundred in some other field of labor. One of the teachers, who has been engaged in the school almost from its commencement, and the loss of whose services could be regarded as little less than a calamity to the school and the State, has at this time the offer of another situation, with an increase of two hundred dollars salary. It has ever been the misfortune of Connecticut that while she has reared the most eminent persons for every profession, the offer of more liberal compensation has secured their services to other States.

7. Has the institution employed any traveling or other agents or lecturers?

It has not, nor has any of the money appropriated to the school been employed for this purpose. The Teacher's Institute, and lectures on educational subjects, which some persons not well informed, have associated with the school, are entirely independent of it, having no connection with it whatever. It is also proper to state in this connection, that the institution has no book agents, and

no connection with book agents or publishers. It has been objected to the Normal School, that it had created much confusion by the introduction of new text-books into the public schools. Your committee have made diligent search in this direction, and have not been able to find any proof that the school, or any of its officers, have at any time introduced, or assisted to introduce, new books into the public schools. If book agents and publishers have claimed as a recommendation for their books, as is likely the case, that they are used in the Normal School, it is a matter over which the school has no control, and for which it can not be held responsible. If the public has been imposed upon by unscrupulous book agents and publishers, it is not the fault of the school or its officers. It has, however, at all times, endeavored to inculcate the importance of a uniformity of books as far as practicable.

8th. Have there been any unwarrantable theories taught in the school, or any partizan or sectarian doctrines?

Upon this subject the committee have only to say that they summoned numerous graduates of the school representing the school for the last ten years, of both sexes, and of all religious persuasions, both Catholics and Protestants, a s well as persons of every political complection; all of whom testified that there had been nothing of this character to offend the most sensitive. On the other hand, such teachings have been most studiously avoided, more so than was deemed expedient by some of the witnesses.

It has been urged by some, that the State can not afford to support the Normal School at this time, on account of the increased military expenses, and consequent indebtedness of the State.

The committee can conceive of no condition in which the State could be placed financially, that would warrant any neglect of its educational interests. It is assumed that the education of each youth in the State is a matter of paramount importance, not to parents and relatives only,

but to the State and community at large, and that it would be unwise in the extreme, either in times of war or peace, to relax any of the efforts now being put forth for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

Virtue and intelligence in the masses of the people form the only safe basis of a republican government, and if these can be obtained, are cheap at any cost. The merits of the institution, have, therefore, been considered, rather than the financial condition of the State.

South Carolina is the only instance where a Normal School has been established and afterwards abandoned, but it is believed that the general diffusion of learning and intelligence has never been the policy of that State.

SENATE,	ALBERT G. DART.
HOUSE,	ELLIOT BEARDSLEY, ELIZUR TUTTLE, JAMES B. WILLIAMS, DAVID S. BIGELOW, ALFRED N. GILBERT, WM. DENISON, OSCAR FISHER, NATHAN PIERSON.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Common Schools,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

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1863.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

In obedience to the laws relating to Education, I respectfully submit the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

The last year has been a remarkable one for our state and country. The new scenes through which the nation has been passing, and the varied circumstances induced by the war in which it has been engaged, have had their influence upon the educational institutions of the State. A large number of school officers and teachers have entered the army. Some have fallen upon the field of battle, or sickened and died in the camp, and their places have been left vacant, or have been filled by those of less experience. The excited state of the public mind has been unfavorable to close, connected thought, or to healthful, intellectual, and moral culture. While the attention of communities was so fully occupied with the great but novel question of the probabilities or conditions of national existence, the questions relating to education and the improvement of Common Schools, could not be so calmly and thoroughly considered.

But there are lessons which come from the strange events through which the nation is passing, which will not be lost in their influence on public education. The love of country, of liberty and nationality, will be more fully developed; historical studies will be pursued to a greater extent, and with higher practical results; the principles of government, and

especially of our National Constitution, will be better understood, and the youth in our schools will be better acquainted with the laws of national life and growth. The reports of Sanitary Committees, the necessary attention to the laws of health, to physical training, which the life of the soldier and the conduct of the war imposes, may serve to direct the attention of the community to the importance of physical culture in times of peace. The self-denial which has been required, the patriotism which has been awakened, and the sympathies which have been called out, may all help to soften the rougher aspects which war produces, and give to individual character more of thoughtfulness, benevolence, and the spirit of Christianity.

The increased taxation on account of the expenses of Government has led to the feeling that economy must be practiced in all expenditures, and this has extended to the support of schools. When it has resulted in a rigid scrutiny into the manner of expending public funds and private contributions, it has been well; but when the effect has been to cheapen knowledge and lessen the value of education, and has resulted in a refusal to furnish the indispensable requisites for successful school operations, it has been disastrous. In some towns and districts, there has been a disposition to employ cheap teachers, and to suffer those who had rendered an equivalent for fair wages to leave for other schools. The consequence has been, in these cases, a deterioration in the character of the instruction, and a corresponding diminution of the effects of well disciplined schools. In a few instances the employment of incompetent teachers has led to insubordination and the suspension of the school; so that the ostensible economy which would save a few dollars by the employment of a cheap teacher, has resulted in the payment of a much greater proportional sum for the education received, and sometimes to the entire loss of all the educational funds employed.

But such action has not been general. The increased expenses which have been necessary in many instances, have been cheerfully met and provided for. Towns and districts have taxed themselves freely for the support of good schools.

The aggregate sum raised by taxation has been greater than in any previous year.

In a few places where steps had already been taken for the consolidation of districts and the establishment of graded schools, the work has been suspended on account of the unsettled state of the country. But in a majority of cases, there has been found a disposition to watch over and foster the interests of Common Schools, and increase the facilities for universal education.

The general influence of the war on many schools is well illustrated in the following extract from the report of the School Visitors of Woodbury:

"Undoubtedly the all-absorbing events transpiring in our country have, in some respects, retarded the progress of our schools. Still, we believe our children have acquired a more definite knowledge of the geography and of the prominent men of our country than they would have done in five or six years under ordinary events. Especially has this been the fact in those schools where the teachers have kept themselves daily informed by papers and letters. In one school we noticed the walls of the school room were covered with daily papers containing maps showing the locality of stirring scenes. Upon inquiry, we learned that not only in regular recitations were these maps used, but that the attention of the whole school was frequently called to them, and a very useful lesson was drawn from them in course of ten or fifteen minutes. The pupils were also required to draw on their slate, or paper, some particular section, giving places, streams, &c. We noticed one little boy, ten years of age, who had drawn the Mississippi river from Cairo to the gulf, giving its windings, all the important places and fortifications. This was, as we understand, after giving the pupils two or three days for examining books and papers, and enquiring of their parents and others out of school, made the subject of a lesson, thus fixing indelibly in the mind of the pupil the localities, &c., of said section."

IMPROVEMENTS IN SCHOOL-HOUSES AND APPLIANCES.

In the city district of New Haven, a fine and convenient school-house, which will accommodate six hundred pupils, has been erected at a cost of about $22,700 for the building and site. The center district of Norwalk has erected a substantial school house at a cost of about $10,000, on the site of the one burned in 1860. With these exceptions, the school-houses erected the past year have been in agricultural districts, and the average cost has been less than those reported in previous years. The whole number of school-houses erected during the year was

twenty-four, and the aggregate expense of new houses and repairs, was $51,623. The number of school-houses reported in good condition, is one thousand three hundred and forty-one, or sixty-one more than last year, and the number of poor school-houses is two hundred and fifty-four, or forty-one less than last year. The number of school-houses, with inclosed yards, connected with them, is two hundred and nineteen, or forty-two more than last year.

Seventy-one districts have raised money, by tax or subscription, to establish school-libraries, or to add to those already established; a few have purchased school apparatus, and a larger number outline-maps. Improvements have also been made in regularity of attendance, in methods of teaching, and in studies pursued; these will be noticed under their appropriate heads.

For the last ten years, the efforts of this department have been constantly directed to measures for securing better school-houses, grounds, and appurtenances. It has been found, in a large number of instances, that a district with a poor school-house was less ready to take the necessary steps to secure the other appliances of a good school. A lack of interest in all that pertained to the school was too often apparent, and sometimes amounted to entire indifference. The erection of a new and convenient school-house, and the interest awakened by action for this purpose, has usually resulted in the adoption of measures to provide other things indispensable to a good school, and to more frequent visiting of the school by parents. A pleasant school-room is, of itself, an element in the educational influences, often felt, and exerting a powerful influence over the children meeting in it. The following comparison of the condition of school-houses in 1852 and in 1862, with the change which this comparison shows, is gratifying as a sign of progress.

In 1852, there were but two hundred and forty school-houses reported in good condition; in 1862, there were one thousand three hundred and forty-one. In 1852, there were four hundred and twenty school houses condemned by School Visitors, as so bad that they should be abandoned, while in

1862, there were but two hundred and fifty-four classified as poor school-houses, and many of these are superior to some considered as good in 1852.

Within the last nine years there has been expended in building school-houses and in repairing, $883,504.

The average length of time during which Common Schools were maintained, was twenty-eight and one-quarter weeks in 1852, and thirty-five and three-quarters in 1862; an increase of seven and one-half weeks, or 26 per cent. in the length of the school year.

The number of teachers who taught the same school two consecutive seasons in 1852, was two hundred and seventy; the number in 1862, was seven hundred and forty-eight.

The reports of Acting School Visitors, who have held the office for many years, and have had excellent opportunities to observe the operations of our school system, speak in emphatic terms of the improvements made.

HAMDEN.—"I have been well acquainted with the public schools in this town for the last twenty-four years. For about twenty years I have served as Acting Visitor. In looking over these years I can see that there has been decided improvement in our schools. Our school-houses are in much better condition. In several of these there are libraries, outline-maps, school apparatus, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and in one of them a very large and fine globe. Twenty years ago there was nothing of the kind. On the whole, teachers are better qualified. But there is still much room for improvement, particularly in respect to teachers. Some districts and Committees are still disposed to employ those teachers who will work for the lowest wages. And one great evil is the almost perpetual change of teachers. In many of the districts, as often as there is a change of Committee, we are pretty sure to have a new teacher. Almost every Committee seems to have some niece, or cousin, or special friend, who wants the school, and he hires her. This is a great evil. Decidedly the best school in town has been kept for the greater part of the time for twenty years by two teachers, both of them females."

REV. A. PUTNAM, *Acting School Visitor.*

PLYMOUTH.—"Within six years our schools have, in the judgment of your Committee, made decided advance in attainment, and the standard of scholarship has been gradually rising. Six years ago there were not, we think, a dozen students of grammar or history in them. Now there are eighty-seven of the former and fifty-seven of the latter, and many of these have become familiar with the leading events of history, especially of our own country, and not a few of them understand well the anatomy of their mother tongue."

REV. JAMES AVERILL, *Acting School Visitor.*

CANTERBURY.—"There is progress in this community in reference to public schools. Within three years two new houses have been erected, one has been enlarged and improved, and two have been re-arranged, and a little more advance in this direction and all our school-houses may be made *good* ones. There is, also, an approximation to a uniformity of books, and some improvement, we hope, in punctuality of attendance."

REV. C. P. GROSVENOR, *Acting School Visitor.*

SUPPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The means for the support of Common Schools are derived from the following sources:

1st. *Income of School Fund.*—The State School Fund, originally derived from the sale of public lands, has been very wisely managed and safely invested. The principal of this fund now amounts to $2,050,460.49, invested in bank stock, or loaned on bond and mortgage. The income from the fund, annually distributed to the towns of the State for the support of Common Schools, is about $130,000. The rate of distribution for the last four years, has been on an average $1.20 for each child enumerated between the ages of four and sixteen. The income from this fund varies but little from year to year, and the aggregate dividend is nearly the same; but the dividend, *per capita*, varies with the number of children enumerated, and is necessarily diminished as the number of children returned increases.

2d. *Interest of Town Deposit Fund.*—The capital of the Town Deposit Fund amounted to $763,661, at the time of distribution to the towns in 1837. As the law requires this fund to be loaned at 6 per cent. interest, the annual income should be $45,819, which is by law appropriated to Common Schools.

3d. *Town School Tax.*—Each town is required to raise by tax, annually, an amount equal to three-tenths of a mill on each dollar of valuation. Some towns raise more than this amount. The aggregate amount from this tax list last year, was $78,540.

4th. *District School Tax.*—The school laws authorize School Districts to lay a tax for the support of Common Schools, or for any of the purposes that rightly involve an expenditure by the action of the district. The districts in all the

cities, in many of the manufacturing villages, and in several agricultural towns, make up for all the deficiences, after applying the public moneys, by a property tax. In these districts the schools are free, and these schools are usually the best in the State. The amount raised voluntarily by the districts has been gradually increasing, and amounted the past year to $103,943.

5th. *Rate Bills or Tuition.*—Districts by a direct vote upon the subject can fix or authorize the District Committee to fix a rate of tuition to be paid by the term, by all persons attending school. About districts, under this provision of the laws, tax resident pupils or collect a rate of tuition. The amount from this source the past year, was $31,339, or a sum a little less than was received from this source the preceding year.

6th. *Income of Local Funds.*—There are, in several towns, local funds derived from legacies or other sources, the annual income of which, appropriated to Common Schools, is $15,000.

In a portion of the districts, schools are sustained or continued but six months, and in some instances the qualifications of teachers employed, and the whole expense of the school, are measured by the amount of public money received. The schools in these districts are *free*, not because the liberal spirit of the inhabitants makes them so, but because the citizens are content to receive the legacy of past generations and apply it, so far as it may be made available, to the education of the children and youth, without contributing by tax or rate bill a single dollar to make the public funds more beneficial or to continue the schools beyond the minimum time required to obtain these funds. In this class are usually found the poorest schools in the State.

In another class of districts, schools are supported for a longer time, or are made more efficient, by adding to the public funds so much as is necessary to secure competent teachers, but the amount thus raised is assessed upon the parents and guardians of children attending school, in rate bills or tuition fees. The assessment and collection of these bills has caused more annoyance and made more trouble than the providing of

all the other moneys appropriated to Common Schools. The operation of this plan has kept from schools some children who need the educational privileges which the schools furnish, but who have parents or guardians unable or unwilling to pay the school bill.

In a third class of districts, the schools are made efficient by the employment of competent teachers and providing all necessary helps, and the amount required in addition to public funds to make the schools good and continue them as long as is best for the children attending, is raised by a tax upon property. The schools in these districts are not only free to all, but are usually superior in the advantages which they afford. The number of districts supporting schools in this manner is constantly increasing. The amount raised the past year by towns and districts for this purpose, is not only greater than ever before, but, for the first time in forty years, exceeds the amount received from the State School Fund and Town Deposit Fund.

ATTENDANCE.

The whole number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen, enumerated as residing in the State on the first day of January, 1862, was one hundred and nine thousand and forty-two.* The whole number of children registered as attending the Common Schools in the winter of 1861–62, was seventy-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the summer of 1862, it was sixty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-one. If the usual allowance is made for those who attended school in the summer and not in the winter, the whole number of different pupils registered during the year, would be ninety-one thousand and fifty-seven. The proportionate number in Common Schools varies in different counties. The number enumerated between the ages of four and sixteen, and the number registered in attendance in the winter of 1861–62, in each county, are shown in the following

* In addition to these, about five hundred resided in districts from which no returns were made, and not included in the statistics given.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

County.	No. of Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. enumerated between four and sixteen.	No. registered in Winter Schools.	Per cent. of Enumeration.	Per cent. of Average Attendance.
Hartford,	27	251	21,109	14,842	70	80
New Haven,	24	206	21,700	12,837	59	76
New London,	20	213	14,954	11,922	80	71
Fairfield,	23	250	18,498	11,631	63	72
Litchfield,	25	290	11,646	7,955	68	68
Windham,	16	168	8,570	6,859	80	62
Middlesex,	14	121	7,657	5,563	73	70
Tolland,	13	125	4,908	4,172	85	73

The highest per cent. of registered attendance is in Tolland County,—a County in which very much has been done for the improvement of Common Schools. The small per cent. of registered attendance in New Haven County, when compared with the enumeration, is accounted for, in part, at least, by the fact that there are large Parish Schools in New Haven, Meriden, and Wallingford, which contain many of those enumerated between four and sixteen, but none of these children are registered in Common Schools.

The average attendance, in winter, was fifty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, or 72 per cent. of the number on the school registers; in summer, forty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-six, or 70 per cent. of the number registered. The highest average attendance of either sex, was of boys in winter, which was more than 73 per cent. of the number of boys enrolled.

The highest average attendance in any County, was that of Hartford County, which was over 80 per cent. for the whole year.

In the winter term there were registered six thousand one hundred and thirteen more boys than girls; in summer, the girls exceeded the boys by one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

Of the whole number registered in Common Schools, three thousand six hundred and eighteen were over sixteen years of age. There were, in Private Schools, nine thousand two

hundred and thirteen,—of whom a large proportion were under sixteen years of age.

From the statistics of attendance, the following general conclusions may be drawn:

1. The number of pupils registered in Common Schools is, in winter, 70 per cent. of the number enumerated for the distribution of the public money, and in summer, 62 per cent. of the same number.

2. The average attendance in Common Schools is, in winter, 72 per cent. of the number registered; and in summer, 70 per cent.

3. The relative proportion which the number registered bears to the number enumerated as between four and sixteen years of age, is much greater in the country districts, while the average attendance is greater in the city districts.

4. More than ten thousand of the children enumerated between four and sixteen years of age are in no school whatever for any portion of the year. The fact that so large a number have no direct participation in the privileges which our school system affords is one that should lead to serious thought and prompt action, to devise means by which the blessings of Common Schools may be more universally received. It is undoubtedly true that a considerable part of the number not in school at all is composed of young children, or those between four and six years of age, who are kept from school by parents who wisely judge that their children can be better educated at home than in the mixed district school, as too often constituted. A part are lads employed in offices and stores on account of their qualifications, and may be said to have a good common school education, but far too many are comprised in that class known in cities as "street boys," and have no school education whatever, or are found in manufacturing establishments, employed in direct violation of the laws. The laws relating to education, provide* that "All parents, and those who have the care of children, shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment, and shall instruct them, or cause them

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* School Laws of 1860, p. 5.

to be instructed, in reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and the elements of arithmetic."

Sec. 23. "The Selectmen, in their respective towns, shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, they may admonish them to attend to their duty; and if they continue to be negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn, and unruly, they shall, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from their parents, or those who have charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master—males till twenty-one and females till eighteen years of age—that they may be properly educated and brought up in some lawful calling or employment."

The enforcement of this statute has been too much neglected in some parts of the State. If the selectmen, whose duty it is to look up those whose education is neglected, were faithful in the discharge of their duties, many of this neglected class would be brought into the public schools.

The law also provides* that (Sec. 25) "No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed to labor in any manufacturing establishment, or in any other business in this State, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction is given by a teacher qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic at least three months of the twelve, next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed; and the owner, agent, or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, who shall employ any child in such establishment, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay, for each offense, a penalty of twenty-five dollars to the treasurer of the State."

Sec. 26. "A certificate signed and sworn to by the instructor of the school where any child may have attended, that such child has received the instruction aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of that fact; and it shall be the duty of the school visitors of the several school societies, personally, or by

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* Page 6th of Compilation of 1860, section 25 and 26.

a committee appointed by them annually, and as often as they shall think proper, to examine into the situation of the children employed in the several manufacturing establishments in their several societies, and to ascertain whether the foregoing requirements are duly observed, and to report all violations thereof to some informing officer, to the intent that prosecutions may be instituted therefor; and it shall be the duty of all informing officers to prosecute for all such violations."

In some of the manufacturing districts of the State this law is faithfully executed and the school visitors have wisely brought to the notice of the proper officers all violations coming under their notice. The well-being of society and the best interests of the State require that the children of the State should be educated. The public funds provided, and the sum raised by voluntary contributions and tax, already amount to nearly half a million of dollars annually, and it is of the first importance that all the children of proper age, not educated in private schools, should receive the advantages which the Common School is designed to furnish.

Several of the agricultural towns have registered in their Common Schools a greater number of children than that upon which public money is drawn, and some manufacturing towns have registered nearly as many as enumerated. In the city of New London, in 1861, with two thousand one hundred and eighty-one children enumerated, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five, or more than ninety per cent., were in Common Schools. It may be many years before all towns and cities of the State are brought up to the relative position in relation to the education of all the children which some now occupy, but there is certainly in these facts much encouragement for teachers, school visitors and friends of Common Schools.

STUDIES AND METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

Nearly all the pupils in our Common Schools are in the reading and spelling classes; two-thirds study arithmetic; nearly one-half geography; one-fifth grammar, and about one-sixteenth history. In addition to these studies, which all teachers of Common Schools are required to be competent to teach,

there have been the past year, in the Common Schools of the State, one thousand four hundred and thirteen pupils in Algebra, one hundred and twenty-nine in Astronomy, two hundred and thirty-seven in Botany, five hundred and thirty-seven in Book-keeping, twenty-five in Butler's Analogy, one hundred and forty-nine in Chemistry, thirteen in Constitution of the United States, seven hundred and sixty-seven in Drawing, twenty-five in Evidences of Christianity, seventy-one in English Literature, one hundred and thirty-two in French, twelve in Familiar Science, two hundred and thirty-one in Geometry, fifty-two in Greek, twenty-two in Geology, sixteen in German, four hundred and seventy-eight in Latin, eight in Logic, thirty-nine in Mental Philosophy, two hundred and thirty-six in Moral Philosophy, sixteen in Meteorology, four hundred and forty-five in Natural Philosophy, fifteen in Navigation, fifty-eight in Natural Theology, four hundred and nine in Physiology, eighty-three in Rhetoric, twenty-three in Surveying, and a few in Natural Sciences, the departments not specified.

If the instruction in the common branches were thorough, and the pupils understood the subjects presented in the different text-books, the aspects of our Common Schools would be encouraging. There is much reason for the gratification, so often expressed, in what they have accomplished. In some parts of the State there has certainly been great improvement in methods of instruction and discipline, and the foundations of education have been well laid, but a personal examination of more than a thousand schools, comprising those of every grade in city and country, in manufacturing and agricultural districts, compels me in justice to say, that in some of these schools there is little thorough instruction, such as will develop the different powers of the mind and furnish it with that knowledge which is most important for the active duties of life. In some schools, the pupils, even in the higher classes, seem never to have been taught how to study. They sit with a book before them, but the wandering eye, the dull countenance, the listless appearance, show too plainly that the attention is not fixed nor the mind active. If reciting, the hesita-

ting, faltering manner, proves clearly that the lesson is not understood.

Questioning the class as to the meaning of terms and the relation of principles and ideas expressed, at once discloses the fact that the recitation has had little instruction in it. Some teachers and parents attempt to make up for this deficiency in thoroughness, by multiplying studies and increasing the number of recitations, but no amount of high-sounding talk in higher branches can supply the deficiency in elementary studies.

Reading and spelling are too much neglected in many schools, or are hurried over in a manner which forbids accuracy in these departments, and is prejudicial to mental discipline. It is believed that in schools properly conducted, every intelligent child at twelve years of age might be an accurate speller and a good reader. However desirable a knowledge of other branches may be, it will be too dearly purchased if obtained at the expense of these.

Experience has fully demonstrated that few persons who have not learned to spell with a good degree of accuracy at the age of thirteen, ever become good spellers in Common Schools.

Reading and spelling occupy a large proportion of the time of pupils under fourteen years of age. But if the schools were properly classified, and a certain specified portion of words allotted to each term, and the exercise properly conducted, good spelling might be secured in much less time than is now given to it. So with reading, if this branch is taught properly from the beginning, there is no good reason why every child in school, with perfect organs of speech, should not be a good reader at twelve years of age.

Without any hindrance to progress in spelling and reading, the principles of arithmetic, the elements of geography, and United States history, may be taught to children at this age, and with these branches so much of grammar as is necessary to enable the pupil to speak and write the English language well.

But, better than all mere acquisition, the mind may be properly disciplined, its powers healthfully and harmoniously de-

veloped and the individual be better fitted for further study or for the duties of life.

To secure this amount of instruction, the schools should be properly classified, well qualified and skillful teachers employed, especially in primary schools, or wherever there are young children to be taught. Progress in primary schools depends almost entirely upon the successful efforts of the teacher, while in a high school well trained scholars may learn, though the teachers are ignorant, incompetent, and deficient in many of the qualifications of good teachers. There have been the past year, as there are every year, many instances where the results obtained have demonstrated that much more can be accomplished than is now secured, on an average, in Common Schools. The principal schools in all the cities, in ten of the boroughs, and in many manufacturing villages, are well classified, and most of them well taught. The School Visitors in these places have prescribed "rules and regulations for the studies, books, and classification of the schools." In most cases, the teachers have been selected with care, pupils have been passed from one grade to another at stated times and only upon careful examination. The result has been that the pupils in the higher classes of many of these schools are full two years in advance of those of the same age, who were in the same schools eight years ago. The instruction given in these schools is good, and the benefits of well classified schools, regularly assigned studies and systematic instruction and training, may be seen not only in the present members of the schools, but in those who have gone out from them to other institutions or to the active duties of life.

There are many excellent primary schools in the State, in which philosophical methods of instruction have been introduced, in which little children are made happy while their perceptive faculties are cultivated and the whole mind is wisely educated. In some of these schools "object teaching" has been successfully introduced, and the children have been taught to study nature as well as books. Reading has been made an interesting exercise, spelling has been better taught, and the children have been trained to right habits, while they

have been taught to think. This may be illustrated by an account of two schools, visited the same day in the month of October last. In each school was a class just beginning to read, about twenty children of nearly the same age and capabilities in each class.

In one room the teacher was endeavoring to teach a class from the book by pointing to a letter and naming it, or perhaps spelling out a word and then requiring the child to do the same,—and while one was reading most of the others in the class were gazing about the room. The children were not interested, the recitation was dull and monotonous, the teacher was tired and discouraged, and she remarked, "I have been proceeding in this way with these children for six months, and I do not see that they learn anything."

In the other school, the teacher had her class arranged around her platform; the reading lesson consisted of familiar words printed upon the blackboard or on sheets suspended on the wall. Every eye was fixed at the same time upon the same word, the questions were skillfully put and promptly answered. The exercise was full of life and interest; some fact was stated or illustration used to fix the word in the minds of the children, and the pupils were all happy and the teacher cheerful and hopeful. Upon examination it was found that nearly the whole class had learned more in three weeks than had been attempted in the other school in six months, and what was still more worthy of notice, one class loved the school and its work, while the other appeared to regard them as intolerably irksome.

There is great necessity for an entire change in the methods of instruction and training in a large number of the primary schools and classes. There are needed methods by which all the faculties will be developed and educated, instead of loading the memory with a quantity of words. The habit of observation needs to be cultivated and directed and the activities of the child's mind to be skillfully directed, that they may ever be employed for a noble purpose.

In the last annual report from this office the subjects of primary instruction and methods of teaching were dwelt upon at

considerable length. They are again referred to from the fact, that notwithstanding great improvement has been made, there are still many schools where the time and labor of the teacher are nearly lost from the want of a knowledge of method, or from a lack of proper studies and exercises for young children. The changes which seem desirable are these :

1. That the school hours for young children should be reduced so as not to exceed two or two and a half each half day, including changes and recesses.

2. That in the assignment of studies and exercises two great truths should be recognized : 1st, that there is a natural order of development of the human faculties ; 2d, that the attention of a young child can profitably be directed to a subject only for a few minutes at a time.

The best informed and most skillful educators are unanimous in the opinion that it is folly, or worse than folly, to require a little child to learn lessons from books by studying the words, till his powers have been so far developed that the attention can be fixed for a length of time without injury, and the mind is in a condition to receive and digest what is given it to learn.

In England many important facts relating to the subject have been published by E. Chadwick, in pursuance of an address from the House of Lords. Mr. Chadwick directed questions to many distinguished teachers. Mr. Donaldson, head master of the Training College of Glasgow, says, "The limits of voluntary and intelligent attention are, with children from five to seven years of age, about fifteen minutes, and from seven to ten years of age, about twenty minutes." Other statements go to show that young children should not be required to fix their attention on a book for many minutes at a time. One great mistake of teachers of young children is in attempting to teach what the children are not able to receive, and in continuing the exercises after their powers are exhausted. If the teachers of primary and intermediate schools could be induced to give their attention to the cultivation of the powers of observation and attention, and to teach the child a few things well, not overloading the memory, but exercising it wisely in retaining facts and ideas well understood, the

foundation of right education would be better laid, and the work of the teacher of the higher school made easier and more productive of good.

In Grammar Schools, and in the higher class of district schools, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history, should be well learned. If but two of these studies were taken at a time, and the attention given to these until they were mastered, and then others taken, with the usual exercises in reading, spelling, writing, &c., it is believed that the results would be more satisfactory. There is a gradual increase in the number pursuing grammatical studies which is hopeful in its general influence upon the schools and upon society. But there is need of more attention being given to history, and especially to the history of our own country, and to the constitution and theory of our government.

More attention is given to physical education than formerly, and so far as I have been able to observe, with very gratifying results. The system of free gymnastics has been introduced into the Normal School and into many of the other schools of the State with great benefits to the pupils, especially to girls and young ladies. The reports of some of these schools indicate a much less amount of absence from sickness than in former years, and the increased vigor with which students have been able to engage in intellectual pursuits has more than compensated for all the time occupied in physical exercises, when these exercises have been introduced at intervals in school hours.

Some arrangements for ventilation are made, in most school houses recently erected or repaired, but it is often the case that these arrangements are entirely inadequate to the necessities of the case, where fifty or more children study and recite in the same room. There is still need of the attention of School Visitors and District Committees to this subject. In many cases the neglect of proper ventilation is due chiefly to the ignorance or want of attention on the part of the teacher.

I would respectfully suggest whether the time has not arrived, when the teachers of Common Schools should be required by law to be qualified to teach the Constitution of the

United States, Physiology, and Drawing. Higher studies may, in some instances, be successfully pursued in the common or mixed schools, and there are some excellent classes in Algebra, Philosophy, etc., in these schools, but for the successful prosecution of these studies, reliance must be had chiefly on another class of schools.

TOWN SCHOOLS.

In places where graded schools have been established, if these schools are well classified and a course of study adopted which shall be fixed and uniform for ordinary pupils, and varied to meet special cases, we believe that these schools, with little change, will meet the wants of all classes needing school instruction in elementary studies, and the higher departments of these schools and the high schools of the cities will afford an opportunity for higher or academical instruction for those who are prepared for it. The mixed schools may be better classified and instructed, by employing more competent teachers and securing greater regularity in attendance.

But there will still be needed, in addition to these institutions, town high schools, or some arrangements for those persons who have mastered the elementary studies of the mixed school and desire to continue at school longer and pursue higher studies.

There are in the State sixty-seven towns in each of which there are more than five hundred children enumerated. In thirty of these towns there are higher departments of graded schools or high schools in which a gentleman is engaged as principal for nine or ten months of the year. In only six of these towns, however, are the schools opened on the same terms to all the children of the town who are qualified. In a portion of the others there are academies or private schools which furnish higher instruction to those who are able to pay the expense. It would be very much to the advantage of all if good high schools were permanently established and opened on such terms that all qualified would be able to attend. In several of the towns mentioned, there is annually expended upon the education of six or eight pupils, sent abroad, more

than sufficient to support a high school. In towns with a less number of children, a high school might be opened for six months in a year, giving to the older and more advanced pupils an opportunity to continue their studies for a limited time after leaving the district school.

These schools, if properly organized, would not only provide for better instruction to the older and more advanced scholars of other schools, but by removing them from the mixed school they would relieve these schools of smaller classes, which occupy most of the teacher's time, and give a better opportunity for the proper instruction and training of the younger children. Such an organization of the schools as is here indicated would in some places involve no additional expense, while in others the outlay would be comparatively small, and fully justified by the additional advantages such a system would afford. Some have objected to the organization of town high schools, fearing that they would interfere with existing seminaries, academies, or private schools. This need not be the case. Where there are endowed institutions, or those of a permanent character unendowed and well supported, these may take the place of a town high school and furnish all the facilities required. Such are Bacon Academy, Colchester, and the Staples Free School, Easton. A certain class of expensive seminaries will be supported by those who are unwilling to send their children to any public school. But these schools are few in number in Connecticut, and they by no means furnish the opportunities required for the education of the children of the great mass of our population, neither will they be found sufficient to inculcate the truth and teach the principles needed in our State and country, unless democratic institutions shall be overthrown, and aristocratic or monarchical government established.

Boarding schools would still be needed and supported, as now, principally by pupils from abroad. But there is a class of private schools which exert an unhealthy influence over the public schools and are not an advantage to community. We refer to those schools existing in many places, which are established without any authority, are under the supervision of no

one, and are continued just so long and in such a way as suits the convenience of the teacher or some influential patron. These schools often take from the public schools those children that are most needed to give character to those schools. In the withdrawal of the children, the interest of the parents is too often withdrawn from the public school. In some instances this takes away all that class of persons in a district, whose education, position, and experience are most needed in the cause of public schools, and those schools are left to be sustained just so long as the public money will continue them, simply for the children of the poor. After a term or two, the private school is closed, some of the children come back to the public school with all the prejudices which a division of classes founded on wealth has established, with different books to introduce greater confusion in text-books, and too often with a superficial knowledge of many things and an entire want of accuracy and proper training in any, and especially in those elements which lie at the foundation of all true education. There have been several instances the past year where private schools have been established by young ladies who had been rejected upon an examination for a public school, or who had failed in keeping a Common School, and yet through the intercession of friends, or appeals to the benevolence of others, have secured a private school, which has been successful only in withdrawing interest and support from the public schools.

It is undoubtedly the duty as well as the inalienable right of every parent or guardian to provide the best possible education for his children or wards, but it is a question which every patriotic citizen should answer for himself, whether it is right or just for him to withdraw his countenance and support from the public schools, which must be the great fountain of intelligence and morality for the rising generation in the State.

Provision is made by law for establishing and maintaining town High Schools, but there is no specific provision for maintaining other town schools. As some towns have already established such schools, and others have taken the initiatory steps towards such a measure, it seems desirable that an act

should be passed which will fully meet all the requirements in these cases, and afford all the facilities necessary. The improvements in Common Schools naturally tend to the consolidation of districts. The number of districts in the State is gradually diminishing, though the number of children is annually increasing. In 1850, there were one thousand six hundred and fifty-three districts in the State, in which were ninety thousand seven hundred children enumerated, or on an average less than fifty-five to each district. In 1862, there were but one thousand six hundred and twenty-one districts, or on an average sixty-seven to each district. No person who is conversant with our school system will question the importance of continuing this process of consolidation in many instances.

In some cases the object sought will be accomplished by uniting two or more contiguous districts, but there are many cases where the greatest benefit can be secured by abolishing all the districts in town, and establishing schools by the town authorities.

The following extracts from the reports of school visitors will show that a necessity for action is felt.

Tolland.—"We greatly need a Common School of a higher grade for all the scholars in town qualified to attend it, and secure its advantages. The law provides for such a school under the proper action of the town. Its usefulness is manifest. Our children should have a longer and higher course of education at home than they now enjoy. It cannot be had by our spasmodic efforts, from time to time, in regard to select schools. True it is better to have a select school one or two terms in a year, at uncertain periods, than to be without them or without anything besides our common district schools. But few parents can afford to send their children abroad to academies or high schools to obtain a better education. Most of our children do and must finish their education in our own town. They are comparatively young when they cease to attend school. If there were a Common School of a higher grade established as our law provides, by the town, the wants of our children would be largely met, as they will not be in any other way. The importance of such a school is confessedly great. The question of establishing a school of this kind, if the way were prepared for it in the public mind, might be submitted to a committee chosen by the town to deliberate upon and confer with their fellow citizens, and see what might be done toward bringing to pass a plan of so much importance. Are there not youth enough to justify our attempt to establish such a school? Are not the advantages great enough to encourage the attempt? Can we not be united in a plan that will be just to all, and harmonize our judgments and our interests? If we were to have half or more of our win-

ter schools taught by females, it would fall in with the plan of such a school for all older scholars in town at such a season of the year, and for so long a time as should seem best. All children would, in their turn, by such a school have a common privilege, and the rich and the poor would meet together in the common advantages to all, and all interests of all in the community would be promoted."

Cromwell.—"It would be one of the greatest blessings to our community could three of our schools be united into one,—having two or three departments and a good Normal scholar at its head. The remaining two districts could send their larger and more advanced scholars to this school. The cause of education among us is suffering amazingly for want of such an arrangement."

Branford.—"There is a large class of individuals of both sexes within our limits who are not, yet ought to be, pursuing the higher branches of a Common School education. They are too old (at least they think they are) to continue longer under the tuition of teachers such as are employed in the respective districts, most of them females,—and from real or supposed inability on the part of parents and guardians, they are not privileged to study at academies and higher schools abroad.

"Is there any way in which the wants of this class can be met? The expense of 'select schools,' so called, has now become so considerable that in a small parish it is difficult to obtain the requisite number of pupils to sustain such schools. Is there not some other and better way in which such advantages can be secured?"

Old Saybrook.—"Scattered as our population is, I do not know as we shall ever be able to have a Union School, which I think would be exceedingly useful, as it is a self-evident fact that children of all ages from four to sixteen cannot reap the advantages in one school that they could in a school where they could be better classed, and receive more attention."

TEACHERS.

Allusion has been made, in another part of this Report, to the change which has taken place, in the last ten years, in school-houses and the appliances for Common Schools. Much yet remains to be done before the State is fully supplied with these instrumentalities. But the greatest want, and the one most frequently alluded to, in the reports of School Visitors, is that of thoroughly qualified teachers. There is no lack of persons who are willing to take charge of a school, but it is obviously true that our schools are not supplied with good teachers. The bold and persistent applications of the superficial, who, with little thought of fitness, are ready to engage in any situation; the remissness of District Committees who neglect to obtain competent teachers, or who employ their own

relations, or friends for relation's sake, rather than for the good of the school; and the policy which in a few districts limits the Committee to a "cheap" teacher, and considers cheapness the highest qualification, have too often placed in the school-room persons entirely incompetent, when better qualified teachers might have been obtained. In our best schools, there are earnest, thoughtful men and women who possess the necessary literary qualifications, and with these an aptness to teach and a love for the work which have induced them to make the requisite preparation to educate a human soul skillfully and successfully, but the number of such is too small, and notwithstanding all that has been done for the improvement of schools, there is yet a great loss of effort and great waste of money on account of the failure of teachers to secure the results which the community have a right to demand.

There are many who keep school, that do not teach: some teach, who know nothing of skillful training, while a few, and a few only, really educate. As a consequence, the children in some schools make less progress in intellectual and moral culture in a year than those of other schools in a single week. And from some schools there go out annually a class of scholars, disciplined, thoughtful, active, and ready for any of life's duties, while in other schools there is no harmonious culture, and those who graduate from them have little of true education except such as life's toil and trial, and the intercourse with others out of the school have given them.

The remedy for these evils is to be sought,—1st. By District Committees, in exercising great care and prudence in the selection of teachers. 2d. By the School Examiners, in fairly and thoroughly examining candidates, and giving certificates only to such as are found well qualified. 3d. By encouraging earnest young men and women who possess the requisite natural gifts and literary attainments to study the philosophy of the human mind, to become acquainted with the science and art of education, and to prepare themselves well for the work of teaching before attempting it.

Another evil is the frequent change of teachers. Less than one half the schools of the State employ the same teachers

through the whole year. The changes are most frequent and regular in agricultural districts, where male teachers are employed in the winter and female teachers in summer. In some districts the condition of the school and the circumstances of the people may demand this change, but in a majority of instances a competent teacher of either sex would accomplish much more by retaining the same school through the year. Forty-six per cent. of the teachers employed in winter, and eighty-eight per cent. of those employed in summer, are women, and yet a majority of the schools which have been broken up the past year on account of the incompetency of the teachers, were taught by men.

It has been clearly demonstrated that a woman properly qualified, can manage and instruct most of the ordinary mixed schools in summer or winter as well as the men usually employed. During the past winter, several of the higher departments of graded schools have been placed under the charge of young women from necessity,—so great was the scarcity of competent male teachers. In almost every instance, these schools have been successfully conducted, and, in some cases, assurance has been given that they were never better managed or taught than the last winter. The graded schools in cities and villages, and the high schools of towns, should have a male principal the whole year. But while the higher department of these schools requires a man well educated, a good disciplinarian, and a skillful teacher, the lower departments may usually be as well or better taught by young women. In many of the large mixed schools in agricultural districts, it is necessary that men of tact and ability be employed, but if, instead of second and third rate male teachers employed in many of our smaller schools, well educated and experienced young women were appointed to the same places, the schools would be better taught, at much less expense. There are many excellent teachers in the State,—some who have taught the same school for five, ten or twenty years, and have established a name and character for skill in government, and success in training and educating, which secure for them the confidence of an intelligent community. These should be retained as long

as may be, and as large additions as possible be made every year to the number. Then statements like the following, from the reports of School Visitors, would not be found in the annual documents:

Bloomfield.—"Teachers are not sufficiently qualified for their work, either in literary attainments or in the Theory and Practice of teaching. Though much has been done for the improvement of our schools, it is quite evident that much more may be done. In these war times great demand is made for cheap teachers, and when certificates are denied to such by the School Visitors, both teachers and parents cry out 'injustice,' and are unsparing in their epithets of condemnation."

Lebanon.—"One of the greatest obstacles to progress, is the want of competent teachers. Our teachers do not make teaching their profession, but turn aside to it as an occasional employment, and seldom teach more than one term in the same place. The efforts of teachers and scholars are to a great extent broken and desultory."

Mansfield.—"The principal defect in our summer and winter schools has been a want of energy and decision,—and as a consequence, a *failure* in *government*. A capacity to govern discreetly is a qualification not sufficiently appreciated by *parents generally*,—nor by many of our teachers. The requisite literary attainments for teaching a Common School may be easily acquired, and this seems to be regarded as the *main* thing, if not as all-sufficient, whereas the grand desideratum with the candidate for teaching should be, 'Have I the capacity to govern as well as teach?' Until this is made a matter of parmount importance on the part of parents as well as teachers, many of our schools will, doubtless, prove a failure or little else than a nuisance. It is indeed surprising that Committees whose business it is to hire teachers, should not be more discriminating, and still more so that parents should be so well satisfied with schools rendered worse than useless for want of wholesome discipline."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

An Institute has been held in each of the counties of the State, the past year.

That for New London county was held at East Lyme during the week commencing April 29th. This town is in nearly one corner of the county, and the place of meeting was several miles from the railroad, and yet nearly sixty teachers assembled for instruction. The evening lectures were well attended by the citizens. The various day exercises and lessons were intended especially to meet the wants of teachers in our summer schools. They were mostly given by Rev. B. G. Northrop,

State Agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and by Charles Northend, Esq. The long experience of both these gentlemen in the work of teaching, and particularly in the special field of Teachers' Institutes, with their practical knowledge of the wants of schools, enabled them to introduce just those subjects and methods which were most important for the teachers in attendance. The presence of Hon. W. Williams of Norwich, and Hon. Henry P. Haven of New London, on one day of the session, gave additional interest to the exercises, and encouragement to the teachers.

The Institute for Hartford County was held at New Britain early in May. The exercises at this session were somewhat more varied and extended than at the preceding Institute. A course of lectures on Physical Geography and Geology was given by Professor Sanborn Tenney of Cambridge, Mass. and another course on the use of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and the principles of Chemistry, by Professor A. W. Sprague of Boston, Mass.

These lectures, given by gentlemen so thoroughly versed in the subjects which they presented, were eminently useful. They were full of important suggestions, and were practical in their bearing upon the work of the teacher. It is to be regretted that there was not a still larger number of teachers present to be instructed. Lectures were also given, during the session, by Rev. F. T. Russell, Professors Buckham and Ripley of the Normal School, C. Northend, Esq., and by the State Superintendent. Illustrative methods of object teaching were given by Miss A. P. Funnell of Oswego, N. Y. This was a new feature in the Institutes, but the success of the effort more than compensated for the extra expense of securing the services of this accomplished teacher. In the presence of more than a hundred teachers, Miss Funnell took classes of children, from five to twelve years of age, and in a very happy manner illustrated the methods of object teaching pursued in the schools of Oswego, and demonstrated to every unprejudiced mind present that these methods in the hands of skillful teachers would prove of incalculable benefit in elementary schools.

The Institute for Windham County was held at Chaplin,

commencing September 15th. The exercises were conducted by Mr. Northend, assisted by Professor Ripley, Rev. F. T. Russell, and Rev. L. Burleigh. An evening address was also given by the State Superintendent. The presence for a part of the time of Dr. Lewis Williams of Pomfret—a Trustee of the State Normal School—and the kind words of counsel from his lips, cheered many a teacher. Though the place of meeting was in the extreme western part of the county, the Institute was attended by more than a hundred teachers, showing that the educational interest which has characterized Windham County in the past, still exists, and that her teachers are still glad to avail themselves of the opportunities provided by the State, to become better fitted for their work.

The New Haven County Institute was held at Wallingford the last week in September. Rev. B. G. Northrop of Mass., Hon. Henry Barnard of Hartford, Rev. Mr. Russell, Professor Buckham and Mr. Northend of New Britain, Rev. Mr. Beebe and Professor Bail of New Haven, took part in the exercises. The attendance at this Institute was not large, (about sixty), but many of those present were experienced teachers, who responded promptly to the questions proposed, and materially added to the interest of the meetings.

The Institute for Middlesex County was opened at Westbrook, Sept. 29th. The week of this Institute proved a very stormy one, and the attendance of teachers was comparatively small—thirty-three—but a very good class. The local interest manifested, and the prompt attendance of citizens at many of the day sessions and every evening, in darkness and storm, demonstrated that the efforts here were not without an adequate benefit.

The day exercises were mostly conducted by Messrs. Northrop and Northend. The Rev. Dr. Field of New London and the State Superintendent each gave an evening lecture.

In Litchfield County, the Institute was held at West Cornwall, commencing October 20th. The Superintendent, aided by Mr. Northend and Rev. Messrs. Russell and Beebe, conducted the day exercises, and each gave an evening lecture. An evening lecture was also given by Hon. S. W. Gold of

West Cornwall. S. W. Ensign, Esq., an experienced teacher from Morris, and Rev. Mr. Powell of Cornwall, gave, each, a lesson in one of the day sessions, and thus added to the interest of the occasion.

On one afternoon, the School Visitors of Litchfield County held a meeting in connection with the Institute, and listened to Reports from Committees appointed the previous year, on the following subjects:

The examination of Teachers,
The selection of Text-Books,
The present Condition of Schools,
The Powers and Duties of School Visitors,
The Qualification and Compensation of Teachers,
The Duties of Parents.

These reports and the discussions attending the same, gave additional variety and interest to the exercises of the week.

In Tolland County, the Institute was held part of the term at Union, and the remainder at Staffordville. At Union the Town Hall, in which the sessions were held, was crowded each evening, and well filled at the day sessions. About sixty teachers were present. Through the kind efforts of Mr. Corbin and others of Mashapaug, a conveyance was provided for about twenty teachers, who were accommodated with board in this village, and went to the exercises of the Institute each day and evening.

The sessions at Staffordville were on the 5th, 6th, and 7th November, immediately succeeding the sessions at Union. Owing to a very severe snow storm, the number in attendance was not very large, but an excellent spirit prevailed on the part of those present, and also on the part of the citizens.

The Fairfield County Institute was held at Ridgefield from the 10th to the 14th November. About sixty teachers were present, and the attendance upon the evening lectures was very good, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather.

The exercises at this Institute, as also at those in Tolland County, were under the immediate charge of Messrs. Northend and Beebe, who gave interest and variety to the exercises, and by many valuable suggestions in addition to the subjects

assigned, led teachers to think more deeply upon the work in which they were engaged. At the Institute in Ridgefield, Professor Mark Bailey of Yale College, gave lessons in reading to very great acceptance. The Superintendent of Common Schools gave a lecture or day exercises at each of these Institutes.

Five of the Institutes were held in towns in which no similar meetings had ever been held before. Though some of these towns were sparsely populated, and appeared to be wanting in those conditions which have been supposed to be necessary to make a Teachers' Institute successful, the attendance of teachers and the interest manifested by citizens fully established the fact that it is good policy to hold a portion of these annual meetings in towns not previously visited. In our agricultural districts, there are many teachers who have not enjoyed the advantages of the Normal School, and who seldom have an opportunity of hearing an educational lecture, but who are glad of an opportunity to pass a few days at a Teachers' Institute convenient of access. These teachers are less constantly employed than those who teach in cities and villages. But the frequent change of teachers in agricultural districts, and the inexperience of many employed in the schools of these districts, are important reasons for holding the Institutes where this class of teachers can be most benefited.

It has also been found that the citizens of the agricultural towns are as ready to attend the exercises, and coöperate in promoting the objects of the Institutes, as any in the State.

Since the first organization of Institutes, one hundred and forty-six have been held in one hundred and seven different places, and in one hundred different towns. Their influence has been favorable on the schools of the State, both by the effect upon the teachers, in securing better methods of teaching and better plans of organization, and also by the increased interest awakened, and the information disseminated on matters pertaining to education, in the different places in which the Institutes have been held.

The following is the summary of Institutes for the past year:

SUMMARY OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES FOR 1862.

Counties.	*Held at.*	*Time.*	*No. of Teachers.*
New London,	East Lyme,	April 28,	58
Hartford,	New Britain,	May 6,	160
Windham,	Chaplin,	Sept. 15,	118
New Haven,	Wallingford,	" 22,	57
Middlesex,	Westbrook,	" 29,	33
Litchfield,	West Cornwall,	Oct. 20,	98
Tolland,	Union,	Nov. 3,	89
"	Staffordville,	" 5,	
Fairfield,	Ridgefield,	" 10,	52
			665

The School Visitors and others who contributed in many ways to the interest of the Institutes; the various Committees who made the local arrangements, and the citizens who generously accommodated the members in attendance, have the thanks of the Superintendent, and those associated with him in conducting these meetings.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

At the last session of the General Assembly some opposition was manifested to the Normal School, and the usual appropriation, though twice voted by the Senate, was refused by the House of Representatives. As the continuance of this institution will depend upon the action of the present General Assembly, I have deemed it my duty to present to this body the following facts in relation to Normal Schools:

The first State Normal Schools in this country for the professional training of school teachers, were instituted in Massachusetts, which has four of these schools.

The oldest was established at Lexington, and was opened in July, 1839, with three students. It is now at Framingham. The second school was opened in September, 1839; the third in September, 1840; and the fourth in September, 1854. The whole number of pupils educated in these schools to 1861, inclusive, was four thousand eight hundred and thirty.

These schools have been under the supervision of the Board of Education, who annually submit to the Legislature a report

in regard to them. This Board, in their report for 1859, say: "These institutions, occupying, as never before, the attention of the State, are sustaining the reputation they have previously earned, and exhibiting increased evidence of the wisdom of those through whose influence they were founded, and of the liberality by which they have been sustained and encouraged. No appropriation of the State returns a larger dividend of real efficient wealth, nor accomplishes more successfully the object for which it was made." In 1862, they say: "The Normal Schools always occupy a large share of the attention of the Board. Through their agency, more than by any other means, the Board is enabled to exert an influence upon the common schools."

The State Normal School of New York was established in 1844. The whole number of different pupils who have been connected with it from the beginning to the present time, is three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one. This school was established after the State had for sixteen years tried the experiment of educating teachers in the principal academies of the State, and had made large appropriations for that purpose. The school was first established for five years as an experiment; it was then permanently established, and has ever been supported by liberal appropriations.

Connecticut was the third State in the Union to introduce the Normal School as an instrumentality in its Common School system. Since the commencement of this school in 1850, State Normal Schools have been established in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Maine, and California.

The Hon. R. S. Field of New Jersey, Trustee of the Normal School, in his report to the Legislature in 1860, says, the State, by "that single act" of establishing the Normal School, "did more for the cause of popular education in New Jersey, than had ever been done by the combined efforts of all who had gone before them. They saw, that without good teachers, it was utterly impossible to have good schools, and that the only way to secure a constant supply of persons competent to teach, was by educating them for it, by training them to it. . . . . .

And now look at the condition of Common Schools in New Jersey at this time, as compared with what it was when the act went into operation. An entire revolution has taken place in the character of them. New life has been infused into the whole system."

The Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, in his last report as Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, says :—"These institutions (the Normal Schools) are again cordially and urgently commended to the favor of the Legislature. They are rendering service to the public of an incalculable value, and a portion of the means of the public cannot possibly be invested in any manner that will be more productive of good to the cause of general intelligence."

Similar testimony in abundance might be produced from the published reports of educators in nearly every State where Normal Schools have been established.

Normal Schools are also supported by the principal cities, as Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia, Chicago, &c., for the training of teachers for the city schools. All of these cities have excellent High Schools, but they are not considered sufficient for the training of teachers. Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, in his report for the present year, says:—"Careful observation of the two classes, (teachers from the classical and general departments, and from the Normal), demonstrates very fully that a course of two years in the Normal department is worth more, as a preparation for the business of teaching, than a course of four years in either of the other departments."

There are several Normal Schools in the British Provinces. Every country in Europe which has a system of public education, has its Normal Schools. No State Normal School, properly organized, has been discontinued in this country, unless it be in some one of the seceding States. The question of the discontinuance of these schools has arisen in two or three States, on petitions from some of the citizens; but in every instance, committees appointed to inquire into their necessity and usefulness, have reported unanimously in favor of their continuance, and the Legislatures of these States have voted

the necessary appropriations. It has been well said by another, that "Normal Schools are preëminently schools of the people. To maintain a Normal School at the expense of the State, is to use a portion of the public funds for the direct benefit of every citizen. Every poor man who has a child to educate is, by the influence of such a school, to see that child raised more nearly to an equality in culture and intelligence with that of his wealthy neighbor. Its natural effect is, by improving the qualifications of public school teachers, to make these schools as good as the best, and thus to place within the reach of the poorest child as thorough and useful an education as the wealthiest can purchase for money."

The Connecticut Normal School has had pupils in attendance from every town in the State. The larger proportion of its pupils are young ladies, who must be educated for teaching at the Normal School, or be without that preparation which this institution gives. The whole number educated at the School since it was opened in 1850, is two thousand and thirty-five.

The applications for teachers from this institution have never been more numerous or urgent than for the last eight months. These applications have been from all parts of the State, and from every grade of school. More than fifty teachers have been sent from the Normal School to different schools, since the commencement of the present school year, and more than five hundred graduates and undergraduates have been teaching in the schools of the State the past year.

The present condition and wants of the School will be more fully exhibited in the report of the Trustees.

The following extracts from the last reports of the School Visitors to this department, are a fair sample of the statements voluntarily offered by this class of school officers, and afford some evidence of the influence of the Normal School on the schools of the State:

Bristol.—"Our best schools have been those taught by teachers who have enjoyed the advantages of the Normal School, or others which may be considered as equivalent. Yet, notwithstanding this result, there is found in a majority of districts a decided reluctance to employ competent teachers,—favoritism or cheapness being the first and about the only points considered in engaging teachers in many instances."

Brookfield.—"During the past year our schools have been better taught than previously, chiefly because the teachers have been better. We have had three teachers educated at the State Normal School, and the result in the schools they have taught, shows the benefits derived from that school. In almost all things they have shown their superiority in teaching over those who have not had the opportunity of attending that institution."

Cornwall.—"The school in the Fifth or "Cream Hill" District, taughtby Miss ————, a Normal teacher, was the most successfully taught and managed school I have ever visited. This district has the two thousand dollar schoolhouse, and the people think it is not a bit too good for such a school. The visits from parents and others have been numerous, and on examination day some four hundred were present, and, in the language of Goldsmith,—

'Still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That such small heads could carry all they knew.'

"Send us more of those natural teachers, and we will give a better account of ourselves in our reports."

Canterbury.—"The best teacher in town is a graduate of the State Normal School. He has no equal in the District Schools of the County, and but few, if any, in the State. Four among the best of our winter schools, and two of the teachers of the summer schools, were trained by him, and several of his pupils have taught in other towns with success. His influence as a teacher in this town for four years, justifies the belief that if each school in the State could have such a teacher for a series of years, and *all the children* come under their influence, the reform would be most gratifying, if not complete. The Normal School is designed and adapted to supply such teachers, and is every year adding to their number. It tends to raise the standard of qualifications for teaching, and in various ways helps on the cause of education. As an efficient means of good to the State, it should be well sustained."

Scotland.—"In District No. 4, the school was kept both terms by a Miss ——, who had previously taught in that district;—a teacher of uncommon tact and energy, who devoted her whole soul to her work. The school excelled in every branch taught in it, from the A, B, C to Greenleaf's X, Y, Z. The teacher's very respectable literary qualifications were highly seasoned with common sense. She had attended a *Normal School.*"

Woodbury.—"Our teachers, on the whole, have been earnest, persevering, and faithful in the discharge of their duties. Hence the progress of our schools will compare favorably with that of previous years. Yet to attain that degree of progress which the Board desire and have a right to expect, we must have teachers of a higher grade, such as have not only a knowledge of school books, but such as have a knowledge of 'men and things,' and have been trained especially for the position they assume. From close observation for years, we find our most successful teachers have been those who have received instruction at the Normal School."

OTHER STATE SCHOOLS.

The State Reform School has been prosperous in its operations the past year. With a large number of boys in attendance, its Trustees and Superintendent have been constantly increasing its opportunities for good. The school exercises are arranged with reference to the class who are the inmates of such an institution. The thoroughness of instruction in the fundamental branches of a common business education, is well calculated to prepare those who leave the institution better to maintain themselves and to discharge the ordinary duties of the position to which they may be assigned.

The School for Imbeciles, at Lakeville, is quietly operating on that unfortunate class of persons that cannot well be educated in the public schools. These individuals have a special claim on society, and the instincts of humanity require that all possible influences should be thrown around them for good. The patient, skillful management of the Superintendent and his assistants, have resulted in much good to those who have been members of this School.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Seventy orders have been drawn for money for school libraries, in as many different districts the past year. Of these twenty-six were for the first installment of ten dollars each; nine were for the second, eleven for the third, seven for the fourth, seven for the fifth, eight for the sixth, and two for the seventh installments, each five dollars, for districts which had previously received other installments.

The first installment of library money has been paid to the following districts, between March 31, 1862, *and March* 31, 1863.

Brookfield, East Iron Works.
Berlin, No. 9, (or South East).
Chaplin, No. 1.
Cornwall, No. 5.

Darien, Center.
East Granby, No. 5.
Farmington, West Plains, Middle.
Hartford, South, North East.
Litchfield, Milton Center, No. 15.
Meriden, West.
Monroe, East Village.
Ridgefield, No. 10.
Salisbury, No. 14.
Union, No. 4.
Wallingford, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Districts which have received the Second Installment.

Canterbury, No. 12.
Danbury, Middle Center.
Hartford, West Middle.
Plainfield, No. 1, (Middle.)
Southington, No. 4.
Stonington, No. 9.
Union, No. 4.
Wallingford, No. 2.
Watertown, Polk.

Districts which have received the Third Installment.

Chester, South.
Cromwell, North West.
Derby, No. 4.
East Windsor, No. 10.
Madison, No. 3.
Meriden, Prattsville.
Morris, No. 3.
New Haven, City.
New Hartford, Town Hill.
North Haven, No, 2.
Southington, No. 4.

Districts which have received the Fourth Installment.

East Haven, South.

Madison, East River.
Middletown, Middlefield, South.
New Britain, No. 4.
New Milford, No. 9.
Waterbury, Center.
Winchester, No. 5.

Districts which have received the Fifth Installment.

Bridgeport, Barnum, Golden Hill.
Hamden, No. 8.
New Britain, Center.
New Hartford, North-End.
New London, No. 2.
Suffield, South East.

Districts which have received the Sixth Installment.

Hamden, No. 8.
Hartland, West Center.
New Haven, Fair Haven.
New Milford, No. 1.
New London, No. 3.
North Haven, No. 6.
Suffield, South East.
Waterbury, Saw Mill Plains.

Districts which have received the Seventh Installment.

Bridgeport, Bridgeport.
Madison, No. 4.

The distribution of library money depends very much upon the action of district committees and teachers, or upon some members of the district, specially interested in the progress of education. In districts where this interest has resulted in raising, by taxation or subscription, the amount necessary to receive the appropriation from the State, each year, the schools are now provided with valuable circulating libraries, or with reference books, maps, and apparatus, which are invaluable not only in their direct influence in term time as helps to the ordi-

nary work of the teacher, but also in forming habits for reading and investigation which will affect all the future of the scholar.

It gives me pleasure to mention, in this connection, the liberality of Moses Y. Beach, Esq., of Wallingford. For three years Mr. Beach has annually placed several hundred dollars in the hands of the Board of School Visitors, to be distributed in books and other presents to the pupils in the public schools, as rewards for punctual and regular attendance, for correct spelling, and for proficiency in other studies. The past year, in addition to his usual liberality in this respect, he has also contributed sufficient to enable each school district in Wallingford to receive the amount appropriated from the State, and the whole sum has been judiciously expended in the purchase of books of permanent value for school libraries. The influence of these libraries was already manifest before the close of the winter schools.

CONNECTICUT COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.

While the increased price of paper and the influence of the national troubles have caused the suspension of some educational journals, it is gratifying to be able to say that our State Journal is still published and doing good service in the cause of education. It is now twenty-five years since it was first started by Hon. Henry Barnard. For two years the "School Manual" was issued in its stead, and for a part of the time neither were published. The Journal has now entered upon the tenth volume of the new series. The influence of a good educational periodical is great, and the necessity of sustaining one in this State has been felt by those who have best known the condition and wants of the schools. It is important that information upon educational subjects should be diffused, that parents and citizens in one portion of the State may know what is being done in other sections. There are improvements in methods of teaching, and in the general plan and arrangements for schools which are communicated through the Journal to all its readers. Teachers especially need such a periodical, and it is very much to be regretted that a larger proportion of

the teachers of the State do not subscribe for one and read it. The Journal is made the medium by which the Superintendent communicates with School Visitors and District Committees. The school laws of each General Assembly are also published in its pages. The State Teachers' Association have the general charge of the publication of the Journal. It should be liberally supported by teachers for their own sake; and if it were taken and read by every parent in the State, higher and more correct views of the aim and province of Common Schools would be entertained in every school district.

GENERAL SUPERVISION.

It is believed that in most of the towns of the State the duties of School Visitors have been faithfully performed. Teachers have been examined and have received certificates on evidence of proper qualifications, and the schools have generally been visited according to law. There have been a few failures from the fact that in some instances the office of Acting School Visitor and that of District Committee had been suddedly left vacant by the absence of persons in the army. The condition of Common Schools depends very much upon the manner in which School Visitors perform their duties. If the Board is composed of men of intelligence, who have an active interest in the improvement of schools, and exercise due vigilance in their supervision, the influence of the visitors will soon be seen and felt on all the educational interests of a town; but if the School Visitors are negligent or backward in the performance of their duties, the schools will, almost invariably, deteriorate in character and efficiency.

The laws relating to education provide for the appropriation of more than a quarter of a million of dollars, annually, for the benefit of Common Schools. Towns and districts are entitled to a portion of the public money upon complying with certain conditions, and the expenditure of school money is also regulated by provisions which it is the duty of School Visitors to see enforced. Every School district, before receiving any money from the State, is required to have a school-house and out-buildings pertaining thereto, which shall be satisfactory to

the Board of School Visitors. The judicious enforcement of this requirement has secured proper school buildings in nearly all the districts of the State. Whenever a district shall have voted to erect a new school-house, the law provides that "the same shall be built according to a plan approved by the Board of School Visitors." The enforcement of this provision has secured more convenient and better school-houses at less cost than would have been the case if the plan had been left to the fancy of the builder. In some States, thousands of dollars have been expended on structures which are inconvenient and entirely unsuitable for schools.

Another duty of School Visitors is that of examining teachers. The law establishes the minimum of qualifications without which, no person can legally teach in a school supported in whole or in part by public funds, but it leaves for the School Visitors to ascertain by actual examination whether the candidate possesses these qualifications, and such others as will render him fit to teach successfully. It is often a delicate and perplexing matter for a School Visitor to decide whether a certificate shall be given to one whose moral character is unexceptionable, but who appears deficient in the qualifications required. Peculiar religious, political or social relations often make the refusal of a certificate unpleasant, but the responsibility of permitting an incompetent person to take charge of a school, even for a single term, is so great, that it is believed few efficient School Visitors will long hesitate as to the course to be pursued.

This part of the duties of School Visitors would be rendered much pleasanter if district Committees were more particular to employ no teacher except such as are supposed to possess the requisite qualifications.

The cases of neglect to visit the schools as required by law are very rare, and will be referred to in another place.

The law makes it the duty of School Visitors "to prescribe rules and regulations for the management, studies, books, classification and discipline of the schools in the town."

In several towns the School Visitors have adopted rules and regulations, and published the same. These serve as impor-

tant helps to the teachers, and also as guides to parents and guardians in their endeavors to coöperate with teachers and the School Visitors in the improvement of schools.

It is the duty of the Acting School Visitors to make an annual report to the State Superintendent of the condition of Common Schools, and of all the important facts concerning the same. During the last ten years there has been a great improvement in the general character and in the exactness of detail in these reports. Last year, from a majority of towns, reports were full and complete, and they were forwarded from more than five-sixths of the towns in due time. But the visitors of a few towns from a misunderstanding of the law, or from some other cause, fail to comply with its provisions. The law is explicit that no town shall be entitled to receive its share of the public money from the treasury of the State, unless this report shall have been made.

Much complaint is made in some places of the neglect of District Committees. There are various duties imposed upon this class of officers, a failure to perform which, entails inconvenience to the members of the district and disaster to the school, but a failure to make the annual report, as required by law, deprives the district of the right "to receive its share of the public money from the State Treasury." It is recommended that in cases were the District Committee fails to make out the report as prescribed and within the time limited by law, that power be given to the Clerk, or to one of the School Visitors, to make out the same.

SCHOOL LAWS.

The General Assembly, May session, 1856, repealed all public acts relating to the subject of education, except such as referred to Colleges, the State Normal School and the School Fund. The new law passed at that session embraced many of the provisions of the old laws, but it abolished school societies and changed the local administration and superintendence of schools to towns. It also made new provision for the payment of annual school expenses over and above the amount of State and town appropriations.

The school laws passed in 1856 were published in pamphlet form and ordered to be distributed to each school district in the State. From some cause many districts failed to get a copy, or after receiving one, it was soon lost. A number of questions arose as to the application of the provisions of the law. The number of inquiries addressed to this department were so great that the answers to the same required the writing of more than a thousand letters during the first twelve months of the operation of the new laws. Very little alteration was made in the laws in 1857. With the exception of the validating act, the only important act was one giving districts power to take land for certain school purposes. The act, chap. IV, sec. 13, revision of 1856, relating to rate bills or providing means for the payment of expenses over and above the money received from town and State appropriations was amended in 1858, in 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862. It was evidently the design of the framers of the law of 1856, and of the Legislature which passed it, to provide for two things; first, for a gradual adoption of the plan of free schools, and second, that the operation of the laws should not induce irregular attendance, or be a premium on the same. By act of 1856, any school district might fix, or authorize its district Committee to fix, a rate of tuition, provided that said rate should not exceed one dollar per scholar for any term of twelve weeks, except in graded schools where the rate for higher grades might be two dollars per scholar for the same time. Districts, or district Committees were authorized to exempt therefrom all persons whom they considered unable to pay the same. Under this law, quite a number of districts laid a small tuition fee, raising the greater portion of the amount required to meet deficiencies by a tax on property. The number of districts which assessed a rate bill decreased from nine hundred and ninety in 1856, to seven hundred and forty-seven in 1857, or more than twenty per cent. In 1858 the law was amended so as to require the abatement of tuition to be paid from the town treasury, but required the rate to be established before the commencement of a term of school, and the following year there were but six hundred and ninety-one districts in the State that collected tuition of resident pupils,

but in 1859 the proviso requiring the rate to be fixed before the commencement of a term was repealed, and in 1860 there were seven hundred and seventy-eight districts which assessed a rate of tuition.

It will thus be seen that between seven and eight hundred districts, or less than half, choose to avail themselves of the provisions of the law in regard to rate bills, and to collect tuition of resident pupils.

It seems very desirable that the sections of the school laws pertaining to this subject be distinct, explicit, and so stated as to be readily comprehended. And when thus stated, for obvious reasons, it is very desirable that they remain unaltered for a term of years, that Committees and districts may become acquainted with their requirements. More differences of opinion and more difficulties have arisen in connection with the application of this part of the law than any other.

The law passed at the last session of the General Assembly will, perhaps, more nearly meet the wants of all parts of the State than any other which has been on the statute book.

By the general laws of 1856, the powers and duties of school societies were transferred to towns, and the appointment of School Visitors, and the general arrangements for the schools, were made by towns. Special acts continued in force by the laws of 1856, or passed since, have created seven independent districts, each with a Board of Education entirely distinct from, and independent of, the Board of Visitors of the towns. Three of these districts comprise, respectively, the greater part of the cities of New Haven, Middletown and Waterbury; three are within the limits of the town of Norwich, and one embraces that part of the village of Fair Haven which lies in the town of New Haven.

The locality and size of some of these districts have seemed to require special provisions in the laws; but if the practice were to be continued of incorporating a number of districts within the limits of the town, and entirely independent of the town board, the object endeavored to be reached by bringing a whole town under the same supervision would seem to be frustrated.

The laws of 1856 required that all the schools in a town should be visited by the Board of School Visitors, or by "the Acting School Visitor or Visitors." The faithful execution of this law brought all the schools of a town under the supervision of the same men as visitors, and thus enabled those who visited the schools to secure uniformity in methods and regulations through a town, and also to make a just comparison between different schools in their reports to the town, and to the State Superintendent. In 1860 and 1861, the laws were so amended as to allow the Board of Visitors, in certain cases, to appoint a sub-committee for a portion of a town.

The proper and faithful performance of the duties of Acting School Visitors has been deemed by the General Assembly so important, that for more than sixty years there have been laws in force regulating their action. In many matters which come before them, their decision is final. In all cases where it has been possible, consistently with the requirements of the law, the action of these officers has been sustained.

In cases of forfeiture of public money the school law provides for an application to be made to the Superintendent, who is directed to examine the facts of each case, and decide, according to its equity, on the right of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited. In compliance with this provision of the laws there were received, examined and decided upon thirty-eight applications in 1857, thirty-four in 1858, forty-two in 1859, thirty-eight in 1860, twenty-eight in 1861, and sixteen in 1862. In every case there has been an endeavor to place the district in a position not only legally to receive the public money, but also to continue and sustain its school in a way which would afford the highest educational privileges to all the children in the district.

No application has been decided upon without a careful examination of the facts in each case, as the law provides. In many instances this examination has been made by visiting the town or district which had forfeited its money. It will be seen that the number of applications has been annually decreasing for the last three years. The number of districts which have failed to support a legal school has also correspondingly

diminished in the same time. If the public money were always granted to districts upon their asking for the same, without requiring the fulfillment of the conditions which the law imposes, the public treasury would be robbed of sums which are due to those districts which have faithfully complied with the provisions of the law, and as a still greater evil, the schools would suffer from the withdrawal of that constant supervision and careful scrutiny which the law requires. Two or three cases of peculiar character are reported more in detail.

1st. The case of the Fifth District of Colchester, and the First District of Salem.

These two districts, situated in two different towns, have one school-house in joint possession, which is so located as to be partly in each district, and also partly in each of the two towns. The teacher is hired by the committee of each district, and examined by the Board of Visitors of each town, and the school is visited by the acting School Visitor of each town, yet there is but one school kept by a single teacher, as is usual in small districts.

The children in each district are enumerated in the town in which they reside, and the public money has been drawn from the State treasury the same as if a legal school had been supported for at least six months in each district. The amount received from the State fund being less than thirty-five dollars, the deficiency is made up from the income from the town deposit fund and town school tax of each town. In 1861 there were ten children enumerated in the Colchester district; the amount received from the State fund was eleven dollars and fifty cents; deficiency made up, twenty-three dollars and fifty cents. In the Salem district there were six children enumerated; the amount from the State fund was six dollars and ninety cents, and deficiency made up, twenty-eight dollars and ten cents. Thus these two districts received from the town moneys appropriated for schools, fifty-one dollars and sixty cents, while a district in either town enumerating the same number of children, and supporting a school for the same length of time, would have received but sixteen dollars and

sixty cents, or these districts received on an average three dollars and forty-two cents to each child enumerated, while any other district with the same number of children would have received but one dollar and four cents to each. If the dividend from the State fund be included, these districts received for each child enumerated of school age, four dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents, while every other district with the same number of children, and sustaining a similar school, received but two dollars and nineteen cents; and districts numbering over thirty children, but one dollar and fifteen cents.

The excess which is paid to these districts on account of their anomalous arrangement, is taken from the school money which would otherwise go to other districts, to be distributed for the aid and support of their schools. Persons residing in other districts believe the plan of distribution to these districts to be unjust, and have protested against the same. But the question of the legality of the proceedings in these districts has not been officially brought before this department till the past year. The School Visitors of Salem have excepted the first district in their certificate to the Comptroller, and the district has petitioned the Superintendent for a certificate authorizing the payment of the public money, but rest the claim upon the legality of the school. The statutes relating to schools provide "that no school district shall be entitled to any portion of the public money, unless the school in said district has been kept by a teacher or teachers, duly qualified, for at least six months in the year." Neither of the districts having a joint interest in the school-house referred to, has supported such a school. The school-house is located partly in each, but the school cannot at the same time be a school of the Salem district and a school of the Colchester district. For if it can, then any two or more districts may unite their schools, and by maintaining separate district organizations, be entitled to the same amount to each as if a separate school had been maintained in each.

2d. The town of Greenwich has been so irregular in the management of its schools, that it is my duty to present this case specially to the General Assembly.

After the enumeration for this town, for January, 1862, was sent to the Comptroller's office, and before the payment of the March dividend, a protest was received at that office against the payment of the dividend to the Byram District, for the reason that the school had not been kept according to law. The communication was referred to the Superintendent for examination, and the money paid over to the town for the remaining districts, as all were certified as having maintained schools according to law. A petition was soon received by the Superintendent for a certificate authorizing the Comptroller to pay the money for this district. In compliance with the laws, the facts in the case were examined. In the course of this examinatton, it became evident that other schools in town had not been kept according to law. In some cases District Committees and teachers stated that the schools had not been visited by the Acting School Visitor during the year; in others they had been visited once in a term, or once in a year; in one district, at least, the school had not continued six months. The District Committees, instead of signing the certificates sent out from the Comptroller's office, that the schools had been kept according to law, in many instances, returned the form without signing it, or altered it, so that it would not state that the schools had been legally visited.

The irregularity the past year is not so great, but the money is at present withheld for an examination of the facts.

The law relating to the supervision of schools is explicit, and has been upon the statute book with little alteration for more than half a century. It provides "that no school district shall be entitled to any portion of the public money, unless the school in said district has been kept by a teacher or teachers, duly qualified, for at least six months in the year, and *visited twice during each season by the visitors of the town.*"

It is to be hoped that some way may be provided, by which the districts of this town, which have faithfully performed their duty in providing for continuing their schools the time required by law, may receive the share of the public money to which they would have been entitled had the schools been properly visited.

In 1862, at the May Session of the General Assembly, a bill for the punishment of truancy was referred to the Committee on Education, and discussed in that committee. It was so late in the session when the matter was first brought before the Legislature that it was believed to be impracticable to perfect and pass a bill at that session, and the subject was postponed. At the last annual meeting of the State Teacher's Association, a committee was appointed to report on the matter. This committee recommended that steps be taken "to bring the subject before the next Legislature," with a hope of definite action.

The question is one of importance not only to Comm Schools, but to the other interests of society. The boys, who constitute the principal part of the class, who are truants from school, are usually ready to take part in most of the petty offenses against society and good morals. Other states have special laws upon this subject. The enforcement of these laws has been productive of good. The evil is confined principally to cities and manufacturing villages. It is believed that a law may be framed which will give the cities and large towns power to make regulations which will very much lessen the evil, without infringing upon the rights or liberties of the citizen.

A faithful compliance with the provisions of the school laws has almost universally resulted in the improvement of the schools. But this alone will not secure the highest results from Common Schools.

There must still be that parental interest and that watchful care which are necessary to the well-being of the household. When society rightly estimates the value of education, and justly measures the blessings which it brings, school officers will have less trouble in the enforcement of school laws and more satisfaction in the progress of school improvements.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS,

Relating to the Common Schools of Connecticut, for the year ending August 31st, 1862.

Number of towns in the State,	162
Number of towns which have made no returns,	0
Number of School Districts in the State,	1,632
Number of Public or Common Schools,	1,812
Number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years,	110,491
Increase over previous year,	1,449
Average number in each District, between four and sixteen years of age,	67
Average length, in weeks, of winter schools,	18
" " " of summer schools,	18
Number of boys registered in winter,	40,077
" " girls " " "	34,586
" " boys " " summer,	33,304
" " girls " " "	35,239
Whole number registered in winter,	74,663
" " " " summer,	68,543
Average attendance of boys in winter,	30,096
" " " girls " "	24,899
" " " boys in summer,	23,325
" " " girls " "	25,061
Total average attendance in winter,	54,995
" " " " summer,	48,386
Number of pupils over sixteen years of age,	3,618
Number of visits by parents and others,	40,731
Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms,	748
Number of new school-houses erected during the year,	23
Number of schools of two grades,	111
Number of schools of three or more grades,	70

Number of private schools,	350
Estimated number of pupils in these schools,	9,213
Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board,	$28.12
Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board,	15.80
Capital of School Fund,	2,050,460.49
Revenue of School Fund, year ending Feb. 28th, 1863,	132,589.00
Dividend per scholar from School Fund,	1.20
Capital of Town Deposit Fund,	763,661.83
Revenue from Town Deposit Fund for school purposes,	45,819.00
Amount raised by town tax for support of schools,	78,540.00
Amount of revenue from district or other funds,	11,696.00
Amount of district tax for support of schools,	103,943.00
Amount of tuition from resident pupils,	31,339.00
Amount expended for new school houses and repairs,	51,623.00
Number of school houses reported in good condition,	1,349
Number of school houses reported in bad condition,	257
Number of school houses without out-buildings,	213
" " " with enclosed yards,	219
Number of districts which have outline maps,	887
" " " " school library,	604
Number of pupils in Reading,	75,015
" " " " Spelling,	72,837
" " " " Arithmetic,	49,344
" " " " Grammar,	15,213
" " " " Geography,	35,175
" " " " History,	4,399
" " " " Algebra,	1,413
" " " " Geometry,	241
" " " " Latin,	478
" " " " Botany,	237
" " " " French,	132

Number of pupils in				Drawing, . . .	767
"	"	"	"	Chemistry, . .	135
"	"	"	"	Moral Science, . .	220
"	"	"	"	Physiology, . .	409
"	"	"	"	Philosophy, . .	445
"	"	"	"	Bookkeeping, . .	537

DAVID N. CAMP,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

New Britain, April 10, 1863.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

CIRCULAR.

The school law provides for the payment from the State Treasury, of money to school districts, for library purposes, on the following conditions:

Every district in the State which shall raise ten dollars, by tax or subscription, for the school library, or for philosophical and chemical apparatus, is entitled to ten dollars from the State the first year, and five dollars, annually, afterwards, upon condition that a like sum be raised for the same purpose.

Districts that would avail themselves of this offer from the State, must actually raise the amount required, either by a district tax or by subscription, and send a certificate of the fact to the Superintendent of Common Schools, New Britain, who will draw an order for the same.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR FIRST INSTALLMENT.

(Name of Town and Date.)

To the Superintendent of Common Schools:

This is to certify, That District has raised for the purchase of books for a School Library,

By subscription, ... $

By taxation, ...

Amount, ... $

In accordance with the provisions of the School law you are requested

to forward your order to the State Treasurer for the sum of ten dollars, to be expended in like manner.

(Signed, *The Committee, or the Chairman thereof.*)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR SECOND INSTALLMENT.

(NAME OF TOWN AND DATE.)

To the Superintendent of Common Schools:

This is to certify, That the first installment of ten dollars, received by School District from the State Treasury, for the purchase of a School Library, was duly expended for books, approved by the School Visitors of this town.

An additional sum of (*at least five*) dollars has been raised (*by subscription or taxation*) for a similar purpose this year, and you are requested to forward your order to the State Treasurer for the sum of five dollars, to be expended in like manner.

(Signed by the Committee or the Chairman thereof,) } Committee of said District.

The form for the third and future installments should be similar, except instead of "first installment of ten dollars," should read "second," or "third," &c., "installment of five dollars."

The law requires that the books selected shall be approved by the Board of Visitors for each town.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL BY SCHOOL VISITORS.

(TOWN. DATE.)

This is to certify, That the Board of School Visitors of the town of approve of the purchase by school Districts of said town, for a School Library, the sets in the catalogue recommended by the State Superintendent, numbered or the volumes in said catalogue numbered the following books, *viz.:* (Here the Titles).

(Signed *by majority of Board, Acting Visitor, or both of them.*)

The Board of each town are also required to make proper rules and regulations for the management, use and safe keeping of such libraries.

B.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The design of the Normal School is the training of teachers in the art of teaching and governing Common Schools of different grades.

It is the aim of the school to furnish the State with teachers of a high grade of qualifications, and the course of instruction has been laid out with reference to the wants of those persons who intend to engage permanently in the business of teaching, while at the same time it is designed to furnish important advantages to those teachers who can spend but one or two terms at the school.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction and training includes, *First*, A general review of the studies required by law of Common School Teachers. This is not required of those who are found competent in these studies when they enter the school.

Second. A course of advanced studies, designed for mental discipline and as a preparation for High Schools and the higher departments of Graded Schools.

Third. Special instruction in mental and moral science, with reference to lessons in the science of education and the art of teaching.

Fourth. Instruction in school organization and discipline, in the school laws, and in the powers and duties of teachers and school officers.

Fifth. Lectures on the different branches of natural science and their application to the arts of life; and on the philosophy of education and methods of instruction.

Sixth. "Teaching exercises" given by the students, while the members of the Normal School are considered pupils, or more generally with classes of children taken from the model school and taught in the Normal Hall in the presence of the Normal School.

Seventh. Observation and practice in the model and experimental school. This school includes pupils in all stages of advaucement from the primary to the high school.

Tuition is free in all the regular classes and studies of the school.

Pupils who desire it can receive lessons in instrumental music by paying the usual tuition.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Pupils are admittted only at the beginning of a term, and are expected to remain through an entire term, unless excused to fill vacancies, as teachers, occurring before its close.

Any person may apply to the school visitors of any town for admission to the school.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

[Date.]

To the School Visitors of . . . I hereby respectfully signify my desire to procure a Certificate of Recommendation for admission to the State Normal School.

And I hereby declare that my object in seeking admission to the School, is to qualify myself for the employment of a Common School Teacher, and that it is my intention to engage in that employment in this State.

[Signature.]

The School Visitors are authorized to grant a Certificate of Admission to the School, to any person who shall have been found, on examination by them, possessed of the qualifications necessary.

CERTIFICATE OF RECOMMENDATION.

The following is the form of the Certificate which should be given by School Visitors to the candidates whom they recommend for admission.

[Date.]

This is to certify, That
has been examined by the School Visitors of
and approved as possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and that he [or she] is hereby recommended by the said Visitors to the Trustees of the State Normal School, as a suitable person, by his [or her] age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in that Institution.

[Signed by the Chairman or Acting Visitor.]

School Visitors and friends of education are requested to explain the objects of the School, and present its advantages to those persons who

may be benefited by it, and in their recommendations to the school, to select candidates whose character and attainments will enable them to obtain the full advantages of this Institution, and to become useful teachers in the schools of the State.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

There are three Terms in each year. The first, or Autumn Term, commences on the third Wednesday of September, and continues till the last school-day before the 25th of December.

The second, or Winter Term, commences on the second day of January, and continues till the last Tuesday in March.

The third, or Spring Term, commences on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday in April, and continues till the Wednesday preceding the last Thursday but one in July.

TEACHERS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

School Committees desiring to secure competent teachers, and who wish to employ those trained in the Normal School, are requested to address the Principal, stating the terms to be offered and the qualifications required. No pains will be spared to secure for any post designated, a competent teacher.

As applications for teachers are numerous in Spring and Autumn it is desirable that such applications be made, when convenient, some time before the teacher is needed.

The Board of Trustees or the Faculty of the School cannot be held responsible for the success of those teachers who are employed upon the mere representation that they have been Normal Pupils.

C.

CIRCULARS TO SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The following blank form for district reports was issued from this office in January last, and a sufficient number of copies sent to the Acting Visitors of the different towns to supply all the districts in the State.

This Report is to be made to the Board of School Visitors, on or before the 15th day of Sept., 1863.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Report of School District No. of the town of for the year ending August 31st, 1863.

1. Number or name of district, . . .
2. Number of public or common schools, . .
3. Length of winter term, in weeks, . . .
4. Length of summer term, in weeks, . . .
5. Number of boys registered in winter, . . .
6. Numbered of girls registered in winter, . .
7. Number of boys registered in summer, . .
8. Number of girls registered in summer, . .
9. Average attendance of boys in winter, . .
10. Average attendance of girls in winter, . .
11. Average attendance of boys in summer, . .
12. Average attendance of girls in summer, . .
13. Number of pupils over sixteen years of age, . .
14. Number of visits by School Visitors, . . .
15. Number of visits by parents and others, . .
16. Number of pupils in Reading, . . .
17. Number of pupils in Spelling, . . .
18. Number of pupils in Arithmetic, . . .
19. Number of pupils in Grammar, . . .
20. Number of pupils in Geography, . . .

21. Number of pupils in History, ...
22. Number of pupils in each of other studies,* . .
23. Number of male teachers in winter, . . .
24. Number of male teachers in summer, . . .
25. Number of female teachers in winter, . .
26. Number of female teachers in summer, . .
27. Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board, ...
28. Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board, ...
29. Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms, . . .
30. Number of teachers who have never taught till the present year, ...
31. Number of new school-houses erected during the year,
32. Number of school-houses in a good condition, .
33. Number of school-houses in a bad condition, .
34. Number of school-houses without out-buildings, .
35. Number of school-houses with enclosed yards, .
36. Number of schools of two grades, . . .
37. Number of schools of three or more grades, . .
38. Number of private schools, ...
39. Estimated number of pupils in these schools, . .
40. Number of schools which have any school apparatus,
41. Number of schools which have outline maps, . .
42. Number of schools which have a school library, .
43. Aggregate number of volumes in library, . .
44. Number of lectures on education, . . .
45. Amount of money received from the School Fund, .
46. Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund, ...
47. Amount of money received from town tax, . .
48. Amount of money received from district tax, . .
49. Amount of money received for tuition, . .
50. Amount of money received from other sources, .
51. Amount of money expended for new school houses, .
52. Amount of money expended for repairs of school-houses,
53. Amount of money expended for apparatus, . .

---

* Please mention number in each study.

54. Amount of money expended for school libraries, .
55. Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries, .
56. Amount of money expended for other purposes, .

This is believed to be a correct report of this District.

(*Signed by*) *District Committee.*

(*Date.*)

The School Laws require that "the committees of every district shall, on or before the 15th day of September, in each year, make a written report to the Board of School Visitors." This report should include answers to the inquiries herein, for the year ending August 31st, 1863.

The School Law, Chap. VI, Sec. 2d, also provides, that no district shall be entitled to receive its share of public money from the State Treasury, unless such report shall have been made.

The first twenty-two questions can be filled out by the Teacher, or the answers may be taken from the School Register.

DAVID N. CAMP,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

New Britain, Jan. 1st, 1863.

SCHOOL VISITORS' RETURNS.

The following blank form, with inquiries, to be answered by School Visitors, was issued in January last, and sent to School Visitors with the forms for district reports:

CIRCULAR,

AND INQUIRIES RELATING TO COMMON SCHOOLS, TO BE ANSWERED BY SCHOOL VISITORS.

Office of Superintendent of Common Schools,
New Britain, January 1st, 1863.

To the Acting School Visitors, or the Board of Education:—

Gentlemen:

You are respectfully requested to answer the following inquiries, relative to Common Schools, and forward the answers to this Office in the

accompanying envelope, on or before the 31st day of October next. Many of the facts required can be obtained from the reports of District Committees, which are required by law to be made to the Board of School Visitors on or before the 15th of September.

When an exact answer to any inquiry cannot be given, please give an approximate one, and mark it "estimated."

In replying to Inquiries 28 and 29, where the teacher is boarded by the district, please add to the actual wages the estimated value of board. In addition to the answers given on this sheet, it is hoped that the School Visitors will make out a full and connected report of the condition of Common Schools, as required by Chap. V, Sec. 3, of the School Laws of 1856.

The blank forms for District Committees should be distributed before the close of the Winter Schools.

DAVID N. CAMP,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

Returns respecting the Common Schools in the town of
for the year ending August 31*st*, 1863, *made by*
(*Date.*) } *School Visitors.*

1. Number of Districts, ...
2. Number of public or common schools, . .
3. Average length, in weeks, of winter schools, . .
4. Average length, in weeks, of summer schools, .
5. Number of boys registered in winter, . .
6. Number of girls registered in winter, . .
7. Number of boys registered in summer, . .
8. Number of girls registered in summer, . .
9. Average attendance of boys in winter, . .
10. Average attendance of girls in winter, . .
11. Average attendance of boys in summer, . .
12. Average attendance of girls in summer, . .
13. Number of pupils over sixteen years of age, . .
14. Number of visits by School Visitors, . . .
15. Number of visits by parents and others, . . .
16. Number of pupils in Reading, ...
17. Number of pupils in Spelling, ...
18. Number of pupils in Arithmetic, ...

19. Number of pupils in Grammar, . .
20. Number of pupils in Geography, . .
21. Number of pupils in History, ...
22. Number of pupils in each of other studies,* . .
23. Number of male teachers in winter, . . .
24. Number of male teachers in summer, . .
25. Number of female teachers in winter, . . .
26. Number of female teachers in summer, . .
27. Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board, ...
28. Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board, ...
29. Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms, . . .
30. Number of teachers who have never taught till the present year, ...
31. Number of new school-houses erected during the year,
32. Number of school-houses in a good condition, .
33. Number of school-houses in a bad condition, . .
34. Number of school-houses without out-buildings, .
35. Number of school-houses with enclosed yards, .
36. Number of schools of two grades, . . .
37. Number of schools of three or more grades, . .
38. Number of private schools, ...
39. Estimated number of pupils in these schools, . .
40. Number of schools which have any school apparatus, .
41. Number of schools which have outline maps, . .
42. Number of schools which have a school library, .
43. Aggregate number of volumes in library, . .
44. Number of lectures on education, . . .
45. Amount of money received from the School Fund, .
46. Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund, ...
47. Amount of town tax for schools during the year, .
48. Amount of money received from district tax, . .
49. Amount of money received for tuition, . .
50. Amount of money received from other sources, .
51. Amount of money expended for new school-houses, .

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* Please mention the number in each study.

52. Amount of money expended for repairs of school-houses, ...
53. Amount of money expended for apparatus, . .
54. Amount of money expended for school libraries, .
55. Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries, .
56. Amount of money expended for other common school purposes, ...
57. Nnmber of districts which have assessed a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax, .
58. Number of districts which receive tuition from pupils residing in the district, ...

D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following statistical tables have been made up from the returns of the School Visitors of the different towns and incorporated districts; they exhibit the comparative condition of schools in different parts of the State.

TABLE I.

This table shows the number of districts in each town, the number of Common Schools, the average length of winter and summer schools, the number of children of each sex registered, and the average attendance.

TABLE II.

This table is designed to show the number of teachers of each sex employed each term of school, the average wages of teachers, the condition of school-houses and number of graded schools.

TABLES III. AND IV.

These tables give a comparative view of the different counties, and contain most of the statistics reported, with the exception of the different studies pursued.

TABLE 1.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Hartford,.....	10	19	27	15	2096	2084	1814	1798	1993	1987	2010	1980
Avon,.....	6	6	16	17	94	63	74	78	74	44	56	50
Berlin,.....	9	9	17	15	234	186	180	189	162	126	118	127
Bloomfield, ...	9	9	17	16	119	86	77	100	93	77	69	71
Bristol,.....	12	12	17	20	358	364	367	317	285	307	227	260
Burlington,....	9	9	16	16	143	126	84	117	103	96	63	87
Canton,.....	9	8	15	19	245	223	210	252	178	161	133	178
East Hartford,.	10	12	18	18	276	210	204	226	212	164	151	186
East Granby,..	6	7	16	15	85	77	40	58	71	59	33	47
East Windsor,.	12	14	16	16	327	222	244	252	265	179	194	196
Enfield,.....	14	25	18	18	589	548	476	535	436	385	347	387
Farmington,...	12	11	19	18	329	282	296	289	249	213	208	198
Glastenbury,...	17	17	17	16	351	278	199	257	292	221	152	225
Granby,.....	11	11	15	17	158	135	109	154	128	102	80	118
Hartland,.....	10	9	12	16	93	59	67	73	72	43	42	48
Manchester,....	9	9	17	17	270	253	222	270	207	162	144	180
Marlborough,..	4	8	16	14	65	59	43	62	48	43	26	40
New Britain,..	6	9	17	15	462	409	448	430	381	325	327	329
Rocky Hill,....	4	4	18	19	112	96	64	87	85	69	41	58
Simsbury,.....	13	13	15	16	256	207	188	203	214	198	146	166
South Windsor,	11	9	17	14	148	123	119	125	102	85	73	78
Southington,...	11	13	17	18	290	227	223	241	208	165	154	165
Suffield,.....	11	14	17	19	321	239	258	295	247	187	181	207
West Hartford,	7	7	15	15	113	80	60	91	83	38	55	62
Wethersfield,..	4	4	16	13	57	51	33	52	35	36	28	44
Windsor,.....	10	10	16	18	249	177	163	179	182	134	138	100
Windsor Locks,	1	5	14	14	134	140	108	153	102	88	92	101

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
New Haven,...	1	18	21	21	1720	1600						
Fair Haven,...	1	4	22	22	200	190	224	223	156	129	181	170
Westville, ...	1	4	21	21	109	80	94	90	90	69	65	69
Branford,.....	8	8	18	19	143	175	145	194	124	124	99	143
Bethany, ...	7	7	15	17	80	86	46	82	55	44	24	55
Cheshire,.....	12	12	16	16	201	113	157	151	143	73	107	93
Derby, ...	6	6	18	19	596	515	537	311	374	296	327	353
East Haven,...	7	7	16	16	180	170	125	175	148	137	113	158
Guilford,.....	15	14	18	16	122	249	142	191	162	121	107	130
Hamden, ...	13	11	16	19	203	131	184	181	145	98	116	129
Madison,.....	13	13	17	18	199	176	135	176	147	127	99	125
Meriden,.....	13	14	19	17	402	352	380	381	269	241	265	284
Middlebury,...	6	6	13	19	55	52	37	57	44	43	35	52
Milford,.....	12	12	16	14	202	168	177	193	163	122	139	145
Naugatuck,....	7	6	18	17	209	175	180	207	169	136	135	187
North Branford	7	7	17	15	108	91	58	99	68	66	40	66
North Haven,..	8	7	18	19	143	104	187	115	102	71	57	80
Orange,.....	7	8	14	19	163	96	124	121	114	59	81	76
Oxford,.....	13	13	16	17	142	119	81	133	99	85	56	106
Prospect,.....	5	5	14	15	57	39	46	70	44	28	34	36
Seymour,.....	6	6	19	20	122	130	84	95	64	96	46	82
Southbury, ...	8	8	20	24	90	100	70	90	75	85	80	100
Wallingford,...	10	10	16	19	271	194	164	211	188	163	94	134
Waterbury,....	9	27	18	17	904	886	832	954	609	732	587	779
Woodbridge, ..	5	4	18	24	72	47	50	56	61	40	38	49
Wolcott,.....	6	6	17	16	67	39	47	31	47	31	34	31

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
New London,..	7	22	21	19	870	800	845	820	626	603	605	617
Bozrah,.....	7	7	18	16	142	121	81	106	111	82	57	72
Colchester,....	14	17	15	16	262	207	201	230	184	134	136	143
East Lyme,....	9	9	19	15	208	158	143	160	147	111	117	147
Franklin,.....	8	8	19	9	175	163	41	49	162	151	37	46
Griswold,.....	14	17	17	10	273	234	166	195	184	143	143	146
Groton,.....	11	16	22	19	546	394	396	369	388	270	284	296
Lebanon,.....	16	16	17	15	226	170	164	170	178	135	103	111
Ledyard, ...	14	14	19	12	187	189	94	158	127	130	64	114
Lisbon,.....	7	7	21	6	98	70	17	33	14	10	17	35
Lyme,.....	7	7	18	16	147	128	114	132	83	68	63	86
Montville, ...	13	12	18	16	200	190	185	165	131	119	129	123
Norwich.....	9	17	13	9	462	371	411	425	372	290	310	325
Norwich Center	1	12	21	21	378	324	427	399	301	253	328	321
Norwich Town,	1	3	21	21	67	67	67	59	47	46	49	46
No. Stonington,	15	15	17	12	221	186	113	160	162	127	78	116
Old Lyme,.....	8	8	15	14	143	143	95	119	104	96	73	84
Preston, ...	12	13	18	12	197	196	129	147	129	130	87	110
Salem,.....	8	8	18	12	107	88	46	78	70	57	25	51
Sprague, ...	4	6	17	18	151	122	201	182	104	83	92	88
Stonington, ...	16	25	19	13	530	541	427	436	437	338	300	286
Waterford,....	11	11	18	19	274	254	192	268	148	151	126	179
West Chelsea,..	1	7	21	21	256	190	250	220	198	167	216	19›

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Fairfield,	17	17	20	19	469	382	328	374	315	262	226	279
Danbury,	14	14	23	21	695	451	595	470	486	294	391	321
Bethel,	5	5	22	23	153	135	122	118	119	84	87	70
Bridgeport,*	10	28	22	19	911	910	978	996	709	687	748	800
Brookfield,	9	8	21	21	111	89	91	97	88	67	72	75
Darien,	4	4	24	23	147	96	146	110	87	62	76	54
Easton,	8	8	20	19	130	105	111	108	85	72	52	62
Greenwich,	21	20	19	20	416	302	392	265	315	200	286	175
Huntington,	12	11	17	16	127	122	89	123	92	91	60	80
Monroe,	7	7	20	18	100	88	78	98	61	54	50	53
New Canaan,	11	11	21	19	292	195	231	245	198	127	148	157
New Fairfield,	7	7	18	19	103	76	83	73	63	47	51	41
Newtown,	20	20	19	20	344	307	260	281	224	188	172	180
Norwalk,	12	11	22	21	540	360	506	406	373	225	308	244
Redding,	10	9	20	24	179	123	121	104	149	104	99	76
Ridgefield,	15	14	21	21	217	156	199	193	157	96	124	126
Sherman,	6	6	17	17	112	82	76	70	72	58	44	46
Stamford,	15	15	22	21	691	587	604	629	487	402	425	436
Stratford,	8	8	21	20	162	140	126	155	127	155	96	113
Trumbull,	7	6	20	22	150	112	101	99	108	65	70	67
Weston,	7	7	21	17	121	70	70	95	94	53	51	72
Westport,	10	10	20	20	286	183	223	243	207	167	157	177
Wilton,	10	9	21	22	241	194	200	236	174	125	121	169

* Taken from previous returns.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Litchfield,.....	22	21	15	17	292	201	337	240	245	161	182	183
Barkhamsted, .	10	10	13	15	131	96	90	104	103	73	61	80
Bethlem,.....	8	8	15	18	77	61	51	59	59	44	36	47
Bridgewater,..	5	5	18	19	121	96	89	112	24	19	18	22
Canaan,.....	10	10	15	18	156	136	147	164	122	107	118	111
Colebrook,....	10	11	13	16	183	102	160	131	134	86	96	104
Cornwall,.....	17	17	14	18	220	260	140	176	160	140	118	128
Goshen,.....	13	12	15	19	119	113	91	129	91	84	78	94
Harwinton,....	12	12	12	12	106	94	87	101	81	69	64	71
Kent, ...	13	13	16	21	197	146	169	177	129	100	115	121
Morris, ...	6	6	15	21	74	72	56	62	45	48	50	58
New Hartord, .	10	10	16	17	217	176	155	181	188	149	144	145
New Milford,..	18	18	18	22	393	296	326	331	300	204	234	241
Norfolk,.....	13	13	14	18	168	142	155	142	112	80	97	89
North Canaan,	5	5	16	18	129	109	113	120	91	74	69	77
Plymouth,.....	12	17	18	18	245	232	280	273	227	182	197	200
Roxbury, ...	7	7	16	21	97	98	74	95	65	69	44	58
Salisbury,.....	14	14	17	19	278	266	253	305	181	177	243	198
Sharon,.....	18	18	16	19	248	176	206	210	162	123	133	136
Torrington,....	11	14	17	16	229	190	170	172	179	161	144	130
Warren, ...	8	6	13	19	49	28	59	53	47	19	43	36
Watertown,...	9	10	16	17	152	108	128	115	103	82	72	76
Winchester, ...	10	9	16	17	264	163	223	184	182	111	124	111
Woodbury,....	14	13	17	19	195	134	160	151	135	91	122	115
Washington,...	12	12	17	20	181	148	137	146	119	98	96	81

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Brooklyn,.....	9	11	18	13	216	179	134	142	167	119	101	106
Ashford, ...	10	10	14	12	151	130	103	99	124	113	84	85
Canterbury,...	12	12	17	12	235	184	102	133	180	131	72	97
Chaplin, ...	7	7	16	12	96	74	34	62	70	55	30	44
Eastford, ...	8	8	13	14	158	110	107	91	118	77	99	73
Hampton,.....	7	7	17	14	111	91	65	97	87	69	45	82
Killingly,.....	18	18	18	12	546	439	327	380	380	295	251	255
Plainfield,.....	14	14	18	16	326	258	249	243	210	178	166	154
Pomfret,.....	10	10	16	15	166	155	121	147	121	107	83	90
Putnam, ...	7	9	18	13	287	233	224	214	214	186	181	174
Scotland,.....	5	10	17	12	88	87	51	70	71	70	39	62
Sterling,.....	9	8	15	12	126	93	70	96	96	70	52	63
Thompson,.....	13	15	15	16	339	221	267	277	239	154	186	188
Voluntown,...	10	10	17	9	160	99	107	146	107	80	74	100
Windham,.....	11	12	18	15	450	399	337	366	395	353	295	325
Woodstook,...	17	36	16	15	379	333	236	347	318	287	180	258

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Middletown, ..	20	21	16	16	340	300	250	285	260	246	200	210
Middleto'n,city,	1	6	21	22	475	425	426	455	368	232	296	316
Chatham,.....	12	11	15	16	179	134	153	148	137	107	117	115
Chester,.....	4	4	20	17	91	69	64	73	59	49	39	49
Clinton,.....	6	7	19	18	138	126	116	128	104	101	79	114
Cromwell,.....	5	5	19	17	146	132	113	131	105	95	77	91
Durham,.....	6	6	16	15	111	109	80	103	77	80	51	68
East Haddam,.	17	19	16	15	327	298	226	287	253	224	177	218
Essex,.....	6	6	19	18	176	142	105	112	125	87	71	79
Haddam,.....	14	14	17	17	236	167	156	169	179	109	104	119
Killingworth,..	8	16	16	18	155	95	69	70	102	70	45	53
Old Saybrook,..	4	4	20	18	120	79	88	60	80	44	57	43
Portland,.....	7	7	20	17	395	357	345	374	274	241	253	277
Saybrook,.....	4	5	21	21	104	101	71	101	66	64	57	77
Westbrook,....	7	7	18	15	126	90	74	103	92	57	46	62

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	umber of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Andover,	4	4	16	16	59	56	36	44	45	41	28	34
Bolton,	5	5	83	82	92	71	48	66	74	57	36	53
Columbia,	7	7	16	15	101	100	60	84	68	65	36	61
Coventry,	10	10	16	15	205	170	153	167	143	98	97	115
Ellington,	9	9	16	15	137	125	102	119	101	86	77	93
Hebron,	11	11	15	13	135	103	95	124	106	76	72	91
Mansfield,	15	16	16	13	227	192	139	167	190	157	120	145
Somers,	10	11	14	15	180	154	120	140	160	130	100	120
Stafford,	18	22	13	14	357	255	285	297	288	203	203	207
Tolland,	12	11	13	12	133	114	98	106	144	84	69	80
Union,	6	12	13	12	101	77	64	69	44	54	36	45
Vernon,	8	7	15	18	377	288	348	307	261	207	260	248
Willington,	9	9	13	14	128	85	83	94	96	67	61	72

TABLE 2.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out-buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.
Hartford,	17	15	56	58	52	24	62	0	3	0	15	4	5
Avon,	1	0	5	6	17	14	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
Berlin,	2	1	8	8	29	17	2	9	0	0	2	0	0
Bloomfield,	3	0	6	9	23	20	1	9	0	0	5	0	0
Bristol,	7	2	9	14	35	20	8	10	2	1	1	1	1
Burlington,	6	0	3	9	26	12	1	7	2	2	0	0	0
Canton,	6	1	6	11	34	17	7	5	3	8	1	0	1
East Hartford,	6	2	7	10	37	20	7	10	0	0	5	2	0
East Granby,	2	0	5	6	32	16	3	5	1			1	
East Windsor,	10	0	4	14	22	11	4	11	1		9	2	0
Enfield,	13	2	12	23	30	15	8	15	1	0	8	8	2
Farmington,	3	3	11	11	52	18	9	12	0	0	2	4	0
Glastenbury,	7	0	12	17	25	17	7	17	0	0	3	2	0
Granby,	1	0	11	11	20	13	3	10	1		4		
Hartland,	4	0	5	9	19	13		7	2	4			
Manchester,	7	0	4	11	28	15	6	8	1	1	3	3	0
Marlborough,	4	0	0	4	27	12	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
New Britain,	2	1	14	14	61	21	9	6	2	0	2	2	1
Rocky Hill,	4	0	0	4	31	13	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Simsbury,	3	0	10	13	26	18	5	9	3	3	1	0	0
South Windsor,	4	1	7	10	19	14	4	10	1	2	6	0	0
Southington,	9	2	4	11	24	16	5	11	0	0	4	2	0
Suffield,	9	1	5	13	33	17	9	11	0	0	1	2	0
West Hartford,	1	0	6	7	18	19	1	4	3	0	1	0	0
Wethersfield,	0	0	4	4	30	16	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Windsor,	8	0	2	10	30	19	1	8	2	0	2	0	0
Windsor Locks,	1	0	4	5	35	23	2	1	1	0	1	1	1

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out-buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.
New Haven, city,	8	18	70	70	93	26	66	all	0	0	all	0	7
Fair Haven,	1	1	6	7	50	21	7	2	0	0	1	0	1
Westville,	1	1	3	3	65	21	4	4	0	0	0	0	1
Branford,	3	0	6	8	26	19	5	7	1	0	1	1	0
Bethany,	3	0	4	7	26	17	1	5	2	0	0	0	0
Cheshire,	10	0	2	12	25	16		11	1	0	2	0	0
Derby,	6	3	13	15	48	21	14	6	0	0	1	0	4
East Haven,	4	2	5	7	30	20	4	6	0	0	4	2	0
Guilford,	4	0	12	14	24	13	13	13	2	3	3	0	0
Hamden,	2	0	8	11	18	18	6	9	2	0	1	0	0
Madison,	8	0	5	13	24	13	2	13	0	3	1	0	0
Meriden,	5	2	17	17	39	14	12	11	3	0	6	3	1
Middlebury,	3	0	3	6	18	13	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Milford,	4	0	8	12	21	15	3	10	1	7	1	0	0
Naugatuck,	2	1	10	9	39	20	10	2	0	4	2	1	1
North Branford,	3	0	5	7	24	19	3	1				1	0
North Haven,	5	0	2	7	30	20	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
Orange,	5	0	4	9	23	16	3	6			1	1	0
Oxford,	5	0	8	12	22	14	6	7	0	2	6	0	0
Prospect,	2	0	2	5	27	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour,	2	0	4	6	29	18	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
Southbury,	8	0	0	8	18	16	2	6	2	0	0	0	0
Wallingford,	5	0	7	12	30	17	4	9	0	2	1	2	0
Waterbury,	3	1	31	34	52	20	9	15	2	0	4	3	2
Woodbridge,	2	0	2	4	36	25	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Wolcott,	2	0	4	6	25	18	2	5	1	6	0	0	0

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.
New London,	7	6	19	18	44	16	23	7	0	0	0	0	5
Bozrah,	5	0	2	7	30	20	5	6	1	6	1	0	0
Colchester,	8	2	10	14	22	11	8	13	2	14	1	0	1
East Lyme,	7	1	2	8	30	16	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin,	8	0	1	8	30	19	4	6	1	2	0	0	0
Griswold,	12	0	4	16	24	12	4	14	0	0	0	0	1
Groton,	12	5	5	12	26	13	11	11	1	0	3	2	1
Lebanon,	11	1	5	15	30	20	7	12	1	1	0	0	0
Ledyard,	9	0	5	14	22	13	9	12	2	5	0	0	0
Lisbon,	3	0	4	4	22	17	2				0	0	0
Lyme,	3	7	4	7	16	13	2	7	0	2	0	0	0
Montville,	10	1	2	11	25	13	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Norwich,	7	4	16	20	31	24	17	10	1	0	3	1	2
Norwich Center,	1	1	16	16	100	25	16	4	0	0	3	3	0
Norwich Town,	1	1	2	2	75	25	3	4	0	0	2	0	1
North Stonington,	15	1	0	14	20	12		13	3	3	1	0	0
Old Lyme,	6	0	2	8	22	12	2			8	0	0	0
Preston,	12	1	1	12	25	12	5	11	1	0	0	1	0
Salem,	6	0	2	7	17	11	1	4	4	5	0	0	0
Sprague,	4	1	2	5	27	18	2	3	1	0	0	1	1
Stonington,	19	5	7	19	20	15	10	16	2	15	3	5	2
Waterford,	8	0	3	11	21	12	0	11	0	0	1	0	0
West Chelsea,	1	1	10	9	66	19	10	3	0	0	3	0	1

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out-buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.
Fairfield,	14	3	6	16	24	13	8	14	3	0	4	4	0
Danbury,	7	5	15	18	39	19	16	10	4	1	3	2	2
Bethel,	4	2	2	5	28	15	2	2	3	0	0	1	0
Bridgeport,*	9	7	23	27	47	26	22	12		0	6	6	2
Brookfield,	5	1	3	7	24	14	2	4	4	0	0	0	0
Darien,	3	3	1	2	32	20	3	4	0	0	2	0	0
Easton,	6	2	2	6	16	11	2	6	2	1	0	0	0
Greenwich,	4	3	11	13	34	18	9	20	0	3	4	0	0
Huntington,	2	0	9	10	18	14	2	6	6	0	1	0	0
Monroe,	4	0	3	7	20	15	4	7	0	1	0	0	0
New Canaan,	6	3	8	11	20	14	7	8	3	11	0	1	0
New Fairfield,	2	0	5	7	24	13	2	5	2	4	0	0	0
Newtown,	13	2	7	18	24	16	8	18	2			0	0
Norwalk,	9	5	8	10	30	14	8	10		0	2	0	2
Redding,	7	1	2	6	20	13	2	3	7	0	1	0	0
Ridgefield,	11	0	2	14	19	14	3	11	4	0	0	0	0
Sherman,	4	0	2	6	26	12	2	4	2	3	0	0	0
Stamford,	10	9	12	14	32	21	14	7	8	3	2	2	1
Stratford,	2	1	6	7	15	14	5	6	2	3	2	0	0
Trumbull,	6	1	0	5	30	20	3	7	0	7	1	0	0
Weston,	6	4	0	3	17	13	1	1	4	2	0	0	0
Westport,	9	4	1	6	26	16	3	8	2	1	0	0	0
Wilton,	8	7	1	2	19	12	4	7	2	0	0	0	0

* From previous returns.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out-buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.
Litchfield,	12	1	9	21	18	11	5	20	1	0	1	0	0
Barkhamsted,	6	0	4	10	17	9	0	7	3	2	0	0	0
Bethlem,	2	0	6	8	20	14	4	8	0	1	0	0	0
Bridgewater,	4	1	2	5	22	13	3	5	0	5	0	1	0
Canaan,	5	1	5	9	24	15	2	5	5	1	0	0	0
Colebrook,	7	1	4	9	24	12	6	6	4	3	1	2	0
Cornwall,	12	0	5	17	20	11	5	17	0	0	1	1	0
Goshen,	5	0	6	12	21	13	4	11	1	1	1	0	0
Harwinton,	2	0	6	9	18	12	4	2	1	3	0	0	0
Kent,	7	0	6	13	21	15	1	8	5	3	0	0	0
Morris,	3	0	3	6	30	16	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
New Hartford,	4	4	8	9	25	12	7	8	3	0	2	2	0
New Milford,	12	2	7	17	30	16	3	15	3	1	1	1	0
Norfolk,	6	0	7	13	24	15	0	8	5	5	0	0	0
North Canaan,	5	0	0	5	23	15	0	5	0	3	1	0	0
Plymouth,	6	2	10	14	33	17	11	11	1	0	0	2	1
Roxbury,	3	0	4	7	22	15	3	7	0	3	0	0	0
Salisbury,	6	2	7	12	26	21	6	9	5	5	0	0	0
Sharon,	7	1	11	16	26	16	5	14	2	1	2	0	0
Torrington,	5	0	7	11	32	16	6	10	1	5	2	0	1
Warren,	2	0	1	6	25	14	0	6	2	0	1	0	0
Watertown,	8	1	2	9	24	14	6	9	0	1	1	1	0
Winchester,	7	1	4	10	25	14	8	6	0	0	0	0	1
Woodbury,	7	2	6	11	23	15	6	10	3	2	3	0	0
Washington,	6	0	6	12	24	16	2	11	1	1	0	0	0

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out-buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.
Brooklyn,	8	1	4	9	27	15	3	9	0	0	0	2	0
Ashford,	8	0	2	10	25	13	6	8	2	0	0	0	0
Canterbury,	11	1	1	10	26	13	6	5	5	0	0	0	0
Chaplin,	4	0	2	7	20	14	2	6	1	2	0	0	0
Eastford,	4	1	4	7	23	13	4	8	0	1	0	0	0
Hampton,	6	0	1	7	23	14	2	7					
Killingly,	16	5	6	15	30	15	11	16	2	0	0	4	0
Plainfield,	16	2	4	12	28	16	9	11	3	0	0	0	0
Pomfret,	7	0	4	10	28	15	0	8	1	1	0	0	0
Putnam,	7	3	2	6	25	13	4	7	0	0	0	2	0
Scotland,	3	0	2	5	26	22	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling,	5	0	3	8	20	14	3	6	3	3	1	0	0
Thompson,	10	0	5	14	26	13	1	10	3	0	0	2	0
Voluntown,	9	1	1	9	21	13	1	7	3	1	0	0	0
Windham,	10	3	6	11	35	16	6	7	5	0	0	0	2
Woodstock,	13	0	4	17	30	18	2	12	5	1	0	1	0

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out-buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.
Middletown,	5	0	16	21	27	16	9	15	3	2	0	1	0
Middletown, city,	3	3	11	11	17	17	14	6	0	0	6	0	1
Chatham,	4	0	8	12	33	16	2	5	6	1	0	2	0
Chester,	2	0	2	4	21	14	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
Clinton,	2	2	5	4	23	17	3	6	0	0	2	1	0
Cromwell,	3	0	3	5	29	17	1	2	3	5	0	1	0
Durham,	4	0	2	6	23	15	1	6	0	1	0	0	0
East Haddam,	7	0	12	19	28	12	5	9	4	0	1	2	0
Essex,	4	0	3	6	30	18	3	4	2	0	0	1	0
Haddam,	8	0	6	14	21	11	3	11	3	5	0	0	0
Killingworth,	6	0	3	8	18	10	2	8	0	4	0	1	0
Old Saybrook,	4	0	0	4	27	18		4	0	4	2	0	0
Portland,	6	3	6	8	32	18	6	7	0	0	4	2	0
Saybrook,	2	0	3	5	29	17	3	5	0	0	2	1	0
Westbrook,	4	0	3	7	23	13	3	5	1	2	0	0	0

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out-buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.
Andover,	2	0	2	4	27	17	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Bolton,	5	0	0	5	22	14	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Columbia,	5	0	2	7	26	16	2	7	0	0	1	0	0
Coventry,	6	0	4	10	28	17	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Ellington,	3	0	6	9	25	16	2	8	1	1	1	0	0
Hebron,	7	0	3	11	28	15	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
Mansfield,	10	0	6	16	22	12	4	6	7	1	0	0	0
Somers,	4	0	7	10	25	15	2	9	1	1	1	1	0
Stafford,	13	0	9	22	27	15	10	14	4	5	2	4	0
Tolland,	9	0	3	11	19	12	5	12	0	2	0	1	0
Union,	3	0	3	6	23	16	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
Vernon,	7	1	9	12	41	16	10	7	1	1	6	2	1
Willington,	5	0	4	9	20	13	4	8	1	1	0	0	0

GENERAL SUMMARY,

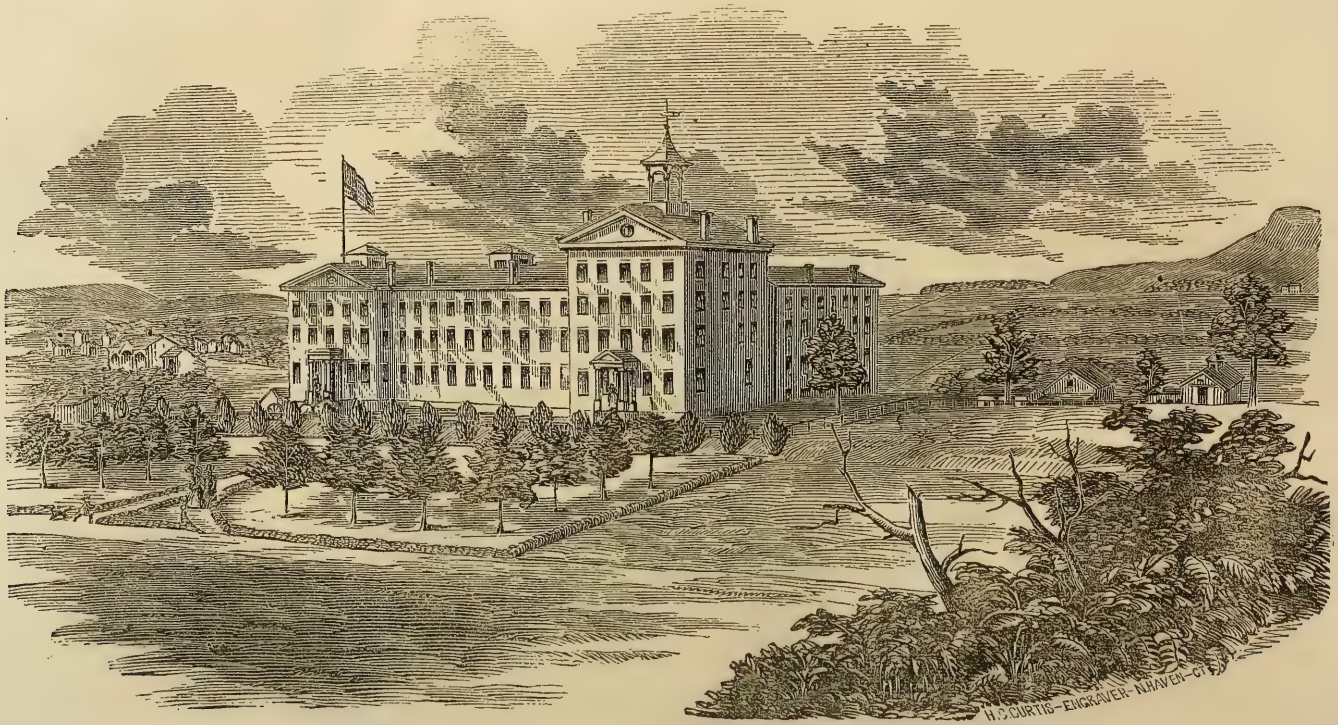
GIVING A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of girls in summer.	Number of pupils over 16 years of age.	Number of visits by school visitors.	Number of visits by parents and others.
Hartford,	247	282	17	16	7856	6986	6259	6897	6879	5545	5168	5608	632	1370	8454
New Haven,	206	238	18	19	6760	6077	6053	6387	5126	4597	4407	4981	389	1098	3818
New London,	204	262	19	17	6238	5486	5081	5414	4666	3701	3112	3381	575	1178	6531
Fairfield,	245	289	20	21	6516	5115	5600	5438	4826	3530	3792	3747	428	967	2875
Litchfield,	287	291	16	18	4429	3526	3701	3817	2995	2444	2469	2486	516	1230	5418
Windham,	167	197	16	12	3868	3091	2541	2928	2391	1951	1511	1746	555	789	7114
Middlesex,	121	119	18	18	3048	2515	2488	2574	2096	1791	1667	1892	213	576	2524
Tolland,	124	134	20	20	2382	1790	1631	1784	1717	1340	1199	1220	310	605	4997

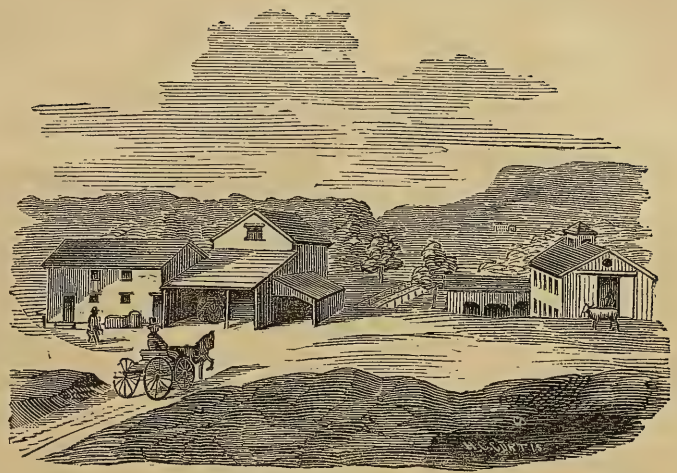
GENERAL SUMMARY,

GIVING A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses without out-buildings.	Number of school houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of schools of two grades.	Amount of money received from the School Fund.	Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.	Amount of town tax for the support of schools during the year.	Amount of district tax.	Amount received for tuition.	Amount received from other sources.	Amount expended for new school houses.	Amount expended for repairs of school houses.	Amount expended for school libraries.	Amount expended for teachers' salaries.	Number of districts which have assessed a property tax for schools, exclusive of town tax.	Number of districts which receive tuition from pupils.
Hartford,	140	81	215	322	30	17	158	4	257	29	22	78	34	26	24569	7661	21930	22511	4105	1879	6767	2003	143	55432	65	45
New Haven,	101	81	177	303	34	19	108	1	187	23	14	49	14	22	26123	5691	18455	40584	5965	1658	23159	4156	177	61470	20	54
New London,	168	85	112	241	33	16	112	4	173	18	61	16	12	8	15597	5556	10364	15275	3928	1844	3062	2449	25	38859	13	34
Fairfield,	151	63	127	220	24	15	110	3	180	60	34	28	14	7	17473	6652	9446	6799	9270	1713	1691	808	124	43368	13	91
Litchfield,	149	19	114	272	24	14	95	5	225	48	44	18	10	3	13993	5992	7225	3156	4196	920	2269	1140	1140	2269	25	91
Windham,	131	17	51	156	26	15	62	3	132	33	8	2	11	2	9958	3961	4416	2161	879	2056	1172	418	20	17870	16	14
Middlesex,	64	8	73	134	28	15	56	1	99	25	17	17	8	1	9141	3928	5126	3645	8293	1115	375	554	15	21480	12	15
Tolland,	79	1	58	142	26	15	47	2	96	21	13	11	8	1	5406	2444	2477	9811	803	511	1258	342	40	11921	33	16



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.



FARM BUILDINGS.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

OF

CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR 1863,

ITS OFFICERS, BY-LAWS, REGULATIONS, &c., AND REPORTS OF THE TREASURER, SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
BABCOCK & SIZER, STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

NAMES, RESIDENCE AND EXPIRATION

OF COMMISSION OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

ROSWELL BROWN, HARTFORD, Hartford County.
TERM EXPIRES.....1865.

HIRAM FOSTER, MERIDEN, New Haven County.
TERM EXPIRES.....1865.

D. P. NICHOLS, DANBURY, Fairfield County.
TERM EXPIRES.....1866.

WILLIAM SWIFT, WINDHAM, Windham County.
TERM EXPIRES.....1866.

DANIEL G. PLATT, WASHINGTON, Litchfield County.
TERM EXPIRES.....1863.

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, MIDDLETOWN, Middlesex County.
TERM EXPIRES.....1863.

HENRY McCREA, ELLINGTON, Tolland County.
TERM EXPIRES.....1864.

WILLIAM P. BENJAMIN, NEW LONDON, New London County.
TERM EXPIRES.....1864.

D. P. NICHOLS, CHAIRMAN.
HIRAM FOSTER, SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, HIRAM FOSTFR, WM. P. BENJAMIN.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
HIRAM FOSTER.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly, May Session, 1863:

In obedience to an act entitled "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed by the Legislature of 1851, the Trustees of the State Reform School present to your honorable bodies this, their eleventh annual report, ending March 31, 1863.

It is at all times a light task to do a pleasant duty, and to be the bearers of good tidings makes happy hearts. The Trustees, in presenting their report of this institution, feel as they have never felt before, that the State Reform School is one of the fixed institutions of the State. For it they have no peculiar claims to urge, no point to strain to make their case appear well; but the object of this report is simply as concisely and tersely as possible to present the actual condition of affairs at the institution which they have the honor to represent. The institution is no longer a stranger to the good people of this State. Never was its condition so well known, never was the necessity for its continuance so fully realized, never was the noble work it is yearly achieving so fully appreciated as at the present time. Hundreds of the people of the State who had never before been informed as to its actual condition, now have by visiting it, and by the good reputation it has achieved, become fully acquainted with its value, its present condition, and its adaptedness for the work for which it was established. We think the past year has been one of uncommon success, if we view it in any light. In its moral aspect who can estimate the good done these two hundred boys by the teaching in the day

school five hours each day, and in the Sabbath school and other religious exercises of the week and of the Sabbath. Who is there that has visited the institution, and made a thorough examination of its internal workings, and has not been charmed by its spirit and the admirable harmony and cheerfulness that prevails there. The neatness and orderly arrangements of the institution, the cheerful disposition of the boys in their labor, their orderly deportment in the school-room, and their general good deportment at all times and in all places, speak volumes in its favor. Who can estimate the value of these home influences and their wholesome restraints? The beautiful singing of the boys is admired by all. Will the harmony of the delightful sacred hymns and patriotic songs be lost on them? Will it not, through all their future lives, exercise a restraining influence? If the State owes a duty to any class of its unfortunate fellow-citizens, does it to any more than to these? And is there any class on whom such labor can be expended with greater hope of reward? Can the State do more for these boys than it is doing? Can the money expended be expended more judiciously, and does the State owe these boys any duty that it is not fully discharging? We think not. We think that the experience we have had in the management of this institution for the past few years, and the opportunities we have had for observation here, justifies us in saying that we believe the people of this State are fully and honorably discharging their duty here. We believe the boys are having rare opportunities, and we rejoice to believe that many of them are honestly and earnestly improving them, and that the power entrusted to the officers here by the State, is exerted to the utmost to make them good and virtuous citizens. The daily teaching embraces all classes, from the boy who can only read his alphabet, to the highest classes in arithmetic. We are gratified at the proficiency made the past year. The classes in any of the common branches will, we think, compare favorably with classes of similar ages in any school in our State. Pecuniarily, the school is a decided success. The labor of the boys has been more successful, and has resulted in the increase of the funds more than in any former year since the school was in existence.

Labor has been more abundant, and that which was well adapted to the boys has been obtained in the immediate neighborhood.

For a full report of the amount of labor performed, and for an accurate statement of the condition of the treasury, we refer you to the several tables herewith submitted in the report of the Superintendent and Treasurer. We are gratified to show you our flourishing pecuniary condition, and to be able to state that notwithstanding the enormous increase in the price of provisions and clothing, which we estimate to be fully equal to forty per cent., that by the judicious management and rare talent of our Superintendent, not only in the business of the institution, but by his economy, promptness, fidelity, and energy, displayed in the whole management of all the affairs entrusted to him, we shall not ask the Legislature for any pecuniary aid. The Trustees would call particular attention to this fact, as worthy of especial notice, and unprecedented, we believe, in the history of such institutions.

The religious exercises of the institution have been conducted the past year with the usual interest. Some changes have occurred in the pastoral relations of the various churches, and now we are supplied by the reverend gentlemen, Hayden, Jerome, Woolley, and Mason. The farm is conducted with increasing interest. The amount and value of the farm crops is much greater than ever, and the improvement of the farm in general appearance excites the admiration of all who see it.

While we remember with gratitude to God the mercies of the past year, a sadness comes over us as we remember that our circle, small as it is, has been invaded by death. The Hon. Philip Ripley, for the last nine years a member of this Board, died at his residence in Hartford, July 8th, 1862, aged sixty-eight. It gives us great pleasure to render a tribute of respect to his memory. No man ever labored for this school with more zeal and fidelity. He was its earnest friend in its adversity and prosperity, and it gives us great pleasure to know that his last days were cheered by the fact that this institution, the prime object of his benevolent and philanthropic efforts for so many years, had finally achieved so great a success. The Board at

the meeting subsequent to his decease, passed appropriate resolutions, which are recorded in the archives of this institution. At the special session of the Legislature, in August, the Hon. Roswell Brown of Hartford, was appointed his successor. The term of the Trustees for Middlesex and Litchfield counties expires with this year, and new appointments will be necessary

We cannot close this brief report without commending with entire heartiness and perfect unanimity this institution to you, and through you to all the good people of this State. You may—as we believe you are—well be proud of it, as it is an honor to the State, and well expresses the philanthropic, benevolent, and Christian sentiment of the people of this good old Commonwealth.

Thanking you for the trust reposed in us, and assuring you of our desire to serve you faithfully in the position which you have placed us, we respectfully submit this report.

D. P. NICHOLS,
W. P. BENJAMIN,
HIRAM FOSTER,
D. G. PLATT,
HENRY McCRAY,
WM. SWIFT,
ROSWELL BROWN,
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, }
MERIDEN, April 8, 1863. }

Personally appeared, D. P. Nichols, Wm. P. Benjamin, Daniel G. Platt, Henry McCray, Wm. Swift, Benjamin Douglas, Roswell Brown, Hiram Foster, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing report, by them subscribed.

Before me, E. W. HATCH,
Justice of the Peace.

MERIDEN, April 8, 1863.

BY-LAWS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT AND REGULATION OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

A · by the Board of Trustees, at a regular meeting holden at Meriden on the 5th of Oct., A. D. 1853, *and revised by a Committee of Trustees in* 1861.

The Trustees.

Sec. 1. The Board of Trustees shall be organized at the regular meeting in July, annually, by the election by ballot, of a Chairman, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three members, except the Executive Committee for the present year, who shall be elected at the meeting held at the time of the adoption of these by-laws.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for business.

The chairman shall preside at each meeting when present. In his absence, one may be appointed by the Board for the time.

The Chairman shall call special meetings, whenever requested by any two members of the Board. Such meetings may be holden wherever the Chairman may direct.

The regular meetings of the Board shall be holden quarterly, at the Institution in Meriden, on the first Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October, in each year, the annual meeting being in July.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such other times and

places as their duties may require, and report their doings at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary shall keep in a book, prepared for that purpose, a record of the proceedings of the Board, which shall be subject to the examination of each member.

He shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be directed by the Board or the Chairman, and shall give notice through the mail, or otherwise, to each member, of the time and place of each meeting of the Board.

The Officers.

Sec. 2. The following named officers of the State Reform School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required by the Institution, viz. a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Chaplain, Physician, Matron, Steward, Teachers, Overseers of the Workshop, and a Farmer.

The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered, in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

It shall be the duty of all officers and assistants to remain constantly at the Institution, and no one of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

All the subordinate officers, in addition to their appropriate duties, shall act as aids to the Superintendent, in preserving order and quiet among the delinquents, in guarding against escape, and generally in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall, from time to time, be required of them by the Superintendent.*

Sec. 3. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates, the business and interests of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and

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* Dr. E. W. Hatch is acting as physician also.

faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal, and daily make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as of importance for reference. As Treasurer of the Institution, in suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every available part of the premises, and have a watchful care over all the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health, from want of sufficient clothing, by day or by night, from wet feet, or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons, for any temporary services, not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each April meeting he shall furnish the Board with a du-

plicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 31st of March; also a full schedule of all the property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the Steward and Farmer.

He shall, at all times, be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

Sec. 4. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of his superior during his absence or inability.

It shall also be his duty to aid in the discipline, instruction, supervision, and general management of the Institution, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of impropriety of conduct, neglect of duty, or violation of the rules and by-laws, which may come to his knowledge.

He shall keep the account books of the Institution, and books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories, and discharges of the boys, and shall be responsible for their neatness and accuracy. He shall make out and record the indentures, and do all other necessary writing which may be required.

He shall receive and attend visitors, and see to the proper intercourse between the boys and their friends.

He shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and may, by the direction of the Superintendent, examine *their* letters before being sent away.

Sec. 5. The Superintendent acting as Chaplain shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional exercises with the boys morning and evening, have charge of the Sabbath School, conduct the religious worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, and obtain such aid from the Reverend Clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary, and on all other days set apart for religious observance, and to officiate at funerals.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty, in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times, as may be determined on, by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think will be for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his other duties, and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in April, the Chaplain shall furnish his report, embracing the condition of this department, and facts respecting the reformatory influences effectively made use of in this Institution.

The Physician.*

Sec. 6. The Physician shall visit the School and inspect inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

He shall acquaint himself with the condition of the boys, and give such direction to the Matron respecting the care and treatment of the sick, as shall be suited to their wants.

He shall also make any examination and suggestions he may think proper as to the best means of preserving health, and with reference to the general sanitary condition of the Institution.

He shall present to the Trustees, at their meeting in April, a true and full report of the state of health among the boys during the past year.

The Matron.

Sec. 7. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, the sewing rooms, laundry, and hospital, and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in these apartments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their

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* The Superintendent performs the duty of Physician since 1st July, 1855.

observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the Physician are strictly complied with; and she shall have a maternal regard for the health and physical welfare of the boys.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

The Steward.*

Sec. 8. The Steward shall have the general oversight of the domestic arrangement of the boys, their food and clothing. He shall see that the tables are seasonably and properly furnished for each meal, and shall have the care of all apartments used or occupied by the boys, except such as are assigned to the Matron.

He shall have the care of all rooms and cellars, in which provisions, stores, and general furnishing articles are kept, and of all apartments used for the boys' clothing, bedding and materials for the same.

He shall personally deliver all articles for them, as the daily wants of the house may require, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of all apartments and articles under his charge and supervision. He shall keep accurate accounts of all supplies placed in his care, and of the time and quantity, as they are re-delivered for use, which accounts shall be subject to examination by the Superintendent and Trustees. He shall make such arrangements with the persons having charge of the culinary department of the boys, as to secure the presence of one or both at all the meals, to see that the food is properly prepared, economically distributed and used.

He shall keep all the boys comfortably and properly clad, and see that their bathing and dressing is conducted in a proper and satisfactory manner.

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* There is no such officer now known in the Institution.

Teachers.

Sec. 9. The Teacher or Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms, and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care, and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus, and fixtures provided for the same, and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

It shall be the duty of the male Teachers to see the boys to their beds, to close and secure the doors of their dormitories, to see that they rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and make their beds in a proper manner, and attend to their washings, before assembling in the chapel in the morning; and when they come from their work, to assemble in the school-rooms.

In conjunction with the overseers of the workshops, and by a just and equal division of these duties, to be approved by the Superintendent, the Teachers shall have charge of the boys' recreations, take charge of them at their meals, and have charge of them during the night.

The Teachers shall assist in the Sabbath School and in vocal music, and the principal Teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

Overseers of the Workshops.

Sec. 10. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools, apparatus, stock, and materials, furnished or used in the shops, and see that the same are carefully preserved,

worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done, and of all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleanliness, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops. They shall have charge of the boys during work hours, in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place as may be appointed by the Superintendent, at the ringing of the bell at the close of work. They shall see that the boys are furnished with shoes properly fitted.

In conjunction with the Teachers, they shall have the oversight of the boys' recreations, take charge of them during their meals, and after they retire at night. They shall also assist the Teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath and in the Sabbath School.

Watchmen.

Sec. 11. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more Watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The Watchman on duty shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings, for the purpose of using due vigilance of all occurrences, to prevent escapes, and to discover and prevent danger from fire. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

The Farmer.

Sec. 12. The Farmer shall have charge of all the farming operations and shall be responsible for the proper manage-

ment, good order, and economical use of everything connected therewith. He shall carry forward all designated improvements, shall have charge of all the help, and the boys employed on the farm, and shall be responsible for the labor and conduct of the same during the hours of work. Every evening he shall inform the Superintendent of what work he intends shall be done by the boys on the following day, and the place or places where they are to be employed, that in assigning boys to the work, proper regard may be had to their age, character, qualifications and exposure, and that such assignments may be made as will most effectually guard against escapes, and secure the best advantage from their labor. He shall have charge of the boys while thus employed, shall receive and return them punctually as required by the Superintendent, and see that the rules of the Institution respecting their discipline are strictly observed while they are under his care.

He shall cause all supplies, and whatever else may be required for the Institution, to be drawn by the teams of the farm, and shall perform any other labor or services with men, boys or teams, at the request of the Superintendent, when not inconsistent with his duties upon the farm. He shall keep an accurate account of the labor performed, and of every kind of produce raised or furnished on the farm. He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith. In no case shall he be absent from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

The Library.

Sec. 13. It is necessary that a Library of well-selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, should be kept at the State Reform School, for the use and improvement of the delinquents, and it is thought proper to solicit donations for the supply and increase of such Library.

The Superintendent, the Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall be a Standing Committee on the Li-

brary, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at their quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object.

General Regulations.

Sec. 14. The distribution of time for each working day shall be from six to eight hours for labor, four hours for school, not less than nine hours for sleep, and five hours to devotional exercises, incidental duties, and recreations.

The time of rising in the morning shall be at five o'clock, from the first of March to the first of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months.

The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock, from the first of November until the first of March, and at eight and a half o'clock the remainder of the year.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

No lights shall be used in any of the outbuildings, the cellars, workshops, dormitories or laundry, without being enclosed in glass or in a lantern.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drink shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the Physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents, in any form.

No person regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his duties, without permission from the Superintendent or the Executive Committee.

All persons employed at the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their respective duties, which are enjoined in these by-laws, or required by the Superintendent.

Each officer should feel it incumbent on him to see that all the rules and regulations are strictly observed, and should

promptly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the Institution.

Sec. 15. Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; and that person shall be held responsible for the safe keeping until returned into the house or yard, or intrusted to the care of another person duly authorized.

No officer shall permit any boy to examine his keys, or to pass out of the yard, without permission from the Superintendent.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent.

The teachers or overseers having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mark or deface the buildings, fixtures, or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a school for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation, which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore, *all* must be expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, by holding themselves ready at all times for any emergency, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness, and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

Punishment for Misconduct.

Sec. 16. If any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of the Superintendent, or other officer having charge

over him, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor or duty assigned him, or shall strike or resist an officer, or shall willfully or by gross negligence or carelessness injure any property of the Institution, or shall strike or otherwise abuse a fellow-delinquent, or shall be guilty of using indecent or profane language, or shall attempt to escape, or shall knowingly be guilty of any other violation of the rules of the Institution or of good order, *he shall be punished*, either by the officer having charge at the time the offense is committed, or by the Superintendent, or under his direction.

In cases of a combination among the delinquents to resist the authority of the officers, and in flagitious cases of willful offenses, punishment should be promptly administered. In other cases great forbearance and caution should be observed, but *some* punishment should follow the commission of every offense of a serious character.

With regard to minor offenses and indiscretions, gentle admonition and reproof should be adopted.

In all cases, care should be taken to impress the delinquents with the conviction that the object in administering punishment is to subdue their vicious passions, and to promote their welfare individually and secure the good of the Institution, and at the same time to convince them beyond a doubt that discipline and good order will be maintained at all hazards.

For the first offense the punishment should be as light as the end to be attained by it will allow. In cases of repetition of the offense, or oft-repeated transgression, the punishment should be increased in severity.

Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite articles of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporeal infliction by the Superintendent or under his direction.

These by-laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

The eleventh annual report of this Institution, shows the whole number connected with the Institution since its opening, March, 1854, ... 576

Number at the date of the last report, .	148
Number received from April 1st, 1862, to April 1st, 1863:	
Hartford County, ...	18
New Haven County, ...	34
New London County, ...	9
Middlesex County, ...	6
Tolland County, ...	5
Windham County, ...	2
Fairfield County, ...	40
Litchfield County, ...	4
Boarders, ...	5
Returned for cause, ...	1
Total received the past year, . . .	124
Total number during the year, . . .	272
Discharged in various ways, . . .	74
Leaving in the Institution, April 1st, 1863,	198

Time, in its never ceasing flight, has borne us rapidly through another year, and again the pleasant duty of reporting to you devolves upon me.

The labors and duties involved in the care of so large an In-

stitution as this, and the constantly increasing business which has become now so extended, increases the care and responsibility in a due proportion. The business is oftentimes perplexing, the care continuous and arduous; there are dark days and bright ones, and our lives, though they may seem monotonous, are, nevertheless, checkered with the various experiences attending all active lives. But on a calm review of the year, the bright days have far outnumbered the dark ones; the year has fled almost too quickly, and its past record is to be future history.

HEALTH.

I have been a resident of this town for the last thirteen years, and all of the time until my present occupancy engaged in the practice of medicine. Never in my residence here has this town, and particularly this neighborhood, experienced the fatality of the past year. Whole families of children have been swept away by diptheria and scarlet fever, but it has passed by us unharmed. None in the Institution have suffered but two of my own children, who had scarlatina severely, but both recovered, and not one death has occurred here the past year. We have been wonderfully blest with health.

Incipient phthisis developed itself in one boy, who was kindly removed by his friends, and one had typhoid pneumonia severely, but recovered. Aside from these we have had no severe cases of illness;—a few sore throats, occasional derangement of the stomach, a few colds, with slight cough, and other trifling cases of disease incident to the season. The sanitary measures to secure the almost perfect health of the inmates seems to be complete. A few cases of small pox have been reported in town and in this neighborhood. I have vaccinated all of the boys who were not before, to the number of about one hundred, and vaccinated many that had before been, and all of the officers. I hope by timely precaution to prevent the loathsome disease from coming among us.

TEACHING—SCHOOLS.

The school is divided into two departments, not according to the age, but degree of advancement. They have been continued through the year with the same good result as heretofore.

Mr. S. B. Little has the general charge, and teaches the advanced classes, with the aid of one assistant.

Good progress has been made in all the branches, but particular attention has been paid to reading, writing, and spelling. The primary department, in charge of Mr. M. H. Goodyear, has made great proficiency. In this department are many that are only beginning to read, and others that are commencing primary arithmetic, geography, &c. This winter the schools have been in session from five to five and a half hours each day. In the summer we devote a little more time to labor. Our Sabbath exercises consist in, first, morning devotions, (in winter half-past six, summer half-past five), singing, reading the scriptures, reciting the commandments and prayer. Second, Sabbath school from half-past eight to half-past nine. All of the officers who are not otherwise engaged assist as teachers, and some very kind friends from the village supply the rest. We have now fourteen regular teachers, and I take great pleasure in thus publicly thanking those who come to labor with us in this noble work. Third, a short exercise each morning, conducted by myself, consisting of singing, prayer, an exposition of some passages of scripture. Fourth, a regular religious exercise, conducted by one of the clergymen from the village. Fifth, evening devotions. Our Sabbaths, thus filled up, are not long and tedious, but the varied exercises keep alive the interest and may be the means of great good.

BUSINESS.

The pecuniary operations of the Institution, with the farm, have this year largely exceeded any former year. We have been favored with constant employment, and I hope the result will prove satisfactory. In my last report I mentioned the fact that we had just begun the manufacture of hoop skirts.

We have made the past year six thousand eight hundred and eleven dozen of skirts, equal to eighty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two single skirts. We are now manufacturing for J. Wilcox & Co., No. 84 Chambers street, N. Y., and are making about forty-five dozen per day. The chair shop still continues in charge of Mr. J. P. Parker, and has been conducted with great ability. We now employ sixty-six boys in this department, and have made the past year thirty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight seats, four thousand seven hundred and ninety-three rocking chair backs, and one hundred and twenty-five settees. The labor necessary to produce such an amount of material is enormous. It is only by every day active endeavor that it is done. For the pecuniary results in this and in the other departments I refer you to the tables annexed. The manufacture of chairs is for Ingersoll, Watson & Co., No. 71 Bowery, and J. W. Mason & Co., No. 379 Pearl street, N. Y. These constitute the principal manufacturing branches. We make for ourselves our own clothing, beds and bedding, caps, shoes, &c., &c.

FARM.

The farm, under the very excellent management of Mr. L. P. Chamberlain, under whose supervision it has been for the last six years, and who is now assisted by Mr. B. Andrews, speaks for itself better than any report can. It is difficult to speak of all the permanent improvements and to enter into all the minutiæ of slight ones made during the year. Our motto is onward and upward, and I think those who know us best will give us credit for living up to it. The report in the tables herewith presented and annexed, prepared by the farmer, to which I would call your especial attention, will give an aggregate result of the farm operations. Notwithstanding the increase of our barn accommodations for the last two or three years we are now full, and it is in contemplation to double the size of our root cellar the present year. We are constantly improving our stock of cattle and are breeding now grade short horns. We were obliged to slaughter our very fine thorough-

bred bull Humboldt, for which we obtained the first premium at the State Fair in Hartford last fall, but we have filled his place with one equally fine, we think, from the herd of H. G. White, Esq. of South Framingham, Mass. Our stock now consists of one thorough-bred bull, Middlesex, three yokes of oxen, eleven cows, four heifers, eight yearlings, two calves, six shoats, three breeding sows, twelve pigs, two horses, sixty-six hens. We have made one hundred and fifty cords of manure and drawn out four hundred loads of muck. We made some successful experiments in farming last year, and we shall attempt more this year. We planted two bushels of the Cuzco white potatoes, and the product of them was one hundred and three bushels. All but two bushels of these were of good size to eat. The net result of one-half an acre of chickory raised was one hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The aggregate result of our root crops was about twenty-five hundred bushels. We hope to increase it some this year. The annexed tables show various details of special interest :

TABLE I,

Shows Whence Received.

Hartford County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bristol,	0	4	4
Berlin,	0	2	2
Enfield,	0	5	5
Canton,	0	2	2
East Windsor,	1	1	2
Farmington,	1	2	3
Granby,	0	2	2
Hartford,	11	72	83
Manchester,	1	2	3
New Britain,	3	15	17
Rocky Hill,	0	3	3
Simsbury,	0	1	1
Windsor Locks,	0	6	6
West Hartford,	1	1	2
Windsor,	1	1	2
Southington,	0	2	2

New Haven County.

Derby,	0	1	1
East Haven,	0	5	5
Hamden,	0	1	1
Meriden,	6	14	20
Milford,	1	7	8
Madison,	0	2	2
New Haven,	23	88	111
Naugatuck,	0	2	2
Seymour,	3	3	3
Southbury,	0	1	1
Waterbury,	0	9	9
Wallingford,	1	1	2
Wolcott,	0	2	2

New London County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bozrah,	0	1	1
Colchester,	0	2	2
East Lyme,	0	1	1
Groton,	0	2	2
Norwich,	8	22	30
New London,	0	19	19
Preston,	0	1	1
Stonington,	1	4	5
Waterford,	0	1	1

Fairfield County.

Bridgeport,	21	18	39
Brookfield,	0	1	1
Danbury,	4	9	13
Easton,	0	1	1
Fairfield,	3	6	9
Newtown,	0	1	1
Norwalk,	4	10	14
New Canaan,	0	1	1
Stratford,	0	2	2
Stamford,	8	2	10
Wilton,	0	1	1

Litchfield County.

Cornwall,	0	1	1
Bethel,	2	0	2
Harwinton,	0	2	2
Litchfield,	1	0	1
Morris,	1	0	1
New Hartford,	0	1	1
New Milford,	0	2	2
Plymouth,	0	4	4
Sharon,	0	3	3

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Salisbury,	0	1	1
Washington,	0	2	2
Watertown,	0	1	1
Winchester,	0	1	1
Woodbury,	0	2	2
Middlesex County.			
Clinton,	1	0	1
Cromwell,	1	0	1
Chester,	0	2	2
Durham,	1	0	1
Deep River,	0	2	2
Killingworth,	0	1	1
Haddam,	0	1	1
Middletown,	2	8	10
Saybrook,	0	2	2
Portland,	1	0	1
Tolland County.			
Coventry,	1	4	5
Ellington,	0	1	1
Hebron,	0	3	3
Stafford,	0	1	1
Tolland,	0	3	3
Vernon,	4	6	10
Windham County.			
Ashford,	0	1	1
Brooklyn,	0	1	1
Killingly,	1	3	4
Plainfield,	0	4	4
Windham,	0	3	3
Woodstock,	1	3	4
Boarders,	5	21	26
Total,	123	432	576

TABLE 2,

Showing the age of the boy at the time of commitment.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Seven,	0	7	7
Eight,	0	10	10
Nine,	3	21	24
Ten,	27	47	74
Eleven,	13	59	72
Twelve,	22	69	91
Thirteen,	21	64	85
Fourteen,	20	84	104
Fifteen,	17	92	109
Total,	123	453	576

TABLE 3,

Showing parentage and nativity.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Ireland,	5	39	44
" Scotland,	1	1	2
" France,	0	1	1
" England,	9	10	19
" Germany,	1	4	5
" West Indies,	0	2	2
" Canada,	0	4	3
" New Brunswick,	0	1	1
" Nova Scotia,	0	1	1
Total, Foreigners,	16	63	79
Born in Connecticut,	88	295	383
" Massachusetts,	4	18	22
" Rhode Island,	1	5	6
" Vermont,	0	2	2
" New York,	12	45	57

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Pennsylvania,	2	3	5
" Maryland,	0	3	3
" Ohio,	0	3	3
" Indiana,	0	2	2
" Iowa,	0	1	1
" Wisconsin,	0	1	1
" District of Columbia,	0	1	1
" New Jersey,	0	1	1
Total born in the United States,	107	390	497
Total,	123	453	576

Of those born in America, 147 are of Irish parentage, 2 of Scotch, 4 of German, 2 of French, and 10 of English. Of the whole number, 48 are colored.

TABLE 4,

Showing for what offenses committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft,	84	286	370
Burglary,	0	21	21
Vagrancy,	3	41	44
Stubbornness,	4	39	43
Cruelty to animals,	1	1	2
Sabbath breaking,	0	1	1
Malicious mischief,	4	6	10
Assault and battery,	5	6	11
Breach of peace,	2	5	7
Horse stealing,	0	2	2
Disorderly conduct,	3	5	8
Trespass,	0	2	2
Forgery,	0	2	2
Assault,	10	11	21
Arson,	0	4	4
Profane cursing and swearing,	1	0	1
Common drunkard,	1	0	1
Boarders,	5	21	26
Total,	123	453	576

TABLE 5,

Shows by what authority committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Hartford Superior Court,	1	16	17
New Haven " "	2	17	19
Fairfield " "	0	17	17
Litchfield " "	0	2	2
Middlesex " "	0	1	1
Tolland " "	0	2	2
New London " "	1	2	3
Windham " "	0	2	2
Hartford Police Court,	11	66	77
New London Police Court,	0	19	19
Norwich Police and Justice Court,	8	22	30
New Haven Justice Court,	23	75	90
Justice Court, various towns,	72	191	263
Boarders,	5	21	26
Total,	123	453	576

TABLE 6,

Showing length of sentence.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
During minority,	9	173	182
Till 18 years of age,	1	2	3
For less than 1 year,	6	17	23
For 1 year,	4	25	29
For more than 1 and less than 2 years,	1	14	15
For 2 years,	25	59	84
For more than 2 and less than 3 years,	0	3	3
For 3 years,	26	48	74
For more than 3 and less than 4 years,	0	3	3
For 4 years,	9	30	39
For 4 " 6 months,	1	1	2

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
For 5 years,	26	24	50
For 6 "	3	12	15
For more than 6 and less than 7 years,	0	2	2
For 7 years,	5	7	12
For 8 "	2	7	9
For 8 " 6 months,	0	1	1
For 8 " 8 "	0	1	1
For 9 "	0	1	1
For 10 "	5	2	2
Boarders,	5	21	26
Total,	123	453	576

TABLE 7,

Shows the various ways by which the boys have left the Institution.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Indentured to Farmers,	0	47	47
" " various Trades,	0	24	24
Sentence expired,	14	106	120
Discharged as reformed,	0	13	13
" to go to sea,	0	2	2
" " go into the army,	11	10	21
" " Selectmen,	1	0	1
" " friends,	30	43	73
" on parole of honor,	11	3	14
" for defective mittimus,	2	1	3
" by Superior Court,	0	1	1
" by Legislature,	0	3	3
Remanded to alternate sentence,	0	12	12
Boarders left,	5	16	21
Escaped,	0	36	36
Died,	0	5	5
Total,	74	322	396

CHAIR SHOP.

	Dr.
To Cash paid for Stock,	$4,435.52
" " due for Seats, March 31st, 1862,	317.99
" " paid Foreman of Shop,	400.00
" " " Board of Foreman,	156.00
" Cane on hand, March 31st, 1863,	207.71
" Fixtures and Tools,	100.00
" Cash paid for Freight and Expenses,	400.00
	$6,017.22

	Cr.
By Cash received for seating chairs,	$7,131.68
" " due for seats, March 31st, 1863,	8,42.51
" Cane on hand,	904.00
" Fixtures and Tools,	110.00
	$8,988.19

Balance, showing the avails of boys' labor in Chair Shop for the year, 2,970.97

TABLE 8,

Shows articles made in Sewing Shop.

No. of Coats,	400
" " Pants,	547
" " Shirts,	377
" " Aprons,	10
" " Carpets,	5
" " Spreads,	37
" " Pillow Cases,	8
" " Bedticks,	20
" " Pairs Suspenders,	169
" " " Stockings,	4

No. of Pairs Shoes—bound,	3
" " Towels,	24
" " Handkerchiefs,	2
" " Comfortables,	85
" " Drawers,	2
" " Vests,	3
" " Sheets,	78
" " Mittens,	17
" " Caps,	410

TABLE 9,

Amount and Value of Farm Products.

45	tons	of hay, at $12,	$540.00
3	"	" Hungarian, at $12,	36.00
3	"	" rowen, at $12,	36.00
10	"	" corn fodder, at $8,	80.00
4	"	" oat straw, at $10,	40.00
1½	"	" barley straw, at $8,	12.00
5	"	" rye straw, at $10,	50.00
		Buckwheat straw and other litter,	15.00
		Green corn, rye, &c., for soiling,	25.00
1	"	" mowed oats,	10.00
350	bushels	of corn, at $1,	350.00
145	"	oats,	87.00
46	"	buckwheat, at 75 cts.,	34.50
112	"	rye, at $1,	112.00
39	"	barley, at 80 cts.,	31.20
28	"	beans,	84.00
35	"	peas,	35.00
588	"	potatoes, at 60 cts.,	352.80
27	"	" 20 cts.,	5.40
521	"	turnips, at 15 cts.,	78.15
227	"	stone turnips, at 20 cts.,	45.40
150	"	carrots, at 30 cts.,	45.00
215	"	beets, at 25 cts.,	53.75
30	"	onions, at 70 cts.,	21.00

34	bushels of sweet corn, at 50 cts.,	17.00
100	" parsnips, at 50 cts.,	50.00
	Grapes,	3.00
	Currants,	20.00
	All other garden products,	75.00
1,000	lbs. of squashes, at 1½ cts.,	15.00
4	loads of pumpkins,	8.00
3	yearling heifers,	60.00
4	calves,	48.00
6	shoats,	95.00
4	pigs,	13.50
4,144	lbs. of beef,	278.88
1,108	" veal,	58.50
3,666	" pork,	256.62
4,994	gallons of milk, at 14 cts.,	699.16
30	cords of wood, at $5,	150.00
	Preparing same for fire,	60.00
	Labor of men, boys, and teams,	341.63
150	boxes of strawberries, at 20 cts.,	30.00
2,300	lbs. of chicory,	121.00
	Poultry and eggs,	75.00
500	cabbages, at 4 cts.,	20.00
		$4,674.49

TABLE 10.

Inventory of Stock and Tools on hand April 1st, 1863.

3	yoke of oxen,	$550.00
11	cows,	475.00
4	heifers,	140.00
3	yearlings,	60.00
3	calves,	40.00
1	veal calf,	8.00
1	thoroughbred short-horn bull (Middlesex),	100.00
1	sow and pigs,	45.00
2	breeding sows,	60.00

6 shoats,	95.00
1 farm horse,	150.00
1 carriage horse,	150.00
1 top carriage, $75; horse cart, $40; sleigh, $20,	135.00
1 job wagon, $25; buggy wagon, $75; harnesses, $40,	140.00
3 ox carts,	90.00
2 ox sleds,	12.00
4 wheelbarrows,	12.00
1 mowing machine, $60; iron roller, $40,	100.00
5 plows, $30; cultivator, $5; horse hoe, $6,	41.00
2 harrows, $8; corn sheller, $6; fanning mill, $8,	22.00
2 root cutters, $18; 2 hay cutters, $30,	48.00
5 chains, $15; 3 iron bars, $7; quarry tools, $12,	34.00
1 doz. shovels, $6; 1½ doz. hoes, $4.50,	10.50
1 " hay and manure forks, $6; spades, $3,	9.00
½ " picks, $4; rakes, $3; flails, $3,	10.00
½ " axes, $5; bog hoes, $2; scythes and snaths, $5,	12.00
½ " wood saws, $6; saw-horses, $4,	10.00
Grindstone, $6; crosscut saw, $5,	11.00
Platform scales, $15; steelyards, $4,	19.00
Seed sower, $12; ladders, $6,	18.00
All other farm tools,	20.00
Poultry,	40.00
	$2,666.50

Produce on hand April 1st, 1863.

12 tons of hay, at $14,	$168.00
2½ " of straw, at $10,	25.00
½ " of feed,	16.00
75 bushels of corn, at $1,	75.00
20 " of barley, at $1,	20.00
25 " of rye, at $1,	25.00
15 " of buckwheat, at 75 cts.,	11.25
1 " of Timothy seed,	3.00
1 " of Hungarian grass seed,	1.00

3	bushels of beans, at $4,		12.00
75	" carrots, at 37 cts.,		27.75
75	" turnips, at 30 cts.,		22.50
75	" parsnips, at 50 cts.,		37.50
185	" potatoes, at 60 cts.,		111.00
12	" seed corn, at $1.25,		15.00
50	" beets, at 40 cts.,		20.00
	garden seeds,		6.00
			$596.00

Farm.

	Dr.
To Stock and Tools on hand April 1st, 1862,	$2,339.00
" Produce on hand,	569.75
" 3,547 days' work of boys, at 10 cts.,	354.70
" Sundries purchased for farm,	1,125.25
" Board of Farmers 52 weeks, at $2.50,	130.00
" Labor of "	815.00
	$5,333.70

	Cr.
By Stock and Tools on hand April 1st, 1863,	$2,666.50
" Produce,	596.00
" Produce and stock sold,	459.38
" Labor of men, boys, and teams for Institution, and on permanent improvements,	341.63
" Labor of man and boys on other farms,	38.50
" Sundries furnished Institution, as follows:	
3,666 pounds of pork, at 7 cts.,	256.62
1,000 " of squashes,	15.00
of corn, rye, and barley,	40.15
25 bushels of buckwheat, at 75 cts.,	18.75
24 " of beans,	72.00
35 " of peas,	35.00
465 " of potatoes,	269.00

50 bushels of turnips,	20.00
50 " of beets,	21.00
30 " of onions,	21.00
15 " of parsnips,	7.50
10 " of apples,	5.00
10 " of currants, $20, 1 bu. grapes, $3,	23.00
500 cabbages,	20.00
150 boxes of strawberries,	30.00
All other garden products,	100.00
4,994 gallons of milk, at 14 cts.,	699.16
30 cords of wood, at $7,	210.00
2 tons oat straw,	20.00
Poultry and eggs,	100.00
Horse-keeping,	208.00
By 1,512 pounds of beef, at 8 cts.,	120.96
	$6,413.15
	5,333.70
Balance in favor of farm,	$1,079.45

TABLE 11,

Shows the prensent attaiments of the boys in their School studies.

Whole number in school,	198
Read in books generally,	90
" in easy lessons,	88
Can scarcely read,	20
Study geography,	106
" written arithmetic,	80
" mental "	124
Have been through Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic,	8
" " to compound interest,	13
" " to subtraction of common fractions,	13
" " to compound addition,	26
" " to simple division,	20
Can write letters to their friends,	116
Study grammar,	23

The following donations and gifts were received the past year:

George W. Goodsell, Esq., 200 oranges.

Eli Butler, Esq., a few bushels of apples.

E. Allen Rice, Esq., one barrel apples.

Miss L. H. Sigourney, Hartford, a Christmas dinner, two barrels apples, a hymn for Christmas and one for thanksgiving.

The Rev. Mr. Van Meter, N. Y., singing books at various times.

Hon. Philip Ripley, bundles of paper.

The Editors and Proprietors of the following Weeklies have continued to supply the School with fresh and instructive reading.

The boys, and all connected with the Institution, return their hearty thanks for these perennial gifts.

"Religious Herald," "Christian Secretary," "Press," "Courant," and "Post," Hartford.

"Palladium," "Journal and Courier," and "Register," New Haven.

"Norwalk Gazette," "Waterbury American," and "Norwich Aurora."

The following Table shows something of the social and moral condition of the boys at the time of their committal. Boarders are not included in this Table:

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Whole number received,	118	432	540
Who have lost fathers,	32	110	442
" " " mothers,	14	73	87
" " " both parents,	5	48	53
Whose fathers were intemperate,	40	156	196
" mothers " "	7	21	28
Were mostly idle previous to admission,	65	274	339
" untruthful,	105	365	470
" profane,	101	344	445
" truants,	150	319	469

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Had visited theaters, . .	40	165	205
" used tobacco, . . .	47	166	213
" been arrested once before, .	13	142	155
" " " twice " .	2	21	23
" " " three times before,	0	14	14
" " " four times or more,	1	16	17
Irregular at Church and Sabbath School, . . .	95	255	350
Were never connected with any Sabbath School, . .	16	57	73
Had never attended any school, .	1	16	17

The question comes to us, who are officers here, and to me particularly, as assuming the chief responsibility, what is the result of all this care and teaching, and are the results commensurate with the expense involved, and the care bestowed by the State? I say, then, frankly and freely, I think they are. My connection with this Institution for the last four years as its Superintendent, and for most of the time previous since its establishment, either as Trustee or Physician, ought to enable me to speak with a good degree of accuracy. I do not believe that the number of reformations or the amount of good performed can be reduced to a mathematical demonstration, or that any one would be justified in saying that such a per cent. had been saved. Time alone can determine the genuineness of any reformation, whether of a youth or adult. But the State is doing its duty in educating and training these, so that nothing but their own waywardness and perversity can prevent them from becoming good citizens. I do not think the citizens of this State could satisfy their consciences and do less than they are doing; they might do much more. But now every boy that is sent here has a chance for reformation. If there is in him the genuine stuff, if there is in him the germ of a true manhood, can the State do more to develop it? If in many cases sent here to be reformed there is a failure, is the State to be blamed or the system faulty? If they are conceived in sin and born in iniquity, and their youth steeped in

crime, and all of the selfish and animal propensities fully developed, can anything short of Almighty power change those passions? Within a short time a boy was sent here as a common drunkard. His mother embraced him tenderly at parting, and with her benediction gave him three papers of tobacco. His conduct here, thus far, has been unexceptionable. His sentence is three years. If he stays his time out he will have a good common school education. Now he cannot read, and is fifteen years old. When his time expires he may, if he please, return to his home, and is at once in the midst of his old temptations. If he falls, who is to blame, the School or the State?

I think the State is now protected against imposition if the law is strictly regarded in committing boys. None but those actually guilty of a crime can be sent here. The State must sustain its laws and protect itself. Is there any safeguard against juvenile crime so good as education? Now, if the State does for these what their parents ought to do, and all that any parent can do, that is, restrain, educate, teach them good morals, their duties as citizens and men, can it do more? The most tender solicitude on the part of parents often fails. Shall, then, all be given up? If human nature is perverse, is there not so much the more a necessity laid upon us to do all that we can to save the erring and unfortunate?

Never since I have been connected with the Institution in my present capacity, have we had a year of so much quiet, so few attempts to escape, and so few flagrant violations of the rules of the School. The assistance of my officers seconding my efforts, and laboring in harmony for the best good of the School, has prevailed to produce such a result. In the summer, when we could drill out of doors, the boys, under Mr. M. H. Goodyear, were thoroughly drilled in military tactics. This winter we have been obliged to suspend our drill, but shall resume it when the weather is favorable.

We are now as full as our present accommodations will allow. But we are constantly changing. Boys, by expiration of sentence and otherwise, are leaving; but we can continue to receive for the present.

I have been greatly indebted to you for advice, assistance, and sympathy the past year, and thank you heartily for your kind coöperation with me in what has seemed to us for the best good of the Institution and of the State.

Allow me, gentlemen, to mingle my sympathies with yours in the great loss we have sustained in our mutual friend, the Hon. Philip Ripley. It gives me pleasure to speak of him as my personal friend, and I bear a willing testimony to his zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of his duty as a Trustee of this Institution.

To all the friends of the Institution, scattered throughout the State, we are indebted for words of cheer and comfort. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney of Hartford, who has been always the friend of the Institution, has renewed and redoubled her benefactions the past year. She will, while living, have a warm place in the affections of all connected with us, whether as teachers or scholars; and dying, shall be embalmed in the holiest memories of our affections.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kindness in the past, and assuring you of my desire to merit your approbation in the future, and thanking all those connected with me in the management of the Institution, and acknowledging my indebtedness to them for its success and prosperity, I respectfully submit this report.

E. W. HATCH,

Superintendent and Physician.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE

The Treasurer respectfully presents

DR.

To Balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1862,	$150.38
" Cash received from State Treasury for Board of delinquents,	12,291.13
" Cash received from Boarders,	367.50
" " " " Chair Shop,	7,131.68
" " " " Hoop Skirt Shop,	1,070.83
" " " " Baskets,	70.75
" " " " Shoe Shop,	23.82
" " " " Farm,	459.38
" " " " Incidentals,	298.36
Total Receipts,	$21,863.83

REFORM SCHOOL OF CONNECTICUT.

the Eleventh Annual Report, and is

				Cr.
By	Cash paid for		Salaries,	$4,608.31
"	"	"	Provisions,	4,899.60
"	"	"	Clothing,	1,935.68
"	"	"	Books and Stationery,	194.03
"	"	"	Chair Shop,	4,435.52
"	"	"	Shoe Shop,	524.15
"	"	"	Skirt Shop,	369.63
"	"	"	Farm,	1,125.25
"	"	"	Fuel and Lights,	766,92
"	"	"	Freight,	564.74
"	"	"	Furniture,	505.03
"	"	"	Incidentals,	163.99
"	"	"	Hospital,	3.92
"	"	"	Postage,	40.85
"	"	"	Repairs,	1,318.69
"	"	"	Traveling,	286.08
	Total Expenditures,			$21,742.39
	Balance in Treasury,			120.44

E. W. HATCH, *Treasurer.*

State Reform School,
West Meriden, March 31st, 1863.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing account, and find the same to be correct.

HIRAM FOSTER, *Auditor.*

Meriden, April 8th, 1863.

LAWS RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The following laws relating to commitments to the State Reform School, are now in force:

When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment, other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the Court of Justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be heard, may at their discretion, sentence such boy to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offense.

And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed. SEC. 4th of "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed 1851.

All commitments to the Reform School, of boys, of whatever age when committed, shall be for a term not longer than during their minority, nor less than ninety days, [the ninety days limitation has been altered by subsequent statute,] unless sooner discharged by order of the Trustees, as herein provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom, by the expiration of his term of commitment, or as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 7. of above act.

Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any juvenile delinquent may be lawfully committed to the State Reform School, may sentence such delinquent during his minority, provided, that no Justice of the Peace shall sentence any delinquent as aforesaid to said school, for a longer period than ninety days,

[ninety days' clause altered by subsequent statute,] unless upon the recommendation, at the time of such sentence, of a majority of the Selectmen of the town in which such conviction is had.

Sec. 1 of Act of 1854.

No person shall hereafter be sentenced or committed to the State Reform School for any of the offenses specified in the 24th and 55th sections of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," or the 23d section of the Act concerning Prisons.

Sec. 1 of the Act of 1855.

No person under the age of ten years shall hereafter be committed to the State Reform School, *nor shall any person be so committed for a less period than nine months.*

Sec. 3d of Act 1857.

Any parent may indenture his boy, or any guardian may indenture his male ward, to the State Reform School, for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian and the Trustees of said State Reform School, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of his boy or ward, so indentured as aforesaid, while at said State Reform School.

Act of 1859, Sec. 1.

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School:

I hereby request that the boy named

be received as indentured according to Law, to the State Reform School, at West Meriden, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz:

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of Two Dollars per week, payable quarter-yearly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in said Institution for the term of

months, entitled to the same supervision, medical

treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint, as all other inmates of said School.

[Signed.]

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Annual, Quarterly, and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board of Trustees, are holden as follows:—

Annual Meeting, first Wednesday in July.
Quarterly " " " in October.
Semi-Annual Meeting, first Wednesday in January.
Quarterly " " " in April.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed at the January Meeting of the Board, 1860, and is considered one of the standing rules of the Board:

Resolved, That we visit the Institution in succession, each month in which the regular meetings of the Board do not occur.

The following is the order of counties:—

February—Middlesex County.
March—Tolland County.
May—Litchfield County.
June—New London County.
August—Hartford County.
September—New Haven County.
November—Fairfield County.
December—Windham County.

Names, Residence, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Retirement.
1851.	Gideon Welles,	Hartford.	1853.
1851.	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven.	1857.
1851.	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport.	1853.
1851.	A. N. Baldwin,	New Milford.	1855.
1851.	Philo M. Judson,	Norwich.	Declined.
1851.	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield.	1854.
1851.	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown.	1853.
1851.	John H. Brockway,	Ellington.	1853.
1853.	Philip Ripley,	Hartford.	Died in office, 1863.
1853.	David Patchen,	Weston.	1854.
1853.	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich.	1854.
1853.	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia.	1856.
1853.	James Phelps,	Essex.	1855.
1854.	Frederick S. Wildman,	Danbury.	1858.
1854.	Moses Pierce,	Norwich.	1856.
1854.	John Gallop, 2d,	Brooklyn.	1858.
1855.	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield.	Resigned, 1858.
1855.	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown.	Declined.
1856.	Moses Culver,	Middletown.	1858.
1856.	Thomas Clark,	Coventry.	1860.
1856.	Wm. P. Benjamin,	New London.	Still in office.
1857.	Wm. S. Charnley,	New Haven.	Declined.
1858.	E. W. Hatch,	Meriden.	Resigned, 1859.
1858.	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford.	1852.
1858.	David P. Nichols,	Danbury.	Still in office.
1858.	Thomas A. Miller,	Torringford.	1859.
7858.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.	Still in office.
1859.	Hiram Foster,	Meriden.	" "
1859.	Daniel G. Platt,	Washington.	" "
1860.	Henry McCrea,	Ellington.	" "
1862.	Roswell Brown,	Hartford.	" "
1862.	William Swift,	Windham.	" "

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

E. W. HATCH, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER AND PHYSICIAN.

TEACHERS.

SAXTON B. LITTLE,
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

M. H. GOODYEAR, MISS E. ELIZA WEBB,
ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

MISS P. W. HOOKER,
MATRON.

FARM.

L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, FARMER.
BELA ANDREWS, ASSISTANT FARMER.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

J. P. PARKER, CHAIR DEPARTMENT.
JOHN B. PORTER, SHOE DEP'T AND BOYS' KITCHEN.
MISS M. H. CUMMINGS, SKIRT DEPARTMENT.
JOHN TURNER, TAILOR.

WATCHMAN.

L. G. PRESTON.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
BABCOCK & SIZER, STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

OFFICERS.

Directors,

D. H. Willard, of Newington, John Tracy, Willimantic,
Marcus Lillie, Coventry.

Warden,

WILLIAM WILLARD.

Deputy Warden,

HORACE FENTON.

Chaplain,

REV. B. C. PHELPS.

Physician,

A. S. WARNER, M. D.

Clerk,

GEORGE A. LILLIE.

Overseers,

Joseph Griswold, Jr., Alfred Dillings,
John Fenton, Augustus L. Daggett.

Watchmen,

Edwin E. Francis, Samuel L. French,
Frank Stillman, Charles H. McKee.

Gate Keeper,

T. Dexter Tenney.

Matrons,

Miss Hannah Griswold, Miss Sarah E. Phelps.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May Session, A. D. 1863 :

The Directors of the Connecticut State Prison respectfully Report:

That on the 31st of March, 1862, William Willard, Esq., was filling, temporarily, the place made vacant by the untimely death of the late lamented Warden. On the 11th of April following, at a full meeting of the Board, he was unanimously appointed Warden.

His long experience and uniform success in the management of Institutions of this kind, in this and other States, left no room for doubt as to the propriety of inviting him to the position—and we may here be permitted to say, that by his kind, humane, yet firm and decided manner of enforcing the rules and regulations of the Prison, he has endeared himself to the convicts, while he has fully sustained his former reputation as a disciplinarian.

His success in the financial department, under all the difficulties with which he had to contend, and which have forced most Institutions of this kind to report large deficiencies, shows conclusively that he has not been found wanting in this important part of his duty.

For the financial, moral and physical condition of the Prison, we respectfully refer you to the several reports of the Warden, Chaplain, and Physician. By reference to the report of the Warden, it will be seen that the income for the year ending March 31st, 1863, is $13,026.80,—the current expenses for the same period $12,065.30, leaving a balance of $961.50 as excess of earnings over expenses.

While the income has been greatly reduced from a variety

of causes, some of which we shall allude to, there has been a corresponding decrease of expenses, so that better pecuniary results have been reached then we could have anticipated.

Some time previous to the date of our last report, the Baldwin Tool Co., contractors for Plane Shops, employing thirty-three men, and Willis Thrall, Esq., for the last twenty-five years contractor for the Rule Shop, employing eighteen men, gave notice of their intention to throw up their contracts, thus leaving us liable, at the will of the contractors, to have left on our hands, unemployed, fifty-one men, or nearly one-half of our producing force.

Measures were at once taken by advertisement, and otherwise, to find new contractors. It was found no easy matter, however, such was the condition of our national affairs, and such the derangement of trade, to induce men to embark in any new enterprise. An arrangement was, however, entered into with Messrs. Hunt, Holbrook & Barber, contractors for the Boot Shops, by which they received part of the men on an already existing contract—and early in the season twelve men were let to S. Packard, Esq., for the manufacture of shoemakers' tools. About twenty remained on our hands some months, during which time, such work as could be obtained was provided for them by the Warden.

Had the law been such as to have justified us in working a dozen hands on the Horse Railroad near by the Prison,—as we think might have been done with perfect safety—this small force would have earned us more than the whole number when employed in the shop. In this connection, allow us to suggest the propriety of such a change in the law as will give the Warden, with the advice and consent of the Directors, authority to work a small gang of men off the Prison grounds, but within a reasonable limit, with the same authority as if within the Prison proper, in all cases to be under the supervision of an officer of the Prison. The fact that we have had, through most of the year, a proportion much larger than usual of men who, from mental or physical ability, could not be placed on contract, and were, therefore, unproductive, has also operated against us. The Steam Engine, formerly a source of

profit, has been, up to the 1st of January, run at a great loss, on account of the withdrawal of the contracts using and paying for steam-power; since which time the engine has not been used, as no power is now required by the contractors.

These are some of the difficulties we have had to encounter, and which, without a corresponding effort to keep the expenses down to the lowest possible sum, must necessarily have led to unfavorable pecuniary results.

On the 1st of March ult., all the unemployed male convicts able to labor on contract, were let to Messrs. Hunt, Holbrook & Barber, to be employed in the manufacture of boots.

From frequent visits and personal inspection, we feel justified in saying, that neatness, order, and discipline, are, as they ever have been, prominent characteristics of the Institution, for which the officers generally are entitled to great credit. The prisoners have had an abundance of good, wholesome food, have been well cared for when sick, and in every respect made as comfortable as is consistent with their situation.

The usual statistical tables will be found in the Warden's report. The law passed at the last session, authorizing the Warden, with the consent of the Directors, to deduct a certain percentage of time from the sentence of the convicts for good behavior, has, we are satisfied, been attended with beneficial results. It has proved what convicts have ever been loth to admit, that the public have an interest in their welfare and reformation. There has been some difference of opinion in regard to the intent of the law in certain cases. It has, however, been administered in such a manner as to give the prisoner the benefit of all doubt. It may be advisable to so modify the law that there may be no doubt as to its true intent and meaning. The law of the last session, requiring the Warden to keep a record of all punishments inflicted, has been strictly complied with, and the record is open for your inspection.

The books and vouchers of the financial transactions of the Prison have been duly examined and found correct.

The condition of the work-shops on the west side of the yard is such as to call for immediate action on the part of the General Assembly. The new shops on the east side of the

yard are a credit to the Institution, while it is the unanimous voice of visitors that those on the west are a disgrace.

As the law requires us to make such suggestions as we shall deem for the best interest of the Prison, we would respectfully ask your Hon. Body to authorize the removal of the old and erection of new shops, also the erection of a new and substantial fence, in front of the Prison, in the place of the old unsightly one, which should have been removed years since.

The Watkinson Prisoners' Aid Society has been duly organized and commenced a good work, which, we trust, after years will develop more fully. A large number of prisoners have been assisted by it in a greater or less degree.

In conclusion, we most cordially invite every member of the General Assembly to visit the Prison whenever convenient, assuring them they shall have every facility to enable them to form a correct estimate of the internal workings of the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. H. WILLARD,
JOHN TRACY,
MARCUS LILLIE,
} *Directors.*

WETHERSFIELD, April 1st, 1863.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To Daniel H. Willard, John Tracy, and Marcus Lillie, Esq's., Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—

Please find herewith my annual report, with detail and summary of financial operations, statistical tables, &c., &c. Called by your favor to take charge of the Institution under exceedingly trying circumstances, with every thing save your hearty co-operation and that of the officers, against me, it has cost me much anxiety and no small amount of labor to carry it safely through the year, and show a small amount over and above current expenses.

Fortunately for the Institution, my heaviest purchases of Flour, Cloths, and Coal were made before the present high prices ruled, of all of which articles we have an unusually large supply; and of the two latter nearly enough for the coming year, which accounts for the increase of property on hand at this date.

It gives me great pleasure to say that in my efforts to keep up the reputation of the Prison, as a paying Institution, I have been most cordially supported by the Deputy Warden and Matrons, who sustain, in a great degree, the relation to the Institution, that the housekeeper does to the family.

I have also to express my thanks to you, gentlemen, to the officers severally, for their prompt and cheerful support ever rendered me in the discharge of my uncommonly arduous duties the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. WILLARD, *Warden.*

WETHERSFIELD, April 1st, 1863.

INCOME.

SMITH SHOP.

Amount of Stock charged the past year,	$1,365.07	
Pay of Overseer, ...	197.82	$1,562.89
Received for work done, . .	1,740.16	
Stock on hand March 31, 1863, .	1,084.33	2,824.49
		$1,261.60

RULE SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31, 1862, .	5.55	
Pay of Overseer, ...	165.00	170.55
Received for work done, . . .		903.00
		$732.45

PLANE SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31, 1862, .	698.33	
Amount since charged, . . .	584.52	
Pay of Overseer, ...	132.18	1,415.03
Received for work done and for steam power, ...	1,038.06	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1863, .	478.04	1,516.10
		$101.07

SHOE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31, 1862, .	18.60	
Amount since charged, . . .	50.00	
Pay of Overseers, ...	688.80	757.40
Received for work done, . .	7,478.57	
Stock on hand March 31, 1863,. . .	49.05	7,527.62
		$6,770.22

BURNISHING SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31, 1862,	$8.52	
Pay of Overseer,	330.00	$338.52
Received for work done,	3,996.00	
Stock on hand March 31, 1863,	8.90	4,004.90
		$3.666.38
Received from Visitors,		242.73
Board of United States Convicts,		197.02
Balance of Interest,		55.33

EXPENDITURES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31, 1862,	$3,600.24	
Officers' Salaries, Lights, Fuel, Incidental expenses, Board of Watchmen, Gate Keeper, &c., &c.,	7,513.99	11,114.23
Sundry credits to this account,	1,410.59	
Stock on hand March 31, 1863,	3,335.73	4,746.32
		$6,367.91

PROVISION ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31, 1862,	766.05	
Amount since purchased,	5,117.74	5.883.79
Sunday credits to this account,	662.95	
Stock on hand March 31, 1863,	880.22	1,543.17
		$4,340.62

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Stock on hand March 31, 1862,	$1.805.86	
Amount since purchased,	1.207.30	$3,013.16
Sundry credits to this account,	140.60	
Stock on hand March 31, 1863,	2,441.05	2,581.65
		$ 431.51

HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31, 1862,	81.25	
Amount since purchased,	262.38	
Physician's salary,	200.00	543.63
Stock on hand March 31, 1863,		80.00
		$463.63

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Matrons,	312.86	
Received for work done,	173.87	
		138.99

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Paid Prisoners upon their discharge,	24.00

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paid for the transportation of Convicts from the different Counties, during the year,	233.57

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Amount expended over appropriation,	65.07

RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Smith Shop,	$1,261.60
Plane Shop,	101.07
Rule Shop,	732.45
Shoe Shops,	6,770.22
Burnishing Shop,	3,666.38
Received from Visitors,	242.73
Board of United States Convicts,	197.02
Balance of Interest,	55.33
	$13,026.80

EXPENDITURES.

Expense Account,	$6,367.91
Provision Account,	4,340.62
Clothing and Bedding,	431.51
Hospital Account,	463.63
Female Department,	138.99
Discharged Convicts,	24.00
Transportation of Convicts,	233.57
Repairs and Improvements,	65.07
Balance gained,	961.50
	$13,026.80

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Paid for advertising applicants for pardon, by order of General Assembly,	$7.50	
Paid for Prison Library, by order of General Assembly,	82.29	
Paid Prisoners' Aid Society, by order of General Assembly,	204.95	
Expended balance of appropriation for repairs and improvements,	397.90	
		$692.64
Cash on hand, March, 31,1862,	380.64	
Cash on hand, March 31, 1863,	486.39	
Increase,		105.75
Amount of property on hand, March 31, 1862,	6,984.40	
Amount of property on hand, March 31, 1863,	8,357.32	
Increase,		1,372.92
Due from Prison, March 31, 1862,	1,487.65	
Due from Prison, March 31, 1863,	1,000.00	
Decrease of indebtedness,		487.65
		$2,658.96
Book accounts, March 31, 1862,	2,130.96	
Book accounts, March 31, 1863,	433.50	
Decrease,		1,697.46
Balance net gain,		$961.50

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Number of Prisoners in Confinement, March 31, 1862, received since, Deaths, Discharges, &c., &c.

Whole number in confinement, March 31, 1862,	180	
Since received,	48	
		228
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	56	
" " order of General Assembly,	4	
Taken out by order of Court (Toole),	1	
Died,	7	
Committed suicide,	1	
		69
Leaving in confinement, March 31, 1863,		159
Of this number, there are for first offense,	137	
" " " " second "	19	
" " " " third "	3	
		159

Number received from each County.

Hartford County,	33	Fairfield County,	40
New Haven "	30	Litchfield County,	27
New London "	11	Middlesex County,	7
Windham "	4	Tolland County,	7
			159

The forty-eight received during the year ending March 31, 1863, *were from*

Hartford County,	11	Middlesex County,	1
Hew Haven County,	5	Litchfield County,	8
New London County,	5	Tolland County,	6
Fairfield County,	12		
			48

Color and Sex.

White Males,	116	
Colored Males,	24	
White Females,	15	
Colored Females,	3	
Indian half-breed,	1	
		159

Occupation.

Females, in making and mending elothes, cooking, &c,,	14	
Picking Hair, &c.,	3	
Invalid,	1	
Males, making Boots and Shoes,	87	
Burnishing Silver-plated ware,	32	
General Repairs,	1	
Hospital Nurse,	1	
Lumpers and Waiters,	6	
Invalids,	7	
Idiotic,	1	
Insane,	6	
		159

Nativity.

Connecticut,	66	Pennsylvania,	7
Massachusetts,	11	Canada,	1
New York,	18	Ireland,	32
Rhode Island,	3	England,	6
New Hampshire,	1	Germany,	5
Maine,	3	France,	2
New Jersey,	1	Scotland,	1
Virginia,	1	Poland,	1
			151

Americans,	111
Foreigners,	48

Age.

Under 20 years, there are	12	
From 20 to 30 years, there are	63	
" 30 to 40,	45	
" 40 to 50,	24	
Over 50 years,	15	
		159

Prisoners Pardoned by the General Assembly, May Session, 1862.

Names.	Nativity.	Crimes.
John A. Benson,	Conn.,	Perjury, with intent to kill.
Charles E. Baker,	Mass.	Forgery.
Porter Kellogg,	do.	Theft.
John F. Rider,	Conn.,	Burglary.

Sentences.

For 6 months,	1	For 6 years,	11
" 1 year,	2	" 7 "	11
" 1 " and 3 months,	1	" 8 "	5
" 1 " " 6 "	2	" 9 "	2
" 2 "	35	" 10 "	1
" 2 " " 3 "	3	" 15 "	2
" 2 " " 4 "	1	" 20 "	1
" 2 " " 6 "	9	" 21 "	1
" 3 " "	16	" 24 "	1
" 3 " " 6 "	2	" Life,	17
" 3 " " 7 "	1	" 5 years and $1 fine,	1
" 4 "	18	" 10 " " 50 "	1
" 4 " " 4 "	1	" 3 " " 10 "	1
" 5 "	12		
			159

Crimes.

Attempt at Murder,	1	Breaking Jail,	1
Adultery,	6	Forgery,	1
Arson,	10	Horse stealing,	13
Attempt at Rape,	6	Highway Robbery,	2
Assault with intent to kill,	4	Incest,	1
Abusing Female Child,	1	Murder, commuted,	3
Attempt at Rape and Stealing from person,	1	Murder, 2d degree,	11
Burglary,	33	Manslaughter,	6
" and stealing from person,	1	Passing counterfeit money,	18
Beastiality,	1	Robbing U. S. Mail,	1
Burglary and Theft,	2	Rape,	1
Burning Barn,	3	Robbery,	4
Burglry aud breaking Jail,	2	Theft,	23
Breaking Jail and Horse stealing,	1	Theft, and Breaking Jail,	1
		Stealing,	1
			159

Persons under Sentence of Life.

Names.	Age when committed.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crimes.
Benjamin Scott,	27	New York,	Litchfield,	Sept. 2, 1841,	Attempt at murder.
Lucina Coleman,	50	Hartford, Ct.,	Hartford,	Sept. 25, 1849,	Murder, 2d degree.
John Brown,	35	Ireland,	Tolland,	Nov. 3, 1849,	Murder, 2d degree.
Wm. O. Chapin,	32	Massachusetts,	Hartford,	Feb. 8, 1849,	Rape,
Henry Mannasseth,	48	Farmington, Ct.,	Litchfield,	July 8, 1851,	Murder,
Wm. H. Calhoun,	20	Nassau, N. Y.,	do.	July 8, 1851.	"
Morris Nichols,	29	Greenfield, Ct.	Fairfield,	Mar. 10, 1854,	Murder, 2d degree,
Isaac Randolph,	45	Pennsylvania,	N. Haven,	July 16, 1856,	do.
Albert Northrop,	22	Washington, Ct.,	do.	Sept. 13, 1856,	Beastiality,
Benjamin Boberts,	40	New Milford, Ct.,	Hartford,	Dec. 29, 1858,	Murder, 2d degree,
John P. Warren,	21	Coventry, Ct.,	Tolland,	Dec. 14, 1859	do.
Curtis Dart,	52	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	May 10, 1860,	do.
Thomas Wilson,	50	Ireland,	Hartford,	July 31, 1860,	do.
James Cuff,	33	do.	Windham,	Nov. 22, 1860,	do.
Mortimer S. Videtoe,	36	Massachusetts,	Litchfield,	Dec. 5, 1860,	do.
Hannah Donnovan,	19	Watertown, Ct.,	do.	Sept. 25, 1861,	do.
Lucius J. Woodford,	44	Winsted, Ct.,	do.	Ap'l. 21, 1862,	do.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—

At no period since my connection with this Institution has the work assigned me been more interesting than during the past year.

Although there have been more professed conversions during previous years, there have been none of so interesting a character as three or four which have occurred since the last report; besides which, there has been a marked, moral improvement on the part of quite a number, with whom there appears a fixed determination to abandon vicious habits and to forsake the society of those who have been their associates in crime. If a proper influence should be thrown around them when they go out from imprisonment, many would, probably, be saved from further disgrace, and would lead virtuous and honorable lives.

Man, in general, is ambitious and proud-spirited. If his surroundings can be such as to stimulate him to a proper exercise of these principles of his nature, they will prevent his further degradation, even though he has been an inmate of a prison; but the moment he is discouraged by meeting coldness and neglect, his spirit is broken, and his ambition and manliness are gone, perhaps forever; and when he takes a position beyond the influence of these elements of his social nature, no vice will be too degrading for his participation. All his depraved passions are then released from restraint—he feels that no man cares for his reputation—and that it is utter-

ly useless for him to contend against the forces of coldness on one hand and vice on the other. But if he could hear the voice of public opinion speaking to him in the words of the Savior, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more," his courage and ambition would, doubtless, be aroused to act in a right direction.

If the sad apprehensions, often expressed by the unfortunate prisoner in reference to his future prospects, could be heard, there would, doubtless, be a greater effort made by the community to give him a cheering start in the pursuit of some honorable business.

The Watkinson Prison Aid Society, recently organized, has commenced this important work, and it is to be hoped that the friends of humanity will rally to its support, that it may extend its kind hand of encouragement and charity to the downcast and despairing convict, that he may be assisted "out of the horrible pit, out of the miry clay" of sinful degradation, and be placed "on the rock" of public confidence and self-respect.

The noble act of the last Legislature in taking off from three to five days per month from the sentence of prisoners who shall behave well, has been received with marked gratitude by almost every man, and I am convinced that most of them are ambitious to avail themselves of the benefits of this legislative clemency.

Attention to the preached word has been remarkably good, and the Sabbath School has been unusually interesting during the past year, especially the Bible classes. The Warden has taken much interest in this department, and I am happy to say that this is one branch of his loved work.

The Library is in its usual condition. I have expended for books $82.29 since the last report.

Once in a week I visit all the men, and exchange books with those who desire it. On the Sabbath, I visit all the cells, and converse with most of the prisoners, and read letters to such as are unable to read; and I am pleased to say, that these pastoral calls are usually well received. Every Sabbath afternoon, I spend about an hour in the Female Deparament, in hearing

the prisoners read from the Scriptures, making such remarks and explanations as are suitable, and occasionally give them a sermon. This part of the work is often deeply interesting.

Of the females, eleven are Americans, and seven of foreign birth; eleven can read, and only three are able to write. Of the males, eight-three profess to have attended Sabbath School, more or less, while in their youth; eighty-two were of intemperate habits; ten cannot read, and thirty are unable to write, though most of the latter are learning to do so, and they and many other of the prisoners seem anxious to avail themselves of all the opportunities of improvement which can be afforded to them in their present situation.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. C. PHELPS, *Chaplain.*

Weithersfield, April 1, 1863.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—

The undersigned begs leave herewith to submit his Report of the sanitary condition of the Prison, for the year just closed.

Notwithstanding the mortality was larger than sometimes, there being seven deaths from disease, the health of the convicts generally has been unusually good.

It will be seen by reference to last year's report to your Hon. Board, that there were in the Hospital an unusual number of cases hopeless—so far as recovery was concerned, or nearly so. Four of the deaths were among these patients.

Six deaths were from pulmonary consumption, one from acute disease. The following is a brief account of these cases as they occurred:

April 7th. A man, 44 years of age, had for some days been confined to his cell with rheumatism. April 4th. He was suddenly attacked with very severe febrile symptoms, very soon manifesting symptoms of cerebral disease. Remedies appeared to avail nothing, he rapidly becoming worse till his death.

April 10th. A young man, 23 years of age, died of consumption. He had been in the Hospital about seven months.

April 21st. Although in the termination a case of consumption, this was, in its commencement, disease of the liver. An abscess forming there, and at length discharging itself into the lungs, had so impaired a constitution naturally very strong and

vigorous, that pulmonary disease at length supervened, and the patient died as above stated. Age 27.

June 25th. A man, also 27, died of consumption. The patient had been insane during the whole period of his imprisonment, and, I suppose, for a considerable period previous.

Sept. 14th. This case was one where pulmonary disease was developed with more than usual rapidity. The patient had suffered much from gastric disease at times, but manifested no symptoms of pulmonary difficulty till about two months before his death. His age was 32.

Feb. 16th. A young man, aged 18, died of consumption. The patient had been insane for more than a year.

March 18th. The patient had been a subject of tuberculous disease of the bowels during nearly the whole time of his imprisonment, (more than three years), and at times it had been so severe as to afford little hope of improvement. He was sent to the hospital Feb. 27th, his disease becoming developed in his lungs with great rapidity.

In addition to the above, a man committed suicide May 5th, aged 46 years.

There are fewer cases of severe chronic disease now than at the time of making my last report.

During an absence of several months, Dr. Wilcox, of Hartford, very kindly took the medical charge of the Prison, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

There are in the Hospital, at the present date, three patients, one with disease of heart, one with rheumatism, and one with secondary syphilis.

There are six cases of insanity, the subjects being confined to their cells.

I beg leave to add, that I believe nothing has been left undone by the Warden which promised to insure the health of the convicts.

A. S. WARNER.

Wethersfield, April 1st, 1863.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 1, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to your Excellency, my Annual Report from this Department, for the year ending March 31st, 1863.

With high respect, I am

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

To His Excellency,

GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 1st, 1863.

His Excellency, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the State:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending March 31st, 1863, showing the organization, strength and condition of the Militia of the State, with the number of the volunteer force furnished and those now in the service of the General Government.

REPORT.

At the date of my last Annual Report the aggregate number of volunteers raised was thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six (13,666,) which was organized as follows:

Number.	Period of service.	Commander.	Date of Departure.	Ag're-gate.	Total.
1st Regiment,	3 months,	Daniel Tyler,	May 9, 1861,	780	
2d "	"	Alfred H. Terry,	" 10, "	780	
3d "	"	John Arnold,	" 25, "	780	
4th (1st Heavy Artil'ry,)	3 years,	Levi Woodhouse,	June 10, "	1713	
5th Regiment,	"	Orris S. Ferry,	July 29, "	1102	
6th "	"	John L. Chatfield,	Sept. 17, "	1008	
7th "	"	Alfred H. Terry,	" 18, "	1018	
8th "	"	Edward Harland,	Oct. 17, "	1027	
9th "	"	Thomas W. Cahill,	Nov. 4, "	845	
10th "	"	Charles L. Russell,	Oct. 31, "	996	
11th "	"	T. H. C. Kingsbury,	Dec. 16, "	920	
12th "	"	Henry C. Deming,	Feb. 24, 1862,	1006	
13th "	"	Henry W. Birge,	March 17,"	1017	
1st Squadron Cavalry,	"	Wm. H. Mallory,	Sept. 1, 1861,	163	
1st Battalion Cavalry,	"	Judson M. Lyon,	Feb. 20, 1862,	355	
1st Light Battery,	"	Alfred P. Rockwell,	Jan. 13, "	156	13,666

The strength of some of the foregoing regiments having become reduced by discharges, deaths and other casualties, incident to the life of the soldier, orders were issued May 16, 1862, by direction of your Excellency, upon a requisition from the Secretary of War, for the enrollment of two hundred volunteers each for the 8th, 10th and 11th Regiments as follows:

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 16th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

Upon a requisition from the Secretary of War, the Commander-in-Chief directs that Two Hundred Volunteers each, be enrolled for the 8th, 10th and 11th Regiments.

Those enrolled under these orders will be entitled to the pay and allowances of soldiers in the regular service, and in addition the Bounty allowed by this State to Volunteers and their families.

Officers detailed for the recruiting service will be required to report daily to this Department.

The Recruits will rendezvous at New Haven.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

In accordance with these orders a Military Post was established at New Haven and a number of recruiting sergeants were appointed and stationed at different centres in the State; but little progress however was made in obtaining recruits.

The orders from the War Department dated April 3, 1862, discontinuing the recruiting service in every State, had a very depressing influence on the people. Many who were on the point of entering the army turned their attention to other pursuits, and others desirous of volunteering were compelled to travel from home at their own expense and ask as a favor permission to enter the service. The impression was quickly formed that the army was amply large and strong

to meet any contingency and that no more men were required or would be received. Men thus virtually denied the opportunity to serve as soldiers turned their attention to peaceful pursuits, and the increased demand for labor consequent on the opening of spring, with the prospect of ample employment and good wages determined many to remain at home who under other circumstances would have been added to our force in the field.

Without any formal requisition your Excellency was advised by a dispatch from the War Department, May 21st, 1862, that an additional regiment of infantry, for three years service would be accepted to form the contingent from this State as its proportion of the fifty thousand (50,000) men designed to form the "Camp of Instruction" at Annapolis, Md.

The plan of organization was at once promulgated in General Orders No. 23, as follows:

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 22d, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.

1. The President of the United States, having made requisition for another Regiment of Infantry from this State, the Commander-in-Chief directs that Volunteers be enrolled sufficient to organize one Regiment to be designated the 14th Regiment of Infantry, to serve for three years or during the War, unless sooner discharged. The plan of organization will be the same as of those Regiments now in the field.

2. The Regiment will consist of ten Companies, and each Company will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
64 Privates.	82 Privates.
83 Aggregate.	101 Aggregate.

3. The Regiment will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
830 Company Officers and Enlisted Men.	1,010 Company Officers and Enlisted Men.
1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.	1 Major.
1 Adjutant, (a Lieutenant.)	1 Adjutant, (a Lieutenant.)
1 Regimental Q. M., (a Lieutenant.)	1 Regimental Q. M., (a Lieutenant.)
1 Surgeon.	1 Surgeon.
2 Assistant Surgeons.	2 Assistant Surgeons.
1 Sergeant Major.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.	1 Regimental Q. M. Serg't.
1 Regimental Com. Sergeant.	1 Regimental Com. Sergeant.
1 Hospital Steward.	1 Hospital Steward.
2 Principal Musicians.	2 Principal Musicians.
844 Aggregate.	1,024 Aggregate.

4. The several Companies when full may nominate their commissioned Officers. Squads of sixty-six may nominate two Lieutenants, and one of thirty-three men may nominate a 2d Lieutenant. The Commander-in-Chief reserves the right—whenever the interests of the service may require—to consolidate such squads, and the higher Officers in a Company so consolidated will be nominated by the Company from the Lieutenants. The Company non-commissioned Officers, until the Companies shall be embodied in a Regiment, will be appointed by the Captain; afterward by the Colonel, on recommendation of the Captain.

5. The Field Officers will be appointed by the Commander-in Chief.

6. The Colonel will appoint from the Company subalterns, an Adjutant and a Regimental Quarter-Master, who may be reassigned to Companies at his pleasure.

7. The Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief after they shall have passed an examination by the Medical Board.

8. The non-commissioned Staff will be selected by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment; and vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as is prescribed above.

9. The Regimental Chaplain will be appointed by the Regimental Commander on the vote of the Field Officers and Company Commanders, on duty with the Regiment, at the time the appointment is to be made. The Chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of Captain of Cavalry.

10. No man under the rank of commissioned Officer, who is under eighteen, or over forty-five years of age, or who is not in physical strength and vigor, will be received.

11. Persons nominated for Company Officers, will be examined in the school of the Soldier and Company, by a board of examiners, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. The examiners will also inquire into the moral character and habits of the persons examined, and report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. When a person designated as an officer, shall be found not qualified, another nomination will be made instead. When no nomination shall be made to the Commander-in-Chief, he will fill the vacancy.

12. Arms, equipments and uniforms will be furnished the troops, and when they are accepted into service, they will receive the same pay and allowances as the regular army, and in addition, from the State of Connecticut, a bounty of Thirty Dollars a year and "six dollars per month for a wife if any there be, and two dollars per month for each child under fourteen years, providing the sum in the aggregate does not exceed ten dollars per month."

13. "Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States, under this plan, will be paid by the United States when honorably discharged, the sum of one hundred dollars in addition to the regular pay and allowances."

"Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or

otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars from the United States."

"The Wagoners will receive the pay and allowances of Corporals of Cavalry."

"The Regimental Commissary Sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a Regimental Sergeant-Major."

14. The Regiment will rendezvous at Hartford.

15. All applications made in pursuance of these orders will be made direct to the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

For the reasons cited above, recruiting for this regiment was not so prompt as was desirable. The people seemed disinclined to make any active exertions, either from entire confidence in the strength of the army already in the field or from apathy. For several weeks this unsatisfactory state of affairs continued while our army on the Potomac was experiencing strange vicissitudes. Its losses by continual fighting and the unusual hardships of the campaign had greatly reduced its strength, and contributed to the necessity of its changing an offensive position, which it had occupied previously, for one of mere defense.

Under these discouraging circumstances, your Excellency united with the governors of the loyal states on the 28th of June, in the following request:

"*To the President:*

"The undersigned Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent, are of one accord, in the hearty desire that the recent operations of the federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the import-

ant military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge; we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such numbers of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government.

"All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all re-enforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our government."

In accordance with this request, the president made a call for an additional force of three hundred thousand three years volunteers, whereupon your Excellency issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to organize six or more regiments, which was followed by the promulgation of General Orders, No. 56, from this department, detailing the plan of organization.

The quota of this State was fixed at seven thousand one hundred and forty-five, (7,145.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Citizens of Connecticut:—

You are again called upon to rally to the support of the government. In the name of our common country, I call upon you to enroll your names for the immediate formation of six or more regiments of infantry to be used in suppressing the rebellion. Our troops may be held in check and our sons die on the battle field, but the cause of civil liberty must be advanced—the supremacy of the government must be maintained. Prompt and decisive action will be economy in men and money. By our delay the safety of our armies, even of the nation, may be imperiled. The rebellion, contending with the desperation of a hopeless and wicked cause, must be met with equal energy. Close your manufactories and workshops

—turn aside from your farms and your business—leave for a while your families and your homes—meet face to face the enemies of your liberties. Haste and you will rescue many noble men now struggling against superior numbers, and speedily secure the blessings of peace and good government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Haven, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

By His Excellency's command:

J. H. TRUMBULL, *Secretary of State.*

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 11th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

1. The President of the United States having accepted from the several States an additional force of three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the quota from this State, be organized as Infantry, as herein provided.

2. Each Regiment will consist of ten companies, and each Company will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
64 Privates.	82 Privates.
83 Aggregate.	101 Aggregate.

3. On the application of persons proposing to enroll companies, the Commander-in-Chief will, at his discretion, issue orders granting authority to enroll volunteers and entitling

the person to whom they are issued to receive a commission as Second Lieutenant whenever he shall have enrolled not less than thirty-three men and shall have received a nomination from a majority of that number.

4. The Commander-in-Chief reserves the right—whenever in his opinion the interests of the service may require—to consolidate such squads, and when so consolidated the grades of the Commissioned Officers will be designated by nomination by a majority of the members of the consolidated Company. Squads of sixty-six men may nominate a First Lieutenant, and eighty-three men a Captain. The Company non-commissioned officers, until the Companies shall be embodied in a Regiment, will be appointed by the Captain; afterward by the Colonel, on recommendation of the Captain.

5. No authority will be granted to officers who have been discharged from the Volunteer Service for incapacity or misconduct, or who have resigned under charges.

6. Each Regiment will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
830 Company Officers and Enlisted Men.	1,010 Company Officers and enlisted Men.
1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.	1 Major.
1 Adjutant, (a Lieutenant.)	1 Adjutant, (a Lieutenant.)
1 Regimental Q. M., (a Lieutenant.)	1 Regimental Q. M., (a Lieutenant.)
1 Surgeon.	1 Surgeon.
2 Assistant Surgeons.	2 Assistant Surgeons.
1 Sergeant Major.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.	1 Regimental Q. M. Serg't.
1 Regimental Com. Sergeant.	1 Regimental Com. Sergeant.
1 Hospital Steward.	1 Hospital Steward.
2 Principal Musicians.	2 Principal Musicians.
844 Aggregate.	1,024 Aggregate.

7. The Field Officers will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. The Majors of the several Regiments, (except those

to be raised in the cities of New Haven and Hartford,) will be appointed from the Captains of Companies. Promptness in enlisting a Company, and Military capacity will determine such selection.

8. The Colonel will appoint from the Company subalterns, an Adjutant, and a Regimental Quarter-Master, who may be reassigned to Companies at his pleasure.

9. The Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief after they shall have passed an examination by the Medical Board.

10. The non-commissioned staff will be selected by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment; and vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as is prescribed above.

11. The Regimental Chaplain will be appointed by the Regimental Commander on the vote of the Field Officers and Company Commanders, on duty with the Regiment, at the time the appointment is to be made. The Chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of Captain of Cavalry.

12. No man under the rank of Commissioned Officer, who is under eighteen, or over forty-five years of age, or who is not in physical strength and vigor, will be received.

13. Persons nominated for Company Officers, will be examined in the school of the Soldier and Company, by a board of examiners, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. The examiners will also inquire into the moral character and habits of the persons examined, and report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. When a person designated as an officer, shall be found not qualified, another nomination will be made instead. When no nomination shall be made to the Commander-in-Chief, he will fill the vacancy.

14. Expenses incurred for subsistence, quarters, &c., previous to the transfer of recruits to a regimental camp or barracks, will be paid by the United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer for this State, in conformity with General Orders, No. 70, from the War Department, 1861.

15. Arms, Equipments and Uniforms will be furnished the troops when they are mustered into the service of the United States.

16. All officers and privates will receive the same pay and allowances as the Regular Army of the same arm of the service, from the date of their enrollment. In addition, bounties will be paid by the General Government and the State of Connecticut, in accordance with the following provisions:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1862.

Pursuant to a resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is

Ordered, That a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his Company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and Recruiting Officers.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years, or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth of the amount of bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment, to which such recruits belong, into the service of the United States.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician

and artificer, who enters the service of the United States, under this plan and serves for two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, will be paid by the United States, when honorably discharged, the sum of one hundred dollars in addition to the regular pay and allowances—less the sum of twenty-five dollars advanced pay, under orders from the War Department, July 2, 1862.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the balance, ($75,) of the bounty due from the United States to soldiers honorably discharged.

From the State of Connecticut, a bounty of thirty dollars a year, and "six dollars per month for a wife if any there be, and two dollars per month for each child under fourteen years, providing the sum in the aggregate does not exceed ten dollars per month."

Pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly to encourage enlistments in the volunteer service, approved July 10, 1862, a bounty of fifty dollars, in addition to any compensation heretofore by law allowed, will be paid to every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer or private who has enlisted and been accepted since the first day of May, 1862, or who, prior to the twentieth day of August, shall enlist in this State, and be mustered into the service of the United States.

The Wagoners will receive the pay and allowances of Corporals of Cavalry.

The Regimental Commissary Sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a Regimental Sergeant-Major.

17. All applications in pursuance of these orders will be made to the Adjutant-General's Department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

With the foregoing orders were also issued the following instructions:

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 12th, 1862.

Instructions to Recruiting Officers.

1. Success in obtaining recruits depends much on the activity and personal attention of recruiting officers, and they will not entrust to enlisted men the duties for which themselves only are responsible.

2. They will not allow any man to be deceived or inveigled into the service by false representations, but will, in person, explain the nature of the service, the length of the term, the pay, bounty and allowances to which a soldier is entitled by law, to every man before he signs the enlistment.

3. Experience having shown that minors under the age of eighteen years are unprofitable and disastrous to the government, and in view of the frequent applications for discharge of minors, the attention of commanding and recruiting officers is called to the following provisions of law:

"No person under the age of twenty-one years is to be enlisted or re-enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. The recruiting officer must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit."—*Revised Army Regulations, paragraph* 931.

"Minors, who may be discharged either by the civil authority, or upon the personal application of parents or friends, will be discharged without pay or allowance."—*General Orders No.* 51, *from the War Department, August* 3*d*, 1861.

"Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States as Volunteers, without the written consent of their parents or guardians."—*General Orders No.* 66, *from the War Department, August* 26*th*, 1861.

"Hereafter no discharges will be granted to Volunteers in the service of the United States, on the ground of their minority."—*General Orders No.* 73, *from the War Department, September* 7*th*, 1861.

From these several provisions, it will be seen that while the enlistment of minors without the consent of parents or guardians is unauthorized, the War Department will not authorize their discharge after being mustered into the service of the United States.

4. All authorized recruiting officers from this department are hereby forbidden to enlist into their respective commands any recruit under the age of eighteen years, and none between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, without the written consent of their parents or guardians.

5. Enlistments will be made upon printed forms, similar to those used in the regular service. They will in all cases be made in triplicates. One copy will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General immediately after being signed and properly attested, one copy to the head-quarters of the Regiment or the Commanding Officer of the Post, and one copy will be retained by the recruiting officer, to be delivered to the disbursing officer on settlement of his accounts.

6. Recruits that are rejected by the Surgeon or Mustering Officer, will receive no pay, and in cases of apparent incompetency of enlisted men, all the expense of board and transportation of such men will devolve upon the Recruiting Officer.

7. Promise of promotion, leave of absence, or other favors or privileges are unauthorized, and any enlistment antedated will be sufficient cause to revoke all authority to any Recruiting Officer.

8. Pay and subsistence will commence with the date of enlistment.

9. Should it become necessary, board will be furnished for recruits, by enlisting officers, at rates exceeding in no case 40 cents per day.

10. Officers recruiting are authorized to insert a brief notice for recruits in not more than two newspapers, or if preferred, Posters will be allowed in lieu thereof, at an expense not to exceed $5.00.

11. Rent of office for recruiting, according to locality, but not to exceed $2 per week, will be allowed. Transportation for recruits to the rendezvous will be furnished by Captain

Samuel Ross, 14th Infantry, United States Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Connecticut, on application at his office, No. 24 Hungerford & Cone's Building, Hartford, Conn. When not convenient to apply to Captain Ross, transportation will be allowed at the rate of two cents per mile for railroad travel, and at the current rates for stage and steamboat fare.

12. All persons who are now, or who may hereafter be, authorized to recruit for the Volunteer Regiments of this State, will be paid all expense allowed in the Regular Service, upon presentation of proper vouchers to the Disbursing Officer.

13. Bills must in all cases specify the date of expenditure, the particular item and amount, and the Company or Regiment for which the expense was incurred. They must be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, and by the certificate of the officer or person incurring the expense, that the amount charged is accurate and just, and that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States.

14. Blanks for Enlistments will be obtained at the office of the Adjutant-General, and all blanks for bills and vouchers will be obtained of Captain Ross.

15. Recruits will be sent to the rendezvous once a week, and oftener if practicable.

16. All instructions heretofore given, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby rescinded.

17. As it is desirable that recruiting should be commenced immediately, it is enjoined on all recruiting officers to enter at once upon their duties, and to conduct the service with diligence, unceasing personal attention, and economy.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

For the purpose of stimulating the public zeal and directing personal effort to practical results by means of co-operation, a circular was issued to the Selectmen of towns, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 14th, 1862.

To the Selectmen of the several Towns:

Gentlemen,—

The necessities of the government are such that the immediate and most energetic efforts of every citizen of this State, and especially of those who hold offices of responsibility and influence, are urgently demanded to enable the Governor to place at the disposal of the President, the full quota of men from this State at once.

The crisis in our national affairs caused by the late battles and the present position of our army before Richmond, is of such importance that more than ordinary means to increase our force and relieve our army may be necessary.

The authors and aiders of this shamefully causeless and outrageously wicked rebellion, must not be permitted from their stronghold and so-called capital, longer to defy the authority of the government and insult a loyal people. Prompt and general action by the people at large, will at once vindicate the authority of our government and hasten the day of honorable peace. With twenty millions of energetic people, doubly strong in the consciousness of right, and resources such as no other nation of equal population can exhibit, we should not suffer the progress of our arms to be delayed by want of men.

I advise you to call meetings at once in your town, to set forth to the people the exigencies of the present hour, to pledge your private means to assist volunteers and their families, and especially to appoint a town committee whose duty it shall be to raise money, encourage enlistments, and nominate proper persons of energetic habits and patriotic impulses to act as recruiting officers. Such men, if possible, should be selected as will be competent to receive commissions, and any selections your committee may thus make will be confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, after they shall have enlisted the requisite number of men, as set forth in the accompanying

plan and instructions. If there are others, prompt and energetic, who do not desire commissions, but who are anxious to aid the country as recruiting officers, let such also be chosen.

The names of those selected for recruiting officers should be sent to this office, when orders with the necessary blanks and instructions will be at once forwarded.

The quota which your population requires can not be exactly determined, but will not be far from one in ten men on the enrollment for the militia of last August. The apportionment by the last enrollment was necessarily imperfect, but a new apportionment will be soon made under the new militia law. Do not wait for that, but see that you do your duty, at least, and if you overstep the number to which you are entitled, you will have additional cause for rejoicing when by your efforts the supremacy of the government and the liberties of the country are established on a firm basis.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

The response was spontaneous and patriotic. Whatever differences in sentiment had hitherto separated men of varying political creeds they were all for the time laid aside, and, with a unanimity creditable to heart and head, the people showed that love of country was stronger than party allegiance or personal preference. The prompt organization of prominent citizens in the different towns as committees to forward enlistments, and the personal efforts of individuals contributed much to a rapid filling up of the different regiments. Bounties offered by towns stimulated a race of generous rivalry which was enhanced by the plan of establishing posts of rendezvous at different points, viz.: Hartford, New Haven, Norwich, Bridgeport and Litchfield, which became centres of enlistment, giving a locality to the regiments, and awakening emulation among the people of the adjacent counties. The results of these united and individual exertions may be seen in the fact that within forty-five days, eight thousand and

thirty-six (8,036) men had volunteered and were organized into eight full regiments and one light battery.

The organization, strength, and time of departure of these regiments was as follows:

Number.	Name of Commander.	Date of Departure.	Aggregate.	Total.
14th Regiment,	Dwight Morris,	Aug. 25th, 1862,	1,015	
15th "	Dexter R. Wright,	Aug. 28th, "	1,022	
16th "	Frank Beach,	Aug. 29th, "	1,010	
17th "	Wm. H. Noble,	Sept. 3d, "	1,000	
18th "	Wm. G. Ely,	Aug. 22d, "	998	
19th "	Leverett W. Wessells,	Sept. 15th, "	891	
20th "	Samuel Ross,	Sept. 11th, "	981	
21st "	Arthur H. Dutton,	Sept. 11th, "	966	
2d L't Battery,	John W. Sterling,	Oct. 15th, "	153	8,036

The President, on the succeeding 4th of August, issued a proclamation calling for an additional force of three hundred thousand (300,000) men, of the militia of the loyal States to serve for nine months, an Act of Congress having lengthened the term by which the President could call out the militia for that period at his discretion.

The quota under this call was fixed at seven thousand one hundred and forty-five, (7,145) making the aggregate quota, under the two calls for three hundred thousand (300,000) men each, fourteen thousand, two hundred and ninety (14,290) men from this State.

As more than half of this quota had been filled by Volunteers who had enlisted for three years, and as it appeared probable that a large part of the remainder required would volunteer if the opportunity was offered, and for the purpose of avoiding a draft, your Excellency authorized and invited the voluntary formation of companies from the inactive militia, and directed the following plan of organization, detailed in General Orders, No. 99, to be promulgated:

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 13th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99.

1. To answer the requisition of the President of the United States for seven thousand one hundred and forty-five (7,145) men from the Militia of this State, the Commander-in-Chief hereby authorizes and invites the voluntary formation of Companies of militia to be turned over to the Federal Government for nine months, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, as the quota called for by the President in his order for a draft, dated August 4th, 1862. Seven regiments will be organized from Companies which now compose the active militia, and from those which may be organized under these orders prior to the 1st day of September next.

2. The organization of Companies and Regiments will be in accordance with that of the Volunteer force now in the field.

Each Company will be organized as follows, viz.:

1 Captain.	1 Wagoner.
1 First Lieutenant.	2 Musicians.
1 Second Lieutenant.	82 Privates.
1 First Sergeant.	—
4 Sergeants.	101 Aggregate.
8 Corporals.	

3. Each Regiment will be organized as follows, viz.:

1,010 Company Officers and Enlisted Men.	1 Surgeon.
1 Colonel.	2 Assistant Surgeons.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Major.	1 Regimental Q. M. Serg't.
1 Adjutant, (a Lieutenant.)	1 Regimental Com. Sergeant.
1 Regimental Q. M. (a Lieutenant.)	1 Hospital Steward.
	2 Principal Musicians.
	1,024 Aggregate.

4. When forty men shall be enrolled in one Company, or when a Company shall have been accepted, the members of such Company may elect a Second Lieutenant by ballot,

and when full, all Company officers; which election must be certified by a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public as correct, and returned to the Adjutant-General with the enlistment roll properly filled out. The Commander-in-Chief will consolidate all squads or parts of companies whenever he shall judge that the public interest requires such consolidation, and will order Companies thus formed to nominate a Captain and First Lieutenant from the Second Lieutenants which have been previously elected. The Field Officers will be elected by the Field and Commissioned Officers.

5. Pay and subsistence will be in accordance with corresponding grades in the Regular Army, and will commence from the date of arrival at the rendezvous. In addition will be paid from the State of Connecticut a bounty at the rate of thirty dollars per year to each enlisted soldier, and to a wife of an enlisted soldier six dollars per month, and two dollars per month to each child under fourteen years of age, provided the sum in the aggregate does not exceed ten dollars per month. And in case there shall be children and no wife, the sum of six dollars per month for the youngest child, and two dollars per month for each additional child under fourteen years of age, provided the sum in the aggregate shall not exceed ten dollars per month; which bounties shall commence from the date the soldier is mustered into the United States service. No expenses will be allowed for recruiting services.

6. Companies will assemble at the rendezvous upon the receipt of orders from the Adjutant-General's Department.

7. Towns which furnish volunteers sufficient in number to equal the quota assigned to such towns, will be exempt from a draft under the present call for troops.

8. The quota required from each town will be published as soon as it can be prepared after the returns of the enrollment of the Militia are filed in the Adjutant-General's Office.

9. Blanks necessary for enrollment will be obtained from the Adjutant-General's Office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

On the 9th of August, General Orders No. 99 were issued from the War Department, directing the Governors of the several States to furnish forthwith the number of men required by the quotas assigned them, and prescribing the manner in which the draft should be conducted in those States where no law existed for the purposes of a draft or where, if the law existed, its provisions were in any manner defective.

In this State by the act of the General Assembly approved July 10th, 1862, provisions had been made for drafting from the inactive militia into the service of the General Government, and the draft was ordered in accordance therewith, the plan of the War Department being adopted only so far as it did not conflict with the State law.

For the reception of the militia raised under these orders military posts were established at Hartford, New Haven, Norwich and Middletown. Commandants of these posts were appointed and assigned for duty, and all troops, whether volunteers or drafted men, were ordered to rendezvous as follows:

From Hartford and Tolland Counties, Camp Halleck, Hartford, Colonel George S. Burnham, Commandant.

From New Haven, Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, Camp Terry, New Haven, Colonel James M. Woodward, Command ant.

From New London and Windham Counties, Camp Russell, Norwich, Colonel Thomas G. Kingsley, Commandant.

From Middlesex County, Camp Mansfield, Middletown, Colonel E. W. N. Starr, Commandant.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 21st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102.

To comply with the requisition by the President of the United States upon the Commander-in-Chief for seven thousand one hundred and forty-five (7,145) able bodied men to be drafted from the enrolled militia of this State, for the service

of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, it is hereby ordered :—

1. The time of meeting of the enrolled militia, for the purpose of making such draft, shall be Wednesday, the third day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and notice of the place of meeting shall be given in the manner provided in paragraph No. 3 of these orders. And should the draft not be completed before five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, it will be continued on the next day between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, and from day to day between the same hours until the draft is completed.

2. The Selectmen of the several towns shall cause an alphabetical list to be prepared of the names of all on the enrollment list in the Town Clerk's office, except those exempted and who are hereinafter named in paragraph No. 10, and cause the names to be numbered from one to that which expresses the entire number on the list, commencing with the name at the head of the list.

3. On the receipt of orders by the Selectmen from the Commander-in-Chief, fixing the quota for such town, they shall appoint a place of parade for the inactive militia for the purposes of a draft, and forthwith issue orders to each man on the enrollment list not exempted, either orally or by leaving a written or printed notice with him, or at his usual place of abode, to appear at the time and place designated for the draft.

4. The Selectmen shall cause a box of suitable size to be prepared, and shall place therein, in the presence of those assembled, as many slips of paper as there are names on the enrollment list liable to draft, and upon the slips shall be numbers corresponding to those on the enrollment list, each slip having one number thereon. The box shall then be closed and the slips therein thoroughly shaken up, when a draft shall be made therefrom under the direction of the Selectmen, in the mode hereinafter prescribed.

5. The Selectmen shall appoint some disinterested person, who, when blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box,

singly, the number of ballots or slips equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the Governor as the quota from such town, and the men whose names appear against the corresponding numbers on the enrollment list shall be those drafted from such town. Upon each ballot or slip being drawn from the box, the number on such ballot or slip shall be announced by the Clerk, who shall enter the name which stands against the corresponding number on the enrollment list upon a roll or book prepared for that purpose.

6. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force, shall thereupon be served by the Selectmen, or by a person appointed by them, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

7. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted military force, and such substitute, if he be an able bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and shall consent in writing, (with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor,) to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

8. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at some convenient place in their respective towns, to be designated by the Selectmen, within five days from the time of the draft, whence transportation will be provided to the place of rendezvous.

9. Three days from the draft, exclusive of that day, shall be allowed parties claiming exemption, to furnish evidence establishing their claim before the Selectmen, and no decision in favor of such exemption shall be given unless within four days of such draft. Immediately upon the expiration of said period a certified copy of the record of persons drafted, giving name, age, residence, occupation and whether married or single, shall be transmitted by the Selectmen to the Adjutant-General and one copy also to the Commandant of the rendezvous.

10. The following named persons, are, by the laws of this State and of the United States, exempted from draft.

All persons in the Army or Navy or the volunteer force of the United States.

Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination.

Licensed Physicians and Surgeons while they continue in practice, Judges and Clerks of the Supreme, Superior, City, Police and Probate Courts, and Town Clerks and Registers.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and all officers of the General Assembly during their term of office.

The State Treasurer, Secretary, Comptroller, Librarian and Commissioner of the School Fund, while in office, with their respective clerks and assistants.

The Superintendent of Common Schools.

Sheriffs and their Deputies.

Officers and Attendants of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Officers and Attendants of the State and County Prisons.

Officers and Attendants of the Reform School.

Officers and Attendants of the Retreat for the Insane and of Public Hospitals.

Keepers of Light Houses.

Conductors and Engine Drivers of Railroad Trains.

Members of Congress.

Custom House Officers with their Clerks.

Post Officers and Mail Carriers.

Ferrymen employed on Post Routes.

Inspectors of Exports.

Pilots and mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

Lunatics and persons otherwise mentally disabled.

Persons greatly deformed in body or limb.

Persons permanently lame.

Those who have lost an eye.

Persons totally deaf.

Common drunkards.

Vagabonds.

Paupers.

Persons convicted of any infamous crime.

Members of the active militia.

Telegraph Operators and Constructors actually employed in such business, August 5th, 1862.

Students of Yale College, New Haven.

Officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged and are exempt from enrollment under previous laws. Upon evidence furnished the Selectmen that they come within this exemption, a line will be drawn across their names upon the record, but not rendering the names illegible, stating opposite the grounds of exemption. A line will also be drawn across the names of persons claiming exemption from liability to draft on grounds of physical disability, who shall establish the validity of such claim before the Selectmen by the certificate of the Surgeon-General, or of one of his assistants authorized in section 4th of the Militia Law, approved July 10th, 1862, acting within the county in which such claimant resides, which certificate shall contain a statement of the particular ground of such disability. When any person enrolled as aforesaid is sick and unable to present himself personally before a surgeon appointed as aforesaid, such surgeon may, if he shall deem the cause sufficient, issue a certificate of exemption upon the production before him of a sworn statement of the party in reference to the nature and extent of his disability or disease, and a sworn statement in detail concerning the same by a physician or surgeon of good standing in the county.

11. The drafted men from each town, after arriving at the place of rendezvous, will be organized into companies and regiments which will be officered as provided by the laws of this State and of the United States.

12. Towns furnishing their quota of able bodied volunteers, enlisting for nine months service, upon blanks furnished from this office, and reported to this department, in accordance with general orders No. 99, current series, previous to Wednesday, the third day of September next, will be relieved from their liability to draft, (said volunteers being accepted

in lieu of drafted men,) and no draft from such towns will be made under this call. Any number of volunteers furnished as aforesaid less than the quota will be received in part thereof, provided they are residents of the city or town claiming to furnish them, and the draft will be made for the residue only.

13. In ascertaining the quotas of counties and towns, the regulations of the War Department will be observed, which are as follows: "Additional regulations for the enrollment and draft of militia. Ordered—8th, That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several states will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and when practicable, among the subdivisions, for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them, and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired."

14. The Selectmen are authorized to employ a clerk for assistance in the performance of the foregoing duties, and reasonable compensation will be allowed and necessary expenses reimbursed.

15. The Cities of Hartford, New Haven, Norwich, and Middletown, are designated as the places of rendezvous for the drafted men and the nine months volunteers.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

In accordance with section 8 of the Militia Law approved July 10, 1862, your Excellency determined to allow the several towns due credit for the number of men who had been enlisted or volunteered from each. To effect this and to insure impartial justice to the towns, it became absolutely necessary to determine the residence of volunteers who had already enlisted. This was found to be extremely difficult, as in very many instances the volunteers had designated the town in which they enlisted instead of the place of their abode as their residence, and in other cases neglected entirely to give any residence.

In order to afford the selectmen of towns an opportunity to present their claims, the following special orders were issued:

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 19th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 577.

1. As it is claimed that the residences of some Volunteers in the military service have been erroneously returned to the Adjutant-General, appeals will be received at his office until the 25th inst., for the purpose of correcting such errors; after which time no corrections will be made.

2. All returns and appeals must be made in writing, stating the name of the Volunteer, the town in which he resides, the town from which he is erroneously reported, and, as far as possible, the letter of the Company and the Regiment to which he is attached, and be certified by the town authority.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

The period for receiving these corrections or appeals was limited to the 25th of August, as the labor of compiling the tables of quotas could not be completed until after their reception, and the issue of the schedule of quotas must necessarily precede the draft which was fixed at September 3d.

The issue of the above special orders appeared to be the signal for the most scrutinizing and thorough investigation by the town authorities into the local status of those who had volunteered from their vicinity. Claims conflicting and opposing, endorsed and substantiated by affidavits and oaths, were sent from the different towns, in some instances, (owing probably to the unsettled condition of the subject of the claim and the proximity of boroughs and parishes,) no less than four towns claiming the residence of one volunteer. In addition to written communications this department was day after day besieged by personal applications of the agents and commit-

tees of towns, in many instances self-constituted and irresponsible.

Owing to the limited time between the period of the reception of claims and the day set for the draft, and the extraordinary demand upon this department by the state of affairs mentioned above, it became necessary to employ an additional clerical force and to protract the hours of labor often until past midnight.

After the most careful investigation of the claims an adjustment was finally made which, there is reason to believe, was generally satisfactory, the exceptions, if any, being in those towns from which the returns were not received in season, the result of which was the issue of the schedule of quotas herewith annexed. Although the aggregate of men required under the two calls for three hundred thousand (300,000) men each was fourteen thousand, two hundred and ninety, (14,290) it will be observed in the schedule of quotas, column seven, recapitulation by counties, that the number called for is fourteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-nine, (14,459) showing a surplus of one hundred and sixty-nine (169.) This apparent discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that although no apportionment of the quota assigned this state under the call for five hundred thousand (500,000) men had been received, yet in making up the schedule of quotas the same ratio was observed in calculating for that number as was employed in fixing the quota under the two last calls.

In accordance with this ratio the number required under the call for five hundred thousand (500,000) would have been eleven thousand, nine hundred and eight (11,908); the number actually furnished was about ninety men less, which with the impossibility of reducing men to fractions in practical arithmetic, makes the number called for slightly in excess of that required.

In accordance with instructions from your Excellency, founded on what appeared to be the most just and equitable plan, the quota for the calls for five hundred thousand (500,000) and for three hundred thousand (300,000) men for the three years' service was based upon the enrollment of the

militia of 1861, and that of the three hundred thousand men for the nine months' service on the enrollment of 1862.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 25th, 1862.

Schedule of the quotas of troops required of the several towns in the State, under the calls of the President of the United States for 500,000 *and* 300,000 *three years' volunteers, and* 300,000 *nine months' militia. The first column gives enrollment of* 1861; *second column, quota on calls for* 500,000 *and* 300,000 *volunteers, based on the enrollment of* 1861; *third column, enrollment of* 1862; *fourth column, quota on call for* 300,000 *militia, based on enrollment of* 1862; *fifth column, aggregate quota on all calls; sixth column, number furnished on call for* 500,000; *seventh column, number required on call for* 300,000 *volunteers, and on call for* 300,000 *militia.*

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
Hartford,	4,905	1,722	3,119	520	2,242	764	1,478
Avon,	106	37	96	16	53	17	36
Berlin,	268	94	194	33	127	59	68
Bloomfield,	185	65	186	31	96	25	71
Bristol,	471	165	398	67	232	102	130
Burlington,	192	67	85	15	82	48	34
Canton,	346	122	257	43	165	70	95
East Hartford,	382	134	296	50	184	57	127
East Granby,	91	32	92	16	48	16	32
East Windsor,	330	116	277	47	163	51	112
Enfield,	412	145	392	66	211	142	69
Farmington,	465	163	336	56	219	90	129
Glastenbury,	365	129	348	58	187	91	96
Granby,	189	66	200	34	100	55	45
Hartland,	107	39	94	16	55	11	44
Manchester,	320	113	280	47	160	96	64
Marlborough,	69	24	58	10	34	36	11
New Britain,	647	227	580	97	324	204	120
Rocky Hill,	148	52	115	19	71	19	52
Simsbury,	258	91	193	33	124	84	40
Southington,	434	153	353	59	212	102	110
South Windsor,	180	63	140	24	87	27	60
Suffield,	457	160	354	59	219	68	151
West Hartford,	195	69	171	29	98	36	62
Wethersfield,	276	97	243	41	138	40	98
Windsor,	281	99	276	46	145	39	106
Windsor Locks,	234	82	200	34	116	56	60
Total,	12,313	4,326	9,333	1,566	5,892	2,405	3,500

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
New Haven,	6,270	2,202	3,734	623	2,825	1,489	1,336
Branford,	282	99	214	36	135	69	66
Bethany,	132	46	85	15	61	17	44
Cheshire,	336	119	165	28	147	35	112
Derby,	946	332	437	73	405	192	195
East Haven,	203	71	243	41	112	63	49
Guilford,	379	133	210	35	168	49	119
Hamden,	444	156	295	50	206	39	167
Madison,	317	112	176	30	142	24	118
Meriden,	659	231	821	137	368	292	76
Middlebury,	62	22	45	8	30	7	24
Milford,	326	114	316	53	168	48	119
Naugatuck,	344	121	198	33	154	55	99
North Branford,	156	56	97	17	73	24	49
North Haven,	192	67	148	25	92	21	71
Orange,	273	96	216	36	132	42	90
Oxford,	93	32	125	21	53	25	28
Prospect,	78	27	53	9	34	19	17
Seymour,	195	68	143	24	92	51	41
Southbury,	168	59	80	14	73	37	36
Wallingford,	418	147	199	34	181	66	115
Waterbury,	840	295	1,024	171	466	259	207
Woodbridge,	106	37	62	11	48	21	27
Wolcott,	67	23	57	10	33	12	21
Total,	13,256	4,665	9,133	1,532	6,198	2,956	3,226

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
New London,	912	320	802	134	454	257	197
Norwich,	1,469	516	1,528	255	771	325	446
Bozrah,	92	32	70	12	44	37	7
Colchester,	264	93	211	36	129	49	80
East Lyme,	125	44	119	20	64	28	36
Franklin,	114	40	92	16	56	27	29
Griswold,	244	85	226	38	123	56	67
Groton,	621	219	412	69	288	85	203
Lebanon,	213	75	161	28	103	47	56
Ledyard,	167	58	168	28	86	34	52
Lisbon,	48	17	47	8	25	13	12
Lyme,	134	47	107	18	65	13	52
Montville,	288	101	200	34	135	59	76
North Stonington,	198	69	169	29	98	21	77
Preston,	193	67	203	34	101	30	71
Salem,	86	31	93	16	47	9	38
Old Lyme,	157	56	90	15	71	23	48
Stonington,	575	202	516	86	288	150	138
Waterford,	196	68	224	38	106	57	49
Sprague,	131	46	159	27	73	85	
Total,	6,227	2,186	5,597	941	3,127	1,405	1,734

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
Fairfield,	384	136	348	58	194	23	171
Bethel,	235	82	135	23	105	63	42
Bridgeport,	1,627	571	1,824	304	875	479	396
Brookfield,	115	40	100	17	57	39	18
Danbury,	840	295	868	145	440	219	221
Darien,	161	57	139	24	81	28	53
Easton,	168	60	79	14	74	12	62
Greenwich,	636	223	406	68	291	122	169
Huntington,	185	65	122	21	86	19	67
Monroe,	74	26	82	14	40	18	22
New Canaan,	264	93	166	28	121	82	39
New Fairfield,	103	36	63	11	47	26	21
Newtown,	342	120	277	47	167	71	96
Norwalk,	912	320	763	128	448	207	241
Redding,	187	65	125	21	86	22	64
Ridgefield,	240	84	210	35	119	42	77
Stamford,	927	326	578	97	423	144	279
Sherman,	101	35	81	14	49	13	36
Stratford,	184	65	98	17	82	42	40
Trumbull,	144	51	100	17	68	25	43
Weston,	124	44	105	18	62	13	49
Westport,	324	115	261	45	160	32	128
Wilton,	203	71	177	30	101	25	76
Total,	8,480	2,980	7,107	1,196	4,176	1,766	2,410

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
Ashford,	121	42	72	12	54	33	21
Brooklyn,	160	56	100	17	73	46	27
Canterbury,	118	41	121	21	62	56	6
Chaplin,	22	7	27	5	12	26	
Eastford,	86	30	81	14	44	42	2
Hampton,	96	33	58	10	43	24	19
Killingly,	483	169	318	53	222	163	59
Plainfield,	360	126	284	48	174	128	46
Pomfret,	195	68	119	20	88	44	44
Putnam,	310	109	213	36	145	120	25
Sterling,	98	34	78	13	47	18	29
Scotland,	71	25	45	8	33	15	18
Thompson,	305	108	276	46	154	84	70
Voluntown,	137	49	82	14	63	28	35
Windham,	290	102	271	46	148	144	4
Woodstock,	394	138	330	55	193	95	98
Total,	3,246	1,137	2,475	418	1,555	1,066	503

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
Litchfield,	422	148	287	48	196	103	93
Barkhamsted,	131	47	113	19	66	28	38
Bethlem,	69	25	73	13	38	4	34
Bridgewater,	110	39	83	14	53	9	44
Canaan,	136	47	117	20	67	45	22
Colebrook,	133	47	110	19	66	31	35
Cornwall,	190	66	163	28	94	64	30
Goshen,	102	37	134	23	60	44	16
Harwinton,	114	41	100	17	58	20	38
Kent,	195	68	155	26	94	58	36
Morris,	143	51	77	13	64	8	56
New Hartford,	242	85	277	37	122	127	
New Milford,	288	101	328	55	156	63	93
Norfolk,	127	41	167	28	69	81	
North Canaan,	157	56	112	19	75	43	32
Plymouth,	340	120	349	59	179	94	85
Roxbury,	98	34	84	14	48	28	20
Salisbury,	449	160	252	42	202	73	129
Sharon,	281	99	206	35	134	53	81
Torrington,	269	94	129	22	116	66	50
Warren,	65	24	67	12	36	15	21
Washington,	170	60	133	23	83	28	55
Watertown,	204	72	169	29	101	39	62
Winchester,	425	149	386	65	214	74	140
Woodbury,	287	101	191	32	133	59	74
Total,	5,147	1,812	4,262	712	2,524	1,257	1,284

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
Chatham,	218	76	182	31	107	26	81
Chester,	65	23	109	19	42	20	22
Clinton,	160	56	91	16	72	19	53
Cromwell,	185	65	145	25	90	24	66
Durham,	120	42	77	13	55	19	36
East Haddam,	307	108	260	44	152	72	80
Essex,	152	53	127	22	75	17	58
Haddam,	177	62	132	22	84	25	59
Killingworth,	141	50	92	16	66	24	42
Middletown,	1,246	438	1,054	176	614	151	463
Old Saybrook,	120	44	79	14	58	12	46
Portland,	296	103	95	16	119	61	58
Saybrook,	78	28	80	14	42	57	
Westbrook,	121	42	82	14	56	21	35
Total,	3,386	1,190	2,605	442	1,632	548	1,099

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
Tolland,	213	74	157	27	101	15	86
Andover,	77	28	43	8	36	10	26
Bolton,	76	27	64	11	38	14	24
Coventry,	193	67	221	37	104	32	72
Columbia,	78	28	67	12	40	16	24
Ellington,	168	60	136	23	83	26	57
Hebron,	130	45	112	19	64	44	20
Mansfield,	185	65	149	25	90	26	64
Somers,	123	43	139	24	67	31	36
Stafford,	426	149	370	62	211	69	142
Union,	121	43	81	14	57	17	40
Vernon,	319	111	392	66	177	84	93
Willington,	93	32	103	18	50	31	19
Total,	2,202	772	2,034	346	1,118	415	703

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES.	Enrolled Militia 1861.	Quota on 800,000.	Enrollment 1862.	Quota on 300,000.	Aggregate Quota.	No. furnished on 500,000.	Number required.
Hartford,	12,313	4,326	9,333	1,566	5,892	2,405	3,500
New Haven,	13,256	4,665	9,133	1,532	6,198	2,956	3,226
New London,	6,227	2,186	5,597	941	3,127	1,405	1,734
Fairfield,	8,480	2,980	7,107	1,196	4,176	1,766	2,410
Windham,	3,246	1,137	2,475	418	1,555	1,066	503
Litchfield,	5,147	1,812	4,262	712	2,524	1,257	1,284
Middlesex,	3,386	1,190	2,605	442	1,632	548	1,099
Tolland,	2,202	772	2,034	346	1,118	415	703
Total,	54,257	19,068	42,546	7,153	26,222	11,818	14,459

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, *Adjutant-General.*

Immediately following the foregoing schedule, General Orders, No. 103, establishing the quotas were promulgated. The towns against which no number stands are those which had already furnished their proportion of men under all the calls.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 26th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 103.

The quota in the several Towns in the State under the requisition of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand (300,000) Volunteers to serve for three years, and for three hundred thousand (300,000) Militia to serve for nine months, is hereby established as follows:

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Hartford,	1,478	Hartland,	44
Avon,	36	Manchester,	64
Berlin,	68	Marlborough,	
Bloomfield,	71	New Britain,	120
Bristol,	119	Rocky Hill,	55
Burlington,	34	Simsbury,	40
Canton,	95	Southington,	110
East Hartford,	127	South Windsor,	60
East Granby,	32	Suffield,	151
East Windsor,	112	West Hartford,	62
Enfield,	69	Wethersfield,	98
Farmington,	129	Windsor,	106
Glastenbury,	96	Windsor Locks,	60
Granby,	45		

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London,	197	Lisbon,	12
Norwich,	446	Lyme,	52
Bozrah,	7	Montville,	76
Colchester,	80	North Stonington,	77
East Lyme,	36	Preston,	71
Franklin,	29	Salem,	38
Griswold,	67	Old Lyme,	48
Groton,	214	Stonington,	138
Lebanon,	56	Waterford,	49
Ledyard,	52	Sprague,	

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven,	1,336	Naugatuck,	99
Branford,	66	North Branford,	49
Bethany,	44	North Haven,	71
Cheshire,	112	Orange,	90
Derby,	213	Oxford,	28
East Haven,	49	Prospect,	15
Guilford,	119	Seymour,	41
Hamden,	167	Southbury,	36
Madison,	118	Wallingford,	115
Meriden,	76	Waterbury,	207
Middlebury,	24	Woodbridge,	27
Milford,	120	Wolcott,	21

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Fairfield,	171	Newtown,	96
Bethel,	42	Norwalk,	241
Bridgeport,	396	Redding,	64
Danbury,	146	Ridgefield,	77
Brookfield,	81	Stamford,	279
Darien,	53	Sherman,	36
Easton,	62	Stratford,	40
Greenwich,	169	Trumbull,	43
Huntington,	73	Weston,	49
Monroe,	22	Westport,	128
New Canaan,	39	Wilton,	76
New Fairfield,	21		

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Ashford,	21	Pomfret,	44
Brooklyn,	27	Putnam,	25
Canterbury,	6	Sterling,	29
Chaplin,		Scotland,	18
Eastford,	2	Thompson,	70
Hampton,	19	Voluntown,	35
Killingly,	59	Windham,	4
Plainfield,	46	Woodstock,	98

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield,	93	Norfolk,	
Barkhamsted,	38	North Canaan,	32
Bethlem,	34	Plymouth,	85
Bridgewater,	44	Roxbury,	20
Canaan,	22	Salisbury,	135
Colebrook,	35	Sharon,	81
Cornwall,	30	Torrington,	50
Goshen,	16	Warren,	21
Harwinton,	38	Washington,	55
Kent,	32	Watertown,	62
Morris,	56	Winchester,	140
New Hartford,		Woodbury,	74
New Milford,	93		

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Chatham,	81	Haddam,	59
Chester,	22	Killingworth,	42
Clinton,	53	Middletown,	463
Cromwell,	66	Old Saybrook,	46
Durham,	36	Portland,	58
East Haddam,	80	Saybrook,	
Essex,	58	Westbrook,	35

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland,	86	Mansfield,	64
Andover,	26	Somers,	36
Bolton,	24	Stafford,	142
Columbia,	24	Union,	40
Coventry,	72	Vernon,	93
Ellington,	57	Willington,	19
Hebron,	20		

2. The foregoing quota comprises the full number required on the two calls for three hundred thousand (300,000) Volunteers, and three hundred thousand (300,000) Militia. The number of recruits who have already volunteered since the call for three hundred thousand volunteers will be considered

a part of the number required as designated above. As soon as the muster rolls from the regiments just formed or now organizing are received, the quota required by draft from each town will be issued in a subsequent order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

Previous to the day designated for the draft, it having become apparent that it would be impossible to ascertain the number of those from the different towns who, having volunteered, either for three years or nine months, should be credited, thus diminishing the deficiency which the draft was intended to fill, and as the returns of the mustering officer could not be completed in time to furnish the necessary information, it was determined to postpone the day, which was done by the issue of orders fixing the 10th day of September as the time when the draft would take place.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 29th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 104.

The execution of Orders, No. 102, for drafting seven thousand one hundred and forty-five (7,145) men from the Militia of this State on Wednesday, the third day of September next, is hereby postponed to Wednesday, the tenth day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when the draft will be made, in accordance with General Orders, No. 102, current series. Paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 102, is so modified as to conform to this Order.

By order of his Excellency, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

On the day designated in the foregoing orders—September 10th,—a draft was made in those towns which had not filled their quotas, and the number thus drafted appears from the returns made to this office to be thirteen hundred and three; of which number, seventy-nine principals, and one hundred and forty-two substitutes were mustered into the United States service, and eighty-eight were detailed on work for the General Government, making an aggregate of three hundred and nine (309) mustered in and accounted for. Thirty-one principals and fifty substitutes (81) deserted, after having been sent to camp, and nine hundred and thirteen were exempted on surgeons' certificates and by selectmen and were otherwise accounted for.

It was found upon the examination of recruits by the Post Surgeons, that in addition to the above large list of exemptions, a very great number of those who had volunteered for nine months were physically unable to perform military duty and consequently were discharged. Owing to this cause it became evident that more volunteers must be obtained or that it would be necessary to resort to another draft. To avoid this unpopular and disagreeable alternative, your Excellency issued a proclamation calling upon those towns in which the deficiency occurred in consequence of these facts, to furnish an additional number of volunteers, and a new apportionment was made for said towns, which was promulgated in General Orders, No. 107.

A PROCLAMATION.

State of Connecticut,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARTFORD, October 10th, 1862.

CITIZENS OF CONNECTICUT:

The President of the United States recently made a requisition on this State for seven thousand one hundred and forty-five men to serve in the army three years, and an equal number to serve nine months, making a total of fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety.

The call met with a cordial response, and eight regiments

of infantry, and one battery of Artillery, embracing eight thousand two hundred and sixty-three men, volunteered for three years' service.

Volunteers also offered their services for nine months, but before the requisite number was secured, a draft from the State militia was ordered by the War Department to make up the deficiency.

The State's quota of the five hundred thousand required last year, and of the three hundred thousand recently called for three years, as they were mostly furnished by volunteers prior to the completion of the present enrollment, was apportioned to the several towns on the enrollment of 1861.

If a town had furnished more or less than the number required for three years, the surplus was deducted from, or the deficiency added to the quota of militia required for nine months and apportioned to the towns upon the enrollment of 1862.

Upon this basis, the selectmen were ordered to make an enrollment of all residents of the several towns who had volunteered for nine months, and draft from the enrolled militia a sufficient number to complete the quota. As some towns had furnished a surplus of volunteers, the drafted men would, if able-bodied, have been more than sufficient to have met the requisition, but by far the greater part thereof have been discharged by selectmen, county surgeons, and post surgeons, on the ground of physical inability to perform the duties of a soldier. A large number of volunteers was also, for the same reason, discharged, previous to being mustered into the United States service.

There are now rendezvoused in the State six skeleton regiments which still require about eight hundred men to complete their organization, and meet the demands of the General Government. This number has been apportioned to the several towns which have not yet furnished their quota—a statement of which will be forwarded to the Selectmen by the Adjutant-General—with the hope that volunteers in sufficient numbers will fill the ranks within a very brief period. If not, the Selectmen will be ordered to make a new

draft, and continue the same from time to time until the vacancies which may occur from exemptions shall be filled, and the quota of the State supplied.

Fellow Citizens: Our state presents a bright record in this war for the Union. From Roanoke and Newbern, from Pulaski and James Island, from the Department of the Gulf and the Chickahominy, from the gallant retreat down the valley of the Shenandoah, in itself a victory, from Cedar Mountain and Antietam, the testimony is uniform to the gallantry and patriotism of our noble volunteers. An immediate and hearty response to the call from the Executive, furnished and sent into the field, in a little more than sixty days, eight regiments fully armed and equipped. The proud pre-eminence thus obtained among sister States is in danger of being lost. I would, therefore, urge you by the rich history of this Commonwealth which you would preserve untarnished for your children, as well as by all the hopes which are dependent upon the preservation of a Democratic Government and republican institutions, and by the deep and earnest patriotism which has led you to offer your sons upon the national altar, to meet voluntarily this requisition, and thus sustain the Government in this hour of its necessity.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, October 10th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107.

1. As a large proportion of the persons drafted on the 10th day of September last have been exempted through certificates of disability, or by other causes, and as many Volunteers have been rejected by the Examining Surgeons, a deficiency exists in the number called for to meet the requisition of the President for Seven Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Five (7,145) Men. To meet this deficiency a new apportionment has been assigned to those towns which have failed to fill their quota required in orders from this Depart-

ment, dated September 3d, 1862. Column number one (1) indicates the number of nine months' men returned by Commanders of Military Posts and Regimental Commanders to this office. Column number two (2) the quota required under these orders. If the number indicated in column two (2) shall not volunteer on or before the 27th instant, a draft will be ordered and continued from time to time until the deficiency is filled.

2. The towns whose quota is not full, and to which the apportionment has been assigned, are as follows, viz.:

HARTFORD COUNTY.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Hartford,	618	243
Berlin,	15	6
Bristol,	53	2
Burlington,	10	10
Canton,	48	4
East Hartford,	52	11
Hartland,	27	4
Southington,	18	13
South Windsor,	25	14
Suffield,	66	5
West Hartford,	34	9
Wethersfield,	48	19
Windsor,	69	11

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven,	564	57
Branford,	39	5
Bethany,	11	19
Cheshire,	4	27
Derby,	43	45
Guilford,	20	15
Hamden,	51	40
Madison,	43	12
Middlebury,	6	7
Milford,	33	42
Naugatuck,	42	3
North Branford,	9	13
North Haven,	10	7
Orange,	30	19
Seymour,	4	9
Southbury,	3	7
Wallingford,	30	7
Woodbridge,	10	5
Wolcott,		11

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Litchfield,	11	6
Barkhamsted,	7	8
Bethlem,	2	17
Bridgewater,	23	14
Colebrook,	7	6
Morris,	5	26
North Canaan,	1	3
Roxbury,		11
Winchester,	62	9
Woodbury,	1	9

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Norwich,	139	5
Lyme,	34	2
North Stonington,	6	6
Preston,	34	9
Stonington,	58	2

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Fairfield,	21	66
Easton,	23	11
Huntington,	28	18
Newtown,	43	9
Redding,	43	4
Ridgefield,	9	3
Stamford,	192	6
Trumbull,	20	3
Weston,	21	15
Westport,	47	19

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Chatham,	32	2
Clinton,	22	10

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Cromwell,	25	12
Durham,	7	6
East Haddam,	34	13
Essex,	50	2
Killingworth,	19	12
Middletown,	191	60
Old Saybrook,	12	18
Westbrook,	17	7
WINDHAM COUNTY.		
Pomfret,	9	1
Scotland,	9	1
Woodstock,	23	7
TOLLAND COUNTY.		
Tolland,	43	3
Andover,	2	12
Bolton,	8	2
Columbia,	6	7
Hebron,	1	2
Mansfield,	10	4

3. Volunteers under these Orders will, until otherwise ordered, be reported as follows, viz.:

From the Counties of Hartford and Tolland, to Col. George P. Bissell, 25th Regt. C. V., Camp Halleck, Hartford.

From the Counties of New Haven, Fairfield and Litchfield, to Col. James M. Woodward, Commandant of the Military Post, Camp Terry, New Haven.

From the Counties of New London and Windham, to Col. Thomas G. Kingsley, 26th Regt. C. V., Camp Russell, Norwich.

From Middlesex County, to Col. E. W. N. Starr, Commandant of the Military Post, Camp Mansfield, Middletown.

The Selectmen of towns will notice that the number called for and the number furnished do not correspond with the number required in the Order issued September 3d, 1862; this is caused by the fact that some towns have furnished a surplus of Nine Months' Volunteers, thus reducing the number required from others.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

At the period named in the foregoing order, the required number had not volunteered, and orders were issued for another draft to take place November 19th. Previous to that date, however, it was ascertained that the quota had been filled by voluntary enlistments; orders were therefore issued

on the 17th of November, indefinitely postponing the execution of the orders for a draft, and in subsequent orders it was announced that the State quota had been filled, and that all persons who owed military service to the State, and had not been mustered into the service of the United States, were discharged.

Number, strength, and time of departure of the regiments organized under General Orders, No. 99.

Number.	Period.	Name of Commander.	Date of Departure.	Aggregate.	Total.
22d Reg't,	Nine Months,	Geo. S. Burnham,	Oct. 2, 1862,	935	
23d "	"	Chas. E. L. Holmes,	Nov. 16, 1862,	848	
24th "	"	Samuel M. Mansfield,	Nov. 18, 1862,	692	
25th "	"	Geo. P. Bissell,	Nov. 14, 1862,	811	
26th "	"	Thos. G. Kingsley,	Nov. 13, 1862,	810	
27th "	"	Richard S. Bostwick,	Oct. 22, 1862,	829	
28th "	"	Samuel P. Ferris,	Nov. 18, 1862,	678	5,603

Table of forces furnished under the two calls of three hundred thousand (300,000) each.

Number.	Period.	Name of Commander.	Date of Departure.	Aggregate.	Total.
14th Regim't	3 Years,	Dwight Morris,	Aug. 25, 1862.	1,015	
15th "	"	Dexter R. Wright,	Aug. 28, "	1,022	
16th "	"	Frank Beach,	Aug. 29, "	1,010	
17th "	"	Wm. H. Noble,	Sept. 3, "	1,000	
18th "	"	Wm. G. Ely,	Aug. 22, "	998	
19th "	"	Leverett W. Wessells,	Sept. 15, "	891	
20th "	"	Samuel Ross,	Sept. 11, "	981	
21st "	"	Arthur H. Dutton,	Sept. 11, "	966	
22d "	9 Months,	Geo. S. Burnham,	Oct. 2, "	935	
23d "	"	Chas. E. L. Holmes,	Nov. 16, "	848	
24th "	"	Samuel M. Mansfield,	Nov. 18, "	698	
25th "	"	Geo. P. Bissell,	Nov. 14, "	811	
26th "	"	Thos. G. Kingsley,	Nov. 13, "	810	
27th "	"	Richard S. Bostwick,	Oct. 22, "	829	
28th "	"	Samuel P. Ferris,	Nov. 18, "	678	
2d L't Batt'ry	3 Years,	John W. Sterling,	Oct. 15, "	153	
Recruits for regiments in the field, - - - -				820	
Drafted men—unassigned—detailed on Government work, -				88	14,553

Quotas under the two calls for three hundred thousand each, 14,290
Surplus, - - - - - - - - - 263 14,553

The following table exhibits the total force furnished by the State under all the calls, amounting to twenty-eight thousand two hundred and nineteen (28,219.)

Number.	Period.	Name of Commander.	Date of Departure.	Aggregate.	Total.
1st Regiment,	3 Months,	Daniel Tyler,	May 9, 1861,	780	
2d "	"	Alfred H. Terry,	May 10, "	780	
3d "	"	John Arnold,	May 25, "	780	
4th changed to 1st He'y Art'y,	3 Years,	Levi Woodhouse,	June 10, "	1,713	
5th Regiment,	"	Orris S. Ferry,	July 29, "	1,102	
6th "	"	John L. Chatfield,	Sept. 17, "	1,008	
7th "	"	Alfred H. Terry,	Sept. 18, "	1,018	
8th "	"	Edward Harland,	Oct. 17, "	1,027	
9th "	"	Thomas W. Cahill,	Nov. 4, "	845	
10th "	"	Charles L. Russell,	Oct. 31, "	996	
11th "	"	Thos. H.C. Kingsbury,	Dec. 16, "	920	
12th "	"	Henry C. Deming,	Feb. 24, 1862,	1,006	
13th "	"	Henry W. Birge,	Mar. 17, "	1,017	
1st Sq'ad Cav.,	"	William H. Mallory,	Sept. 1, 1861,	163	
1st Batt'n Cav.	"	Judson M. Lyon,	Feb. 20, 1862,	355	
1st L't Battery,	"	Alfred P. Rockwell,	Jan. 13, "	156	
14th Regiment,	"	Dwight Morris,	Aug. 25, "	1,015	
15th "	"	Dexter R. Wright,	Aug. 28, "	1,022	
16th "	"	Frank Beach,	Aug. 29, "	1,010	
17th "	"	Wm. H. Noble,	Sept. 3, "	1,000	
18th "	"	Wm. G. Ely,	Aug. 22, "	998	
19th "	"	Leverett W. Wessells,	Sept. 15, "	891	
20th "	"	Samuel Ross,	Sept. 11, "	981	
21st "	"	Arthur H. Dutton,	Sept. 11, "	966	
22d "	9 Months,	Geo. S. Burnham,	Oct. 2, "	935	
23d "	"	Chas. E. L. Holmes,	Nov. 16, "	848	
24th "	"	Sam'l M. Mansfield,	Nov. 18, "	698	
25th "	"	Geo. P. Bissell,	Nov. 14, "	811	
26th "	"	Thos. G. Kingsley,	Nov. 13, "	810	
27th "	"	Richard S. Bostwick,	Oct. 22, "	829	
28th "	"	Samuel P. Ferris,	Nov. 18, "	678	
2d L't Battery,	3 Years,	John W. Sterling,	Oct. 15, "	153	
Recruits for regiments in the field, - - - - -				820	
Drafted men—unassigned—detailed on Government work, -				88	28,219

The above number is exclusive of those belonging to Connecticut who have enlisted in regiments from other States, which can not number less than two thousand (2000.)

The loss to Connecticut troops by deaths, discharges for disability, transfers and desertions, and including three regiments whose term of service having expired were mustered out of service, is seven thousand six hundred and thirty-seven (7,637) men, which deducted from the total in the fore-

going table, leaves twenty thousand, five hundred and eighty-two (20,582) men now in the military service of the United States.

The Militia Law approved July 10th, 1862, directed an enrollment of the inactive militia to be made and returned to this department on or before the sixteenth of August of the same year. It also created the office of Surgeon-General and gave him power to appoint, if necessary, three experienced surgeons in each county, who, with himself, were authorized to grant certificates of exemption. Through defects of the law the limitations of power in granting certificates and the exact duties of the surgeons were not clearly defined, and it has been reported that in practice, great latitude was taken in the issue of certificates of disability which caused much dissatisfaction in some parts of the State. Although it is undoubtedly true that there were cases where certificates were granted on insufficient evidence of physical disability, yet it is not believed that such cases were nearly so numerous as some have supposed. Men do not always proclaim to their neighbors, or friends even, their physical ailments, and there are many in the circle of every one's acquaintance who are afflicted with some malady, as hernia, &c., which would unfit them for military duty, but which is unknown, except to themselves, until a surgical examination is made.

Under this act, the number enrolled was forty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-six (42,556.)

To answer numerous questions continually propounded by the town authorities and others, the following synopsis of the Law relative to the provisions for enrollment and drafting was prepared, and published:

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 1st, 1862.

Synopsis of the New Militia Law.

The following synopsis of the Militia Law approved July 10th, 1862, relative to the provisions for enrollment and

drafting, and the assessment for commutation tax, is hereby published for general information, and in answer to many questions asked.

Who are subjects for enrollment?

1. Every able bodied white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing within this State, except those named in Sections 1, 4 and 5 of the Militia Law.

Are Firemen subjects for enrollment?

2. Yes.

Are Commissioned and Staff Officers who have been honorably discharged, and Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates who, having complied with the provisions of previous laws are not subject to State Militia duty, subjects for enrollment?

3. Yes.

Are three months' Volunteers subjects for enrollment?

4. Yes.

Who are exempt from enrollment?

5. Lunatics.

6. Common Drunkards.

7. Vagabonds.

8. Paupers.

9. Persons convicted of any infamous crime.

10. Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination.

11. Licensed Physicians and Surgeons while they continue in practice.

12. Judges and Clerks of the Supreme, Superior, City, Police and Probate Courts, and Town Clerks and Registers.

13. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and all officers of the General Assembly during their term of office.

14. The State Treasurer, Secretary, Comptroller, Librarian and Commissioner of the School Fund, while in office, with their respective clerks and assistants.

15. The Superintendent of Common Schools.

16. Sheriffs and their Deputies.

17. Officers and Attendants of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

18. Officers and Attendants of the State and County Prisons.

19. Officers and Attendants of the Reform School.

20. Officers and Attendants of the Retreat for the Insane and Public Hospitals.

21. Keepers of Light-Houses.

22. Conductors and Engine Drivers of Railroad Trains.

What mental or bodily infirmity exempts?

23. Mental disability.

24. Great deformity of body or limb.

25. Permanent lameness.

26. Loss of an eye.

How shall an exemption by reason of disability be proved?

27. By procuring a certificate of disability from the Surgeon or Surgeon's Mate of the regiment of active militia within the limits of which such person resides, or from the Surgeon-General, or from one of the Surgeons appointed by the Surgeon-General to grant certificates of exemption.

Who are exempt from the Commutation Tax?

28. All persons enrolled in the militia who have complied with the provisions of any militia law heretofore existing in this State, minors, and members of the active militia.

Who are subject to the Commutation Tax?

29. All persons between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years enrolled in the militia (excepting those who have complied with the provisions of previous militia laws, and members of the active militia,) and those exempted from enrollment and herein-before mentioned in paragraphs 10 to 22 inclusive.

Are Firemen exempt from the Commutation Tax?

30. As the law is silent on that point; No.

Who may be drafted?

31. All members of the enrolled militia, except those belonging to the active militia—who are at all times liable to be ordered into service by the Commander-in-Chief.

What is the penalty for refusing to do duty when drafted?

32. Considered as "absent without leave" (deserter,) and dealt with according to law.

Are three months Volunteers, who have been discharged, subjects for draft?

33. Yes.

What is the penalty to parents, guardians, tavern-keepers, or persons who keep boarders, for refusing or neglecting to give the names of their sons or wards, or of persons boarding with or employed by them, when called upon by the Selectmen to do so?

34. They shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars.

What penalty to the person himself for refusing to give his name, age and liability to enrollment?

35. He shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars.

What is the penalty to Selectmen for refusing or neglecting to make an enrollment?

36. They shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

What is the penalty to Selectmen for refusing or neglecting to make a draft when ordered to do so by the Commander-in-Chief?

37. They shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

What is the penalty to Selectmen for exempting any person without a certificate from an authorized Surgeon?

38. They shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars.

May Selectmen erase names from the Roll?

39. Yes: If certificates of disability from authorized Surgeons are presented before the 16th of August of the present year.

How are Selectmen to determine the active from the inactive militia?

40. By lists of names and certificates signed by commanders of companies.

REMARKS.

By the laws of the United States, the following named persons are exempt from military duty in addition to those mentioned above:

Members of Congress, custom-house officers with their clerks, post officers and mail carriers, ferrymen employed on post

routes; inspectors of exports, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

At the special session of the General Assembly convened in December last, the sections of the Militia Law relative to enrollment were repealed and an "Amendment" adopted which contained new provisions for enrolling the inactive militia. It appears that from anxiety to avoid the defects of the former act and to prevent the repetition of the complaints alluded to above, the Legislature in its zeal reached the opposite extreme, requiring all men of the legal ages to be enrolled except a few cases specified in sections 3 and 4 of the Amendment. The act also directed a new enrollment to be made in the month of January, 1863, and a return thereof sent to this office within thirty days. This enrollment shows the number of the inactive militia to be forty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-six men (45,526.)

It will be observed that though more than fourteen thousand men have entered the service of the United States since the enrollment in August, the number under the enrollment of January last exceeds the former enrollment by two thousand nine hundred and seventy (2,970) for the reasons named below.

The act contains serious imperfections. In section 1 it declares that every *able-bodied* white male citizen of the prescribed age shall belong to the inactive militia. Section 2 provides for erasure, by drawing a red line across the names of those who are not able-bodied. Section 3 defines the term "able-bodied," as used in this law, to mean all except deaf mutes, such as are blind, insane, imbecile, wanting an arm or leg, or have a difference in the length of the legs of at least two inches.

No provision for a surgical examination is made except that at the Military Post after the subject is drafted.

No military surgeon, if he knew his duty, and certainly no United States mustering officer would accept a man as a soldier who was ruptured, or one who was really lame, even though one leg was not two inches shorter than the other.

Neither would an intelligent surgeon declare a man a fit subject for military duty who was half blind, or who was deaf, (even though not a mute,) nor one subject to epileptic fits. And there are many more diseases and causes of disability which would obviously forbid the discharge of military duty, yet by the present law all who may be afflicted in any other way than in one of the six specified in section 3, must be enrolled and may be drafted, after which, to be discharged, they must procure certificates from a Post surgeon or assistant. It would not be an over estimate to state that of the number thus enrolled at least over one-fourth would not be accepted as physically competent to perform military duty.

Honest, patriotic citizens are to be thus subjected to expense, trouble and injury in their business for the simple reason that it is possible that certificates of exemption may have been obtained fraudulently by a few dishonest or disloyal persons. Is it right thus to compel a man to leave his business and family, proceed to a Military Post, and wait for days and perhaps a week to be examined, while at the same time he knows and others may know that he can not pass an examination? Would it not be better that a few escape the requirements of the law than that hundreds or thousands suffer from needless severity?

For the purpose of obtaining correct returns and information regarding the condition of the regiments in the field, and for the guidance of commanders in the transaction of business with this department, the following circular letter dated April 22d, 1862, was prepared and copies sent to the commander of every regiment and corps in the field.

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 22d, 1862.

*To*_____

*Commanding*_____ *Conn. Vols.*

SIR:

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to inform you of the principles by which he will be guided in making appointments to fill vacancies occurring in the volunteer forces of this State, and to give you some directions for your own guidance in the transaction of business with this department. These directions are put into this form for convenience of reference, and for preservation.

In nominating persons to fill vacancies, you will base your recommendation both upon rank and merit, and nominate no person of intemperate habits. Acts of extraordinary bravery and gallantry, or a hazardous duty performed in such a manner as to prove a peculiar fitness for the responsibilities of a command, for such deeds are worthy of public commendation and reward.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that the Commanders of the various Connecticut Regiments shall coöperate with him, in order that appointments may be justly and promptly made, by preparing and forwarding to this department, as soon after a vacancy occurs as possible, a recommendation for a proper person to fill such vacancy.

Action will be taken on these recommendations at the earliest moment after official notice of the existence of the vacancies is received at this department from the office of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, from which office all notices of vacancies are promulgated.

Whenever it becomes highly probable that, from disability, a soldier will be unable to render further service to the government, and he desires to be discharged, it is the wish of the

Commander-in-Chief that the Surgeon recommend such discharge to the proper authorities.

The Commander-in-Chief particularly requests that the Commanders of Regiments in the field shall, as often as possible, report to this department the condition of their commands, with any suggestions which, in their opinion, may enable him to contribute to their comfort, discipline, or efficiency. Constant inquiries are made at this department, by persons interested, which can be answered only by the institution of such a correspondence. Much anxiety would be alleviated, and much trouble prevented by a closer attention to this duty by the commanders of regiments. Among the facts which is desirable should be stated in such correspondence, are the names and rank of the Generals commanding Brigades and Divisions to which any Connecticut regiment or company may be attached, the Post Office address of the regiment, and of any detachments from it, and especially all deaths, whether by sickness, accident, or battle. In the event of the regiment, or any portion of it, being engaged in battle, a report of the casualties should be forwarded to this department as soon as possible, with full details of the dead, wounded, and missing; and any discharge from disability, or any other cause, should be reported immediately, that the rolls in the office of this department may be altered accordingly, as such discharge may affect the financial disbursements made to the families of soldiers by the State and town authorities.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon the Commanders of Regiments the duty of securing to discharged soldiers the pay and allowance to which they are entitled by law, by providing them with a correct copy of their descriptive rolls and other necessary papers, so that they may reach their homes without delay, and without the necessity of soliciting pecuniary aid, which is painful to every honorable man.

The importance of a return of full descriptive rolls of the men under your command, can hardly be over-estimated. With the exception of some recruits for one regiment, no descriptive rolls have as yet been received at this office. The

necessary blanks can be obtained on application to the Assistant Adjutant-General of your Division, or if he can not furnish them, they will be forwarded to you from this office on your application. The want of these important papers greatly complicates the labors of this department, and hinders the transaction of business with the financial department of the State, and with the municipal and town authorities. It is your duty to prepare and forward, at the earliest moment, to this office, full returns of these papers, and your attention to this is earnestly solicited.

It is to be hoped that the foregoing suggestions will receive your attention, so that there may be such a concert of action between the Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of Connecticut regiments, as to insure the efficiency and well-being of the brave volunteers who have left their homes to battle for their country.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully your Obedient Servant,

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

By direction of His Excellency, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Responses to this circular have been very generally and cheerfully made, and the information thus obtained has been of great value in various respects.

Owing to the large amounts paid in bounties, both personal and to families, the reception of prompt and correct returns by this department from our forces in the field, of the deaths, discharges and desertions, is of the highest importance. The previous neglect of some commanders to forward returns of these changes in their commands has caused great trouble as well as anxiety to the friends of deceased soldiers, preventing them from procuring certificates which were necessary to enable them to receive the balance due at the soldier's death. This neglect has also been the means of loss to the State Treasury, as the necessary information to the Paymaster-

General and to the State Comptroller, whereby the State bounty could be discontinued, could not be afforded by this department. Accordingly payments of the bounty were continued in some instances after the soldier had been regularly discharged or had deserted.

Since the issue of the foregoing circular, however, this state of affairs has greatly changed. Returns are received from most of the commanders promptly once a month. As soon as received a transcript of the changes is made and copies are transmitted to the State Comptroller and the Paymaster-General. A copy of the discharges and desertions of those who are married, is also sent to the selectmen of the several towns. By this course, many thousand dollars will be saved to the State Treasury.

By means of these returns, in addition to the original muster-rolls, it is believed that a correct record of all the soldiers attached to Connecticut corps has been obtained and recorded, which with the very large accumulation of other valuable documents is now preserved in this department. Should this mass of official documents be destroyed by fire or otherwise, the loss would be incalculable and irreparable, and the propriety of procuring a safe building or room furnished with fire-proof vaults as an office for this department will be obvious. This office should be in close proximity to that of the State Comptroller, with the business of whose department this is closely connected. The attention of the members of the Legislature is respectfully invited to this suggestion.

As a necessity demanded by the business of the State departments, and scarcely less so by the authorities of towns, there has been prepared and issued by this department the past year a limited edition of a catalogue of all the regiments from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-eighth inclusive. This with those published before completes the list of our volunteer forces as the names appear on the original muster-rolls. Many changes have since occurred in these regiments and corps; men have died, been discharged, or have deserted, and their places are occupied by recruits; officers have resigned and others been appointed; in some instances, as in

that of the 1st Artillery, whole companies have been added to our force, the name of not one man of which appears on any published catalogue. The first edition of these catalogues having been distributed, and the demand increasing rather than diminishing, it is earnestly suggested to the Legislature that an enlarged edition, with the additional names and the requisite changes and corrections, be published.

On the eighteenth day of November last, immediately after the departure of the regiments for the seat of war, a Military Post was established at New Haven, and placed under the command of Lieutenant Charles W. Allen, for the purpose of receiving all deserters and stragglers who owed the State service and who had not been mustered into the service of the United States. A large number of men were arrested and forwarded to the Post, where they were surgically examined and found to be, in almost all cases, physically unsound, and were discharged. As the State quota was ascertained to have been filled, and as so little progress was made in securing men, it was deemed advisable to discontinue the Post, which was done January 22d, 1863, and all soldiers at the Post were sent forward and assigned to the Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The exhibition of patriotic zeal in Connecticut's response to the calls of the National Government for troops the past year—the noble part taken and sustained by the State and town authorities, the extraordinary exertions of committees of citizens, the generous spirit of private individuals and the self-denying and earnest efforts of the whole people seemed to repel the idea that any other means might ever become necessary to raise or re-enforce the army which sustains the government and defends the flag. But, although having the fullest confidence in the sincerity of the patriotism of the people of Connecticut and in their untiring devotion to the government, I question if any considerable force can now be raised in the State by voluntary enlistments. The reasons for this opinion are obvious, and are not attributable to any decline in the faith of the people that their cause is a good one, nor to any change in their views on the objects and probable results of the war.

Above two-fifths of the whole number of our enrolled militia are now in the field. This drain from the producers has greatly increased the demand for labor, thus indirectly enhancing its value by its scarcity. In all the industrial departments the demand for labor meets an inadequate supply, and consequently the work-shop receives those who in other conditions of affairs would visit the recruiting office. Enthusiasm stimulated by public meetings and patriotic demonstrations can no longer be relied upon to fill up the ranks. Its effect is never lasting, and we may congratulate ourselves that it has given place to a more thorough appreciation of the magnitude of the present struggle and our duty as citizens. The burden then of supplying recruits for the old and of providing material for the new regiments (if any are ordered,) will fall mainly on a class of our citizens whose business interests and personal preferences unite in keeping them at home. Men with dependent families, men receiving good wages and assured of steady employment, and men involved in the snares of business, are more intent on their own personal matters than upon the interests of the country, which affect them only as they touch their means of subsistence. It is difficult for the most patriotic to detach his attentions from his own affairs and to transfer them to his country. The one is an object present, palpable and personal, demanding and receiving the fullest allegiance; the other is distant, abstract and general, exacting only a nominal tribute.

It is evident that the idea of conscription, at least in the form generally known, is distasteful to the people. This may be owing partly to a misapprehension of the constitutional powers of the government and the consequent duties of the citizen, and partly to the provisions for organizing and the mode of conducting a draft. The burdens of a conscription ought to be distributed judiciously. The condition of the subject as to domestic ties, his relation to society and his family should be considered, and just discrimination made between one who has a family of small children dependent upon his daily exertions and another on whom no such responsibility rests.

The "Conscription Bill" recently enacted by Congress makes some discrimination. But while it exempts from draft the man who has motherless children of a tender age, it does not exempt him who may have a large family of children whose mother is living, though she may be in feeble health and therefore unable to afford them any support and defense in place of that lost by the removal of the father, but instead be herself an additional burden upon his exertions. Other cases might be mentioned which it would seem ought to be entitled to an exemption from military duty.

The drafts upon the State Treasurer for sustaining the volunteer force in all its branches for the year ending March 31st, 1863, amount to two million one hundred and one thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-one cents (2,101,566.21) details of the disbursements of which will be found in the reports of the respective departments. These disbursements are classified as follows:

Advances to Quartermaster-Gen's department,	$405,000.00
Advances to Paymaster-Gen's department,	1,095,000.00
Advances to Commissary-Gen's department,	2,000.00
Advances to Town Authorities for bounties to the families of volunteers,	582,704.97
Advances to Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office New York,	2,061.52
Advances to Adjutant-General's department—for the State Militia and for Armory rents,	14,799.72
Total,	$2,101,566.21

The amount of Commutation tax assessed and returned to this department December, 1862, is twenty-one thousand and seventy (21,070) dollars.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed commutation tax $1.00.
Hartford,	3,119	3,877	811
Avon,	96	93	85
Berlin,	194	243	144
Bloomfield,	186	170	110
Bristol,	398	330	143
Burlington,	85	119	45
Canton,	257	273	126
East Hartford,	296	268	159
East Granby,	92	65	51
East Windsor,	277	279	135
Enfield,	392	341	253
Farmington,	336	279	145
Glastenbury,	348	349	202
Granby,	200	147	110
Hartland,	94	100	51
Manchester,	280	363	258
Marlborough,	58	58	31
New Britain,	580	670	319
Rocky Hill,	115	78	52
Simsbury,	193	195	132
Southington,	353	355	136
South Windsor,	140	155	61
Suffield,	354	298	157
West Hartford,	171	130	90
Wethersfield,	243	207	91
Windsor,	276	229	125
Windsor Locks,	200	135	120
Total,	9,333	9,806	4,142

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed Commutation tax $1.00.
New Haven,	3,734	3,785	1,171
Branford,	214	230	108
Bethany,	85	95	41
Cheshire,	165	210	83
Derby,	437	398	149
East Haven,	243	266	238
Guilford,	210	262	171
Hamden,	295	307	121
Madison,	176	130	60
Meriden,	821	887	746
Middlebury,	45	60	22
Milford,	316	149	102
Naugatuck,	198	171	124
North Branford,	97	106	50
North Haven,	148	219	69
Orange,	216	169	107
Oxford,	125	146	75
Prospect,	53	50	28
Seymour,	143	187	173
Southbury,	80	153	30
Wallingford,	199	309	117
Waterbury,	1,024	1,054	381
Woodbridge,	62	83	32
Wolcott,	57	57	33
Total,	9,143	9,483	4,231

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed Commutation tax $1.00.
New London,	802	690	385
Norwich,	1,528	1,643	458
Bozrah,	70	84	20
Colchester,	211	262	166
East Lyme,	119	97	40
Franklin,	92	72	60
Griswold,	226	201	112
Groton,	412	376	212
Lebanon,	161	218	88
Ledyard,	168	142	66
Lisbon,	47	64	35
Lyme,	107	90	55
Montville,	200	250	131
North Stonington	169	226	45
Preston,	203	245	128
Salem,	93	75	45
Old Lyme,	90	121	53
Stonington,	516	566	198
Waterford,	224	196	162
Sprague,	159	158	122
Total,	5,597	5,776	2,581

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed commutation tax $1.00
Ashford,	72	148	30
Brooklyn,	100	228	75
Canterbury,	121	199	94
Chaplin,	27	75	24
Eastford,	81	143	49
Hampton,	58	95	30
Killingly,	318	538	267
Plainfield,	284	276	116
Pomfret,	119	128	62
Putnam,	213	245	152
Sterling,	78	105	56
Scotland,	45	66	23
Thompson,	276	278	140
Voluntown,	82	139	34
Windham,	271	413	188
Woodstock,	330	306	68
Total,	2,475	3,382	1,408

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed commutation tax $1.00
Fairfield,	348	215	102
Bethel,	135	184	71
Bridgeport,	1,824	1,383	284
Brookfield,	100	124	59
Danbury,	868	839	566
Darien,	139	152	92
Easton,	79	105	25
Greenwich,	406	544	203
Huntington,	122	60	39
Monroe,	82	161	51
New Canaan,	166	306	98
New Fairfield,	63	103	38
Newtown,	277	366	190
Norwalk,	763	750	605
Redding,	125	155	59
Ridgefield,	210	227	147
Stamford,	578	447	182
Sherman,	81	102	30
Stratford,	98	169	78
Trumbull,	100	181	44
Weston,	105	80	40
Westport,	261	272	176
Wilton,	177	185	67
Total,	7,107	7,110	3,246

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed commutation tax $1.00
Litchfield,	287	340	184
Barkhamsted,	113	170	87
Bethlem,	73	78	17
Bridgewater,	83	112	42
Canaan,	117	144	55
Colebrook,	110	142	69
Cornwall,	163	193	112
Goshen,	134	137	80
Harwinton,	100	116	49
Kent,	155	184	97
Morris,	77	78	12
New Hartford,	277	260	124
New Milford,	328	348	216
Norfolk,	167	197	147
North Canaan,	112	168	95
Plymouth,	349	418	308
Roxbury,	84	113	43
Salisbury,	252	328	90
Sharon,	206	264	130
Torrington,	129	126	84
Warren,	67	106	44
Washington,	133	200	87
Watertown,	169	204	89
Winchester,	386	384	217
Woodbury,	191	238	121
Total,	4,262	5,048	2,599

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed commutation tax $1.00
Chatham,	182	202	68
Chester,	109	127	66
Clinton,	91	128	26
Cromwell,	145	69	45
Durham,	77	122	51
East Haddam,	260	287	140
Essex,	127	165	108
Haddam,	132	190	52
Killingworth,	92	124	35
Middletown,	1,054	701	579
Old Saybrook,	79	96	30
Portland,	95	278	180
Saybrook,	80	141	42
Westbrook,	82	107	66
Total,	2,605	2,737	1,488

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed commutation tax $1.00
Tolland,	157	120	75
Andover,	43	54	4
Bolton,	64	84	47
Coventry,	221	224	133
Columbia,	67	83	32
Ellington,	136	139	78
Hebron,	112	120	70
Mansfield,	149	212	79
Somers,	139	145	102
Stafford,	370	328	301
Union,	81	75	41
Vernon,	392	451	330
Willington,	103	149	83
Total,	2,034	2,184	1,375

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Enrollment August, 1862.	Enrollment January, 1863.	No. persons assessed commutation tax $1.00
Hartford,	9,333	9,806	4,142
New Haven,	9,143	9,483	4,231
New London,	5,597	5,776	2,581
Fairfield,	7,107	7,110	3,246
Windham,	2,475	3,382	1,408
Litchfield,	4,262	5,048	2,599
Middlesex,	2,605	2,737	1,488
Tolland,	2,034	2,184	1,375
Total,	42,556	45,526	21,070

The following exhibit in tabular form, shows the number of volunteers from each town whose families are entitled to the State bounty, April 1st, 1863, with the amount paid by each town monthly:

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Soldiers.	Number at $6.00.	Number at $8.00.	Number at $10.00.	Amount. Dollars.
Hartford,	525	159	153	213	4,308
Avon,	21	6	9	6	168
Berlin,	41	10	12	19	346
Bloomfield,	32	10	8	14	264
Bristol,	67	20	19	28	552
Burlington,	23	7	5	11	192
Canton,	46	12	17	17	378
East Hartford,	43	14	10	19	354
East Granby,	12	7	4	1	84
East Windsor,	55	10	18	27	474
Enfield,	81	20	20	41	690
Farmington,	91	28	25	38	748
Glastenbury,	52	12	13	27	446
Granby,	22	2	6	14	200
Hartland,	20	8	2	10	164
Manchester,	48	18	12	18	384
Marlborough,	7	1	1	5	64
New Britain,	110	30	24	56	932
Rocky Hill,	22	5	7	10	186
Simsbury,	27	5	4	18	242
Southington,	83	20	25	38	700
South Windsor,	24	10	7	7	186
Suffield,	83	28	16	39	686
West Hartford,	12	4	1	7	102
Wethersfield,	30	6	11	13	254
Windsor,	40	14	10	16	324
Windsor Locks,	45	9	14	22	386
Total,	1,662	475	453	734	$13,814

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Soldiers.	Number at $6.00.	Number at $8.00.	Number at $10.00.	Amount. Dollars.
New Haven,	980	225	265	490	8,370
Branford,	37	8	5	24	328
Bethany,	5	2	2	1	38
Cheshire,	39	6	10	23	346
Derby,	113	22	31	60	980
East Haven,	43	15	9	19	352
Guilford,	44	12	8	24	376
Hamden,	46	10	17	19	386
Madison,	47	10	6	31	418
Meriden,	175	42	48	85	1,486
Middlebury,	2			2	20
Milford,	30	5	6	19	268
Naugatuck,	83	19	15	49	724
North Branford,	15	4	3	8	128
North Haven,	15	7	7	1	108
Orange,	40	13	13	14	322
Oxford,	16	5	3	8	134
Prospect,	20	10	2	8	156
Seymour,	30	6	9	15	258
Southbury,	11	2	4	5	94
Wallingford,	47	8	14	25	410
Waterbury,	147	36	44	67	1,238
Woodbridge,	11	2	4	5	94
Wolcott,	7		3	4	64
Total,	2,003	469	528	1,006	$17,098

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Soldiers.	Number at $6.00.	Number at $8.00.	Number at $10.00.	Amount. Dollars.
New London,	67	16	17	34	572
Norwich,	266	73	86	107	2,196
Bozrah,	20	2	6	12	180
Colchester,	60	5	18	37	544
East Lyme,	20	4	5	11	174
Franklin,	13	3	4	6	110
Griswold,	45	10	9	26	392
Groton,	99	23	32	44	834
Lebanon,	34	11	10	13	276
Ledyard,	28	3	8	17	252
Lisbon,	10	1	3	6	90
Lyme,	29	5	7	17	256
Montville,	51	17	15	19	412
North Stonington,	28	14	3	11	218
Preston,	27	11	4	12	218
Salem,	11	3	2	6	94
Old Lyme,	16	5	4	7	132
Stonington,	82	23	19	40	690
Waterford,	38	10	10	18	320
Sprague,	41	11	12	18	342
Total,	985	250	274	461	$8,302

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Soldiers.	Number at $6.00.	Number at $8.00.	Number at $10.00.	Amount. Dollars.
Fairfield,	35	7	10	18	302
Bethel,	31	8	4	19	270
Bridgeport,	304	69	83	152	2,598
Brookfield,	15	2	4	9	134
Danbury,	175	51	46	78	1,454
Darien,	29	10	3	16	244
Greenwich,	101	19	22	60	890
Huntington,	26	5	7	14	226
Easton,	24	6	4	14	208
Monroe,	21	5	2	14	186
New Canaan,	60	14	13	33	518
New Fairfield,	30	7	10	13	252
Newtown,	44	9	8	27	388
Norwalk,	130	36	32	62	1,092
Redding,	30	12	7	11	238
Ridgefield,	47	12	12	23	398
Stamford,	146	31	41	74	1,254
Sherman,	17	5	6	6	138
Stratford,	15	3	3	9	132
Trumbull,	16	3	9	4	130
Weston,	20	2	4	14	184
Westport,	58	11	17	30	502
Wilton,	30	5	8	17	264
Total,	1,404	332	355	717	$12,002

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Soldiers.	Number at $6.00.	Number at $8.00.	Number at $10.00.	Amount. Dollars.
Ashford,	16	2	6	8	140
Brooklyn,	28	9	5	14	234
Canterbury,	19	2	4	13	174
Chaplin,	18	8	6	4	136
Eastford,	20	4	7	9	170
Hampton,	14	2	4	8	124
Killingly,	142	41	37	64	1,182
Plainfield,	69	23	23	23	552
Pomfret,	31	7	7	17	268
Putnam,	62	14	18	30	528
Sterling,	19	7		12	162
Scotland,	14	4	5	5	114
Thompson,	61	12	22	27	518
Voluntown,	22	5	3	14	194
Windham,	84	17	17	50	738
Woodstock,	51	16	12	23	422
Total,	670	173	176	321	$5,656

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Soldiers.	Number at $6.00.	Number at $8.00.	Number at $10.00.	Amount. Dollars.
Litchfield,	58	19	18	21	468
Barkhamsted,	14	3	4	7	120
Bethlem,	8			8	80
Bridgewater,	9	1	1	7	84
Canaan,	24	8	4	12	200
Colebrook,	24	4	6	14	212
Cornwall,	31	7	9	15	264
Goshen,	22	3	5	14	198
Harwinton,	15	4	4	7	126
Kent,	42	8	8	26	372
Morris,	17	3	4	10	150
New Hartford,	39	9	9	21	336
New Milford,	51	12	15	24	432
Norfolk,	24	11	1	12	194
North Canaan,	22	5	7	10	186
Plymouth,	47	10	10	27	410
Roxbury,	6			6	60
Salisbury,	63	15	16	32	538
Sharon,	35	10	8	17	294
Torrington,	37	7	9	21	324
Warren,	10	1	3	6	90
Washington,	16	5	3	8	134
Watertown,	29	8	12	9	234
Winchester,	62	15	20	27	520
Woodbury,	45	16	11	18	364
Total,	750	184	187	379	$6,390

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Soldiers.	Number at $6.00.	Number at $8.00.	Number at $10.00.	Amount. Dollars.
Chatham,	37	10	10	17	310
Chester,	10	4	3	3	78
Clinton,	26	6	11	9	214
Cromwell,	31	12	7	12	248
Durham,	16	3	5	8	138
East Haddam,	55	13	11	31	476
Essex,	25	5	9	11	212
Haddam,	15	8	3	15	222
Killingworth,	11	3	1	7	96
Middletown,	167	28	52	87	1,454
Old Saybrook,	5	2		3	42
Portland,	42	9	12	21	360
Saybrook,	15	5	5	5	120
Westbrook,	12	1	5	6	106
Total,	467	109	134	235	$4,076

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of Soldiers.	Number at $6.00.	Number at $8.00.	Number at $10.00.	Amount. Dollars.
Tolland,	28	7	4	17	244
Andover,	8		4	4	72
Bolton,	9	4	2	3	70
Coventry,	53	15	14	24	442
Columbia,	8	2	3	3	66
Ellington,	14	3	1	10	126
Hebron,	20	8	3	9	162
Mansfield,	35	10	10	15	290
Somers,	23	3	6	14	206
Stafford,	83	26	15	42	696
Union,	9	3	1	5	76
Vernon,	77	23	21	33	636
Willington,	23	2	5	16	212
Total,	390	106	89	195	$3,298

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	No. of Soldiers.	No. at $6.00.	No. at $8.00.	No. at $10.00.	Monthly Payment.
Hartford,	1662	475	453	734	$13,814
New Haven,	2003	469	528	1006	17,098
New London,	985	250	274	461	8,302
Fairfield,	1404	332	355	717	12,002
Windham,	670	173	176	321	5,656
Litchfield,	750	184	187	379	6,390
Middlesex,	469	107	134	235	4,076
Tolland,	390	106	89	195	3,298
Total,	8333	2098	2196	4048	$70,636

Appended is a summary of the operations of the different regiments and corps in the field at the close of my last report, and of those since organized and mustered into the United States service.

FIRST REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

This regiment was formerly stationed in the fortifications about Washington, but upon the commencement of the Peninsula campaign, the regiment, under the command of Colonel Robert O. Tyler, accompanied the army with a siege train of seventy-one pieces of artillery. This regiment took a prominent part in the siege of Yorktown, and in the series of engagements at Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Chickahominy and Golden's Hills. The services and gallantry of the regiment in these hard fought battles were acknowledged by an order directing the names "Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Chickahominy, Gaines' Mills and Malvern," to be emblazoned on its colors.

The high character of the regiment acquired by arduous services in the field has been so well sustained that it is ranked by competent military judges as the best volunteer regiment of heavy artillery in the field, and is considered equal in all respects to any regiment of the same arm in the regular service and a model for imitation. Among the reasons for its superiority may be mentioned its material, in physique and intelligence, and its thorough drill and excellent discipline acquired under the command of Colonel Robert O. Tyler, one of the most efficient and thorough disciplinarians in the army. The regiment has also been a nursery for officers for other regiments, many of whom have highly distinguished themselves, among whom are Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, Major Clark and Captain Elijah W. Gibbons of the 14th, Major Washburn and Captain Mix of the 16th, Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg and Captain Ells of the 19th regiment.

Colonel Tyler having been promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the nineteenth day of November, 1862, Captain Henry L. Abbott of the United States Topographical Engineers was appointed to the command.

On the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula, the regiment was ordered to the forts at Washington, where it is now stationed, with the exception of two companies which remain with the army on the Rappahannock. These two companies were engaged in the bombardment of Fredericksburg, but no official report of their operations has been received.

I append Col. Tyler's report of the part taken by the regiment in the siege of Yorktown, and the "seven days'" battles before Richmond, with the report of Major Alexander Doull, ordnance officer of the siege train at Yorktown.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1st CONN. ART'Y, (Siege Train,)
HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 15th, 1862.

GENERAL:

From the disembarkation of my regiment at Cheeseman's Landing on the 12th of April, to this date, most of the service of the Regiment as heavy artillery and otherwise has been performed directly or indirectly under your command; at Yorktown, as director of the siege, and at Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Chickahominy and Malvern Hill, the portion of the regiment engaged has been under your immediate orders. Under these circumstances, I would respectfully request here to submit a report of the services of my Regiment upon the Peninsula.

You are well aware that at Yorktown, under all the difficulties of transportation, my Regiment kept pace with the engineers in laying platforms and placing guns and material in position. Batteries 1, 2, 4, 6, 11 and 14, mounting 48 guns and 30 mortars, were fully armed and equipped, and 23 guns and mortars disembarked. It is unnecessary to call attention to the amount of labor required to do this duty for such Batteries as No. 1, mounting five 100 p'd'r, and two 200 p'd'r guns, and No. 4, mounting ten 13 inch seacoast mortars, both of which exceeded in weight of metal any Batteries hitherto equipped, or to say how much the heavy firing from No. 1 for four consecutive days may have had to do with the evacuation of that place. On the day of the evacuation there were six Batteries of 48 mortars and guns ready

to throw 175 tons of metal daily into Yorktown. I wish to state that my Regiment removed all this material from these Batteries and re-embarked it.

The greater portion of this work having been completed, I reported with ten companies of my Regiment to you at White House on the 28th of May. Upon the services performed by the Regiment in reconnoisances, in destroying all the means of crossing the Pamunkey, and at the action near Hanover Court House, a report has already been forwarded to you.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that my Regiment formed the advance of the infantry under General Cook, which followed the rebels in Stewart's raid, when they marched forty-two miles in thirty-seven hours, as has already been reported by Col. Warren, 5th N. Y., commanding the Brigade.

Upon June 20th, I was ordered to bring up a Battery of five 4½ inch Rodmans and one of five 30 p'd'r Parrots, and to place them in position near New Bridge. The disembarkation of the guns and material at White House, commenced on the 21st of June, and upon the 24th of June these guns were in position, complete with ammunition and material in Batteries "Sykes" and "Porter," under the command of Major Kellogg, and in charge of Cos. B, D, and F, commanded by Captains Dow, Cook, and Brooker. On June 25th, under your direction these Batteries opened with good effect upon the rebel batteries on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, doing, as reported by the Signal Officer, much damage, dismounting the enemy's heaviest gun and compelling them to remove their camps. Upon the 26th, the Batteries again opened. At 6 P. M. of that day they were moved across the Chickahominy, where they reported to General Smith. Here they were joined by two 10 p'd'r Whitworth guns under command of Lieutenant Sedgwick, which had been brought around with their material by way of Baltimore Store and Bottom's Bridge. Upon the following day, (June 27th,) these Batteries were placed in position upon Golding's Hill, where they were fought during the day under a severe fire. When the services of the guns could no longer be useful, the Companies

were formed by Major Kellogg, and led into the line of Infantry defending that position, a fact specially noticed by General Smith in his report. The casualties of this day were 2 men killed and 1 wounded. The pieces were brought off by hand, and I wish specially to call your attention to Lieutenant Sedgwick of Co. I, in charge of the Whitworths, which with only twenty men he removed by hand a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the second gun being brought away at a time when our most advanced pickets were retiring past it. Upon the night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th, the guns under command of Major Kellogg were successfully retired behind White Oak Swamp where they joined the remainder of the siege train which had been in position and in depot at Fair Oak Station in front of Sumner's Corps, under command of Major Hemingway, under whose orders were Co. A, Capt. Gilbert, Co. E, Capt. Rockwood, Co. H, Capt. Hubbard, and Co. K, Capt. Ager. The successful removing of these guns and stores from Orchard Station is greatly due to the exertions of these Officers, more especially of Capt. Hubbard who was left in charge of the rearmost trains. Upon June 25th the Regiment was ordered to report to General Barry for duty as Heavy Artillery ; the Companies, except those in battery at Gaines' Mill, and those employed in disembarking ordnance and ammunition at the White House, were marched to Orchard Station by Lieut. Col. White. The rapid advance of the enemy prevented the removal of my hospital from New Coal Harbor where many of my sick and hospital attendants, including two officers, Lieuts. Faxon and Harwood were captured.

On the 30th of June, I received an order to report to you with such guns as there was still ammunition remaining for. During the night of June 30th, five Rodmans, five 30 p'd'r Parrotts, two 8 in. Howitzers, and two 10 p'd'r Whitworths were transported from our camp at Turkey Bend by Cos. F, Capt. Dow, D, Capt. Cook, B. Capt. Brooker, K, Capt. Ager, and I, Lt. Hatfield, under Majors Hemingway and Kellogg, and, under difficulties which you will understand, were taken up the steep ascent of Malvern Hill with their ammunition

and material, the Companies working all night after their previous tedious marches. The guns occupied the highest ground of Malvern Hill, and were served under your personal orders; and caused much destruction to the enemy's advancing column. The casualties of this day were 1 killed and 3 wounded.

The companies after working all the night of the 30th to place these guns in position, and fighting them during the whole day on the first of July, spent that night in retiring the siege train to the present depot near Westover Landing; the guns, the ammunition of which had been expended, were also retired to Harrison's Bar, under Lt. Col. White. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that all the ammunition used at Malvern Hill, had been transported by way of Gaines' Mill, Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp to that place; and that the officers and men with the guns had been almost constantly laboring day and night from the 22d of June,—and to the fact that out of 26 heavy guns, 25 arrived safely at their destination. This was accomplished under almost unheard of difficulties, with mule teams constantly breaking down—driven by frightened citizen teamsters, who deserted whenever the fire became heavy—frequently teams had to be pressed into the service to replace those which had been exhausted by the labor of drawing the guns, and sometimes for miles, the guns were drawn by hand by the different companies of the Regiment.

One howitzer was abandoned at Savage's Station, the carriage having become so disabled that it was impossible to renew it; under direction of Lieut. Jackson, the carriage was burned and the howitzer rendered perfectly unserviceable.

To the Field Officers and Company Commanders already mentioned, I feel that a debt of gratitude is due for the labors they performed and the difficulties they cheerfully overcame. I wish in addition to mention the services of Quarter-Master Robins and Lieuts. Whittlesey and Jackson, acting Ordnance officers, to whose energy the safe bringing through of the ammunition trains is mainly due,—and to bear testimony to the

great assistance rendered to me on all occasions by Lieut. Pratt, my Adjutant.

I am General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. O. TYLER,
Col. 1st Conn. Art'y.

BRIG. GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding 5th Army Corps,
Army of the Potomac.

Ordnance Report of the Siege Train commanded by Col. Robert O. Tyler, 1st Regiment Connecticut Artillery.

COLONEL:

The Siege of Yorktown being terminated by the evacuating of that place by the rebel forces, just when nearly the whole of the siege batteries were ready to open fire, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the work which has been performed by the officers and men of your regiment in arming the siege batteries at that place.

During the seven days that elapsed from the 26th of April to the evacuation of Yorktown, all the batteries have been fired at more or less continuously, and though the regiment has never before been under fire and is, like the rest of this army, composed of troops who have not been twelve months in the service, and who would therefore be considered in any regular artillery in the world merely as recruits, and the officers have not had the advantage of that scientific military training which is usually considered necessary for this branch of military service, and although a large part of the material employed has been of a weight hitherto unknown in sieges, and has therefore necessitated the employment of carriages and platforms usually confined to permanent works on account of the labor, care and accuracy required in their construction, yet the condition of the batteries and the accuracy with which all the platforms have been laid and the magazines arranged, gives no indication whatever of these disadvantages.

The siege train at present in battery and under my charge consists of

Two 200 p'r Parrott's, Five 100 p'r Parrott's, } at Battery No. 1, manned by Battery B, commanded by Major E. S. Kellogg.

Five 4½ inch Guns, Five 30 p'r Parrott's, } at Battery No. 2, manned by Battery A and H, commanded by Major L. G. Hemingway.

Ten 13 inch Sea Service Mortars, (1861,) at Battery No. 4, manned by Batteries F. and G., commanded by Major E. S. Kellogg.

Six 10 inch Sea Service Mortars, (1841,) at Battery No. 6, manned by Battery C., commanded by Capt. R. S. Burbank.

Ten 10 inch Siege Mortars, at Battery No. 9, manned by Batteries D. and E., commanded by Maj. Thos. S. Trumbull.

Five 4½ inch Rifles, at Battery No. 10, manned by Battery I, commanded by Capt. S. H. Perkins.

In addition there are in depot at Fort Grafton,

Four 20 p'r Parrott's, Three 8 inch Howitzers,
Four 10 p'r Whitworth's, Two 8 inch Mortars, (Siege.)

And there have been transported to the depot and afterwards given out to Col. Warren, 5th N. Y. Vols., five 10 inch Siege Mortars, and five 8 inch Siege Mortars, making a total of 30 rifled guns, 3 howitzers and 38 mortars, or 71 pieces of artillery, of which 65 were reëmbarked by the 1st Regiment Conn. Artillery, and the six 10 inch Sea Service Mortars by the 5th Regiment N. Y. Vols. For the maneuvering and transportation of the material there has been provided,

One Gin complete.
Three Mortar Wagons.
Two large Sling Carts.
Three Hand Sling Carts.

In addition, one treble, two double, and one single block were obtained from Lieut. Baylor, Fortress Monroe. With these and with temporary derricks, constructed from such timber as could be procured, the disembarking, the loading of the mortar wagons, and the mounting of the 4½ inch and 30 p'r Parrott's at Cheeseman's Landing have been performed.

The mounting of the 200 p'r and 100 p'r Parrott's, and the 13 inch sea service mortars (1861,) was done with the gin. In mounting the latter a treble block broke. This and the slipping of the block of a gin tackle while moving one of the 13 inch mortars on rollers, were the only accidents that happened during the whole of the embarking, disembarking and mounting of this armament, although a very large amount of the duty was performed at night. The guns and mortars were hauled from the landing by the horses of the reserve artillery. To the zeal and energy displayed by the Lieutenants who have been detailed for that service in the performance of a duty in which as Light Artillery officers they can not be expected to take much interest and which was especially severe on horses and harnesses, the service is much in debted.

The 100 p'r Parrott's were transported upon the large sling carts. This was attended with severe difficulty even when the roads were moderately good, and I beg to suggest that advantage would be found in widening the tires of the sling carts so as to give a larger bearing surface.

The hand sling carts were found very useful. In disembarking the mortars and mortar beds the pole of one of them broke at the junction of the braces and the pole. It has been repaired by the regimental artificers in a manner which appears to be an improvement. The front bolts for connecting the upper and lower straps and the bolt for connecting the braces cross through the pole about two inches apart. These are dispensed with and the braces and straps are shrunk on the pole by an iron ring.

The 200 p'r Parrott's were transported to the battery by water at night and landed by being rolled on skidding. The 13 inch mortars and the mortar shell were run into Warnsley Creek at night in a barge, taken up to the battery and landed at a wharf constructed for that purpose at one end of the battery. This was done by raising the mortars by the gin, placing rollers under them, rolling them to a port cut in the side of the barge, raising them by successive lifts with the sling cart screw worked by drag ropes until hung as high as

possible, and then running them nearly on to the platform, when they were again placed upon rollers, rolled into position, lifted by the gin and the carriage placed underneath.

The heaviest pieces placed in position in the trenches before Sebastopol by the English were the 68 p'r gun of 10,640 lbs, and the 13 inch sea service mortar of 11,300 lbs; and by the French the cannon de 50 of 10,190 lbs, and the mortier de 32c of 9,615 lbs. The 200 p'r Parrott weighs 16,570 and the 13 inch sea service mortar (1861) 17,120 lbs. The guns placed in position before Yorktown, exceed, therefore, in weight by 50 per cent., any guns that have ever before been placed in siege batteries. I have therefore been thus particular in detailing the manner in which they have been placed in position. I do not believe that any very great difficulty would be found in moving the 200 p'rs by the sling cart over very good roads, but the dimensions of the 13 inch sea service mortars (43 in. diam.,) would render it impossible to transport them without a special carriage, as the mortar when slung on the sling-cart hangs 20 inches below the tires of the wheels. In the battery, ways of logs with planks spiked on top were constructed, and the ground excavated between to permit the passage of the mortar, but this could only be done upon hard ground.

In the arranging and maneuvering of the guns, the following points, in which improvements might be made, suggest themselves and are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

1st. That the construction of the pole of the hand sling cart be altered as above mentioned.

2d. That the simplicity of the siege platform be still further increased by making no distinction between hurters, sleepers, and front and rear pieces, and deck plank, i. e., by being dowel holes in all the pieces, sending the dowels in bundles to be placed in where necessary and leaving the bolt holes to be bored in the battery.

3d. That a certain supply of tools, most of them now found in battery wagons, be supplied with the gun and mortar implements at the rate of one for each five pieces, viz.: one

2 ft rule, one augur, a mason's level, (the gunner's level not being convenient for laying platforms,) a hand-saw, one cold chisel and a battery lantern; that a magazine be allowed for every five guns and a complete set of magazine implements, (Ord. Manual, p. 367,) including copper adzes, and dark lanterns be supplied for each magazine. Battery wagon D. is admirably suited for depot purposes, but if *each* battery and battery magazine is supplied with them, the battery wagons are soon exhausted of these stores without the other stores which they contain being called for at all.

4th. That a full complement of the machines and ropes specified in Ordnance Manual, page 367, be sent with each train, and that in addition, 3 in. planking, skidding, blocking, spare tackle blocks and a number of small tackles, consisting of wooden double and single blocks with $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. falls be provided.

5th. In maneuvering the 13 in. Mortars, it became evident that the iron-shod hand-spikes provided were not sufficiently strong.

6th. The steps of the wrought iron mortar carriages require an upright brace or the upper one becomes crushed in, in mounting the mortars.

Only one battery—No. 1, of five 100 p'rs and one 200 p'r Parrott's—opened fire during the siege. This battery opened fire on the 1st of May, and at once drove all the rebel shipping from the wharves at Yorktown. In all, 137 rounds from the 100 p'rs and 4 rounds from the 200 p'r were fired. An inspection of the batteries on the river front of the Yorktown fortifications, will afford the best indication of the very accurate practice made from this battery, but the impossibility of observing with equal accuracy the results of firing at such long ranges, (3,800 to 4,700 y'ds,) renders it extremely questionable whether any useful results follow a large expenditure of ammunition at distances over 2,500 yards.

The following points of importance appear to have been established by this practice.

1st. That the wrought iron carriages are too rigid to resist long continued firing at high angles, the rivets cutting off

completely. It is very much to be regretted that a few rounds were not fired from the 13 inch mortars to test their carriages, as it appears probable they would fail more completely in this respect.

2d. That the mode of supporting the pintle and traverse circle used in this battery is not sufficiently strong. The object of the platform is to so connect these two parts that no relative motion can take place. The intermediate pieces should therefore act more directly than in these platforms. The pintle plates should have a larger bearing surface upon the pintle and should be strengthened by ribs. Probably the best plan of all would be to adopt a low carriage similar to that sent by Capt. Parrott for the last 200 p'r with four trucks, the use of the platform being given up by the position of the trucks. To dispense with the pintle altogether, using rails and hollow trucks, (Report of Major Mordecai on recent English construction.) The wooden platform would then consist of two traverse circles with wooden braces and iron tie bolts.

For the service of these guns it was necessary to convey 17,047 projectiles weighing in all 857,417 lbs. The transportation of these projectiles and of the powder and small stores into depot at Fort Grafton, commenced on the 12th of April and continued till the evacuation of Yorktown on the morning of the 4th of May. During that time 726 loads were conveyed from Cheeseman's Landing to the depot, of which 527 loads were projectiles, 70 of powder, 88 of platforms and 41 of small stores. This does not include the projectiles for 13 inch mortars which were conveyed to the battery by water.

The weather during the siege was very varied and the roads consequently sometimes in such good order that the wagons made two and even three trips a day, sometimes so bad that they were a day and a half on the road. On Wednesday, the 16th, 62 wagons brought up 1,882 10 inch mortar shells—40 wagons carrying 30 shells each, and 22 carrying 31 shells, weighing 2,700 lbs. This is the maximum. On the 27th of April, 17 wagons brought only 125 bbls of powder, being only 700 lbs and 600 lbs to a wagon. This was the minimum. The average taken from the projectiles was 1456

lbs a wagon. This estimate of transportation is exclusive of that between the depot and the batteries, for which purpose 25 wagons were kept constantly employed from the 21st of April. In all 613 wagon loads were conveyed.

In the three weeks during which these siege operations have been conducted, your regiment has worked with very little relief night and day. As soon as any battery has been completed the companies to which it has been assigned have moved into camp near it, constructing such shelter from the enemy's fire as they could and remaining with their guns, differing in this respect from all other troops employed in the trenches, who returned to camp out of fire as soon as their duty was finished.

When it is considered that the first siege train placed in battery by the English before Sebastapol consisted of 72 pieces, that they marched into Balaklava on the 25th of September, and opened fire on the 17th of October, 23 days afterward, and that they employed to accomplish this end all the resources of a powerful navy and a large regular artillery skilled by constant practice in the large maritime fortresses of Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu, and all the maneuvers of heavy artillery and that only the same time (23 days,) was occupied, (from the 12th of April to the 3d of May,) in placing 71 guns in battery, many of them much exceeding in weight any that have before been used in a siege, it is evident that the labors of the 1st Regiment Connecticut Artillery will compare favorably with any thing of the kind that has been done before.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER DOULL,

Major 2d N. Y. Artillery and Ordnance Officer to Siege Train 1st Conn. Artillery.

COL. ROBERT O. TYLER,

Commanding 1st Conn. Art'y.

Fifth Regiment.

This regiment, under the command of Colonel George D. Chapman, has seen much active service and has performed longer and more exhausting marches than any other from this State, having marched more than fifteen hundred miles; at one time marching for twenty-nine consecutive days, and in one day the unusual distance of forty-five miles.

On leaving the State the regiment had orders to report to Major General Banks, then at Harpers Ferry, commanding what was termed the "Department of the Shenandoah." On its arrival it was brigaded with two New York and one Pennsylvania Regiment under the command of Colonel, now Major General, George H. Thomas. From this place the regiment made its first march to Darnestown and thus commenced that series of long, frequent and rapid marches which have given to it the name of the "Marching Regiment" or "Foot Cavalry." At Darnestown the regiment was re-brigaded twice, first under General Gordon of Massachusetts, afterwards relieved by General A. S. Williams. It was also incorporated in the "Army of the Potomac," Major General McClellan. In October, 1861, it moved from Darnestown to reinforce General Stone, marching all night, reached Edward's Ferry the morning after the battle of Ball's Bluff and was ordered to cross the river to renew the attack, which order, however, was subsequently countermanded, and no further demonstration made against the enemy at this point. The regiment went into camp at Muddy Branch. During the winter it was marching and countermarching from Muddy Branch to Frederick, Williamsport and Hancock, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport the first of March 1862, drove the enemy from Winchester and occupied the place. At the first battle of Winchester, March 21st, the regiment which was, with the exception of two companies, one day's march from that place, having been ordered to Manassas Junction, turned back and joined in the pursuit of Jackson which was continued to Harrisonburg.

While here its commanding officer, (Colonel Orris S.

Ferry,) having been appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, took command of a brigade in the division of General Shields, which division was soon after ordered to another command, leaving a force of but about 5000 men under General Banks, who in turn was obliged to fall back before the superior number of the rebels under Jackson. Detachments of our small army were defeated at Front Royal, and on the 24th of May, after a severe and well fought battle at Winchester, the army was obliged to recross the Potomac. The conduct of this regiment in the battle and during the retreat is mentioned in the official reports of the brigade and division commanders as deserving the highest praise.

In little more than a week it again crossed the Potomac and the corps to which it was attached assumed the offensive. Shortly afterward it was incorporated into the "Army of Virginia" under Major General John Pope, its brigade commander General S. W. Crawford. The regiment went into battle at Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August, with eight companies numbering about 400 men. It fought most gallantly, every officer that entered the fight, but three, being either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. It formed part of the reserve force in the battles near Washington, and was with General Pope through all that campaign. It was with McClellan when that General moved into Maryland. The day before the battle of South Mountain it was detached in Frederick City for provost duty and there remained for nearly three months. In the latter part of November, 1862, it was organized as part of the "Grand Reserve Division" of the Army of the Potomac, under General Sigel, and ordered to join the main army.

At the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9th, 1862, the regiment suffered severe losses, as will be seen by the official reports following. Many valuable officers were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, among whom Colonel Chapman was taken prisoner, Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Captains Corliss and Chapman, and Lieutenant Whitney were wounded and taken prisoners, Major Edward F. Blake, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant Heber S. Smith and Lieutenant Henry M.

Dutton were killed, and Lieut. Col. Stone died of his wounds January 20th, 1863, while in the hands of the enemy. Of Major Blake, formerly Adjutant of the regiment, I can not speak too highly as a gentleman and an officer. In all his intercourse with this department he was always courteous, prompt, and correct. A gentleman of strict integrity, of high mental endowments and culture, and possessing in a noticeable degree that quality of business tact and methodical exactness so desirable for an officer in his position, and not always found in combination with the experience and professional ardor that so enhances its value, the service can illy spare his labors.

Col. Chapman, to whom the regiment mainly owes its efficiency in discipline, drill and endurance, has been compelled to resign on account of ill health, caused by severe hardships and exposure in the field and confinement in a military prison in Richmond by the enemy. The regiment is now under the command of Colonel Warren W. Packer, and is stationed at Stafford Court House, Va.

HEAD-QUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLUNTEERS,
1st Brigade, 1st Division, Department of the Shenandoah,
Camp near Williamsport, Md., May 27th, 1862.

COLONEL:

I have the honor to report as follows concerning the late battle at Winchester, on Sunday, May 25th, 1862, in which this regiment was engaged.

About 5 o'clock Sunday morning, as the men were rising from their sleep and heating their coffee in a field which we entered late the night before, a shell suddenly fell amongst them. This was followed by another in rapid succession. The men quickly seized their muskets and fell into line as calmly as if on parade. The inquiry was sent back whether we should hold the spot or advance. Before receiving a reply I ordered the regiment to a hollow in the field next to the rear, which was done "by the right of companies to the rear" in good order. The enemy's infantry soon appeared on the hill in front charging directly upon us. Companies

"A" and "F," immediately moved forward and delivered their fire with effect upon the enemy now within a few rods. The whole battalion then moved up to their line, and, delivering three well directed vollies, mowed down the enemy by scores, shooting away their flag each time. At the third volley Companies "I" and "B" by half wheeling to the right delivered a cross fire. At this the enemy broke and ran in confusion. The order then came from yourself for the regiment to fall back to a line of stone wall in the rear of the field next behind. During this movement Company "D" deployed as skirmishers to hold the line we were leaving. A fog then settled down and for half an hour firing ceased. As it lifted I saw, at some distance, a large force of the enemy moving by the right flank to turn our left. Our skirmishers fired upon them, but the movement remained unchecked till a few shells from our artillery forced them back. After this their infantry paid but little attention to us, but their artillery on the right and left poured a heavy shower of shells about us as we lay behind the wall.

About 9 o'clock, my regiment being in advance of the other two of the Brigade, I ordered it back to their line and while dressing the ranks received the order to retreat.

Company "D" having been called in the retreat commenced in closed files at quick march through the streets on the eastern side of the city under a heavy fire of artillery in the rear, and frequent shots from the citizens and even *women* in the houses. After leaving the city the regiment fell into the column of the Brigade, and, by a forced march of forty-three miles through by-roads, reached the Potomac at eleven o'clock P. M. The last man of the regiment crossed at Dennis Ferry, seven miles by land below Williamsport, Maryland, at 1.20 A. M. Monday afternoon we moved by canal boat to Williamsport where we now lie in camp, four hundred and thirty-three men subject to your orders.

During the fight and retreat both officers and men acted calmly and readily. When all have done exactly as ordered it seems invidious to discriminate. Still, I desire to especially notice for gallant conduct Capt. Betts, (whom I learn to be

seriously wounded,) Capt. Lane and Lieutenant Dutton, Acting Regimental Quartermaster Lieutenant Rice (since missing,) and Adjutant Blake also rendered me efficient service in the field. I enclose the Adjutant's report of killed, wounded and missing.

I am Colonel,

with great respect, your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE D. CHAPMAN,

Lt. Col. Commanding 5th Conn. Vols.

To Col. D. Donnelly,

28th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers,

Commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division,

Department of the Shenandoah,

Williamsport, Md.

Head-Quarters 5th Regiment, Conn. Volunteers,
1st Brigade, 1st Division, Department of the Shenandoah,
Camp near Williamsport, Md., May 28, 1862.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the results of the late engagement at Winchester, Va., Sunday, May 25th, 1862.

Staff. *Missing*, 2.

2d Ass't Surgeon, Evelyn P. Bissell.

Hospital Steward, Edward D. Babcock.

Band, 2.

Company	A.		*Wounded*, 3.	*Missing*, 8.
"	B.		" 2.	" 9.
"	C.		" 2.	" 6.
"	D.			" 8.
"	E.			" 7.
"	F.	*Killed*, 1.	" 2.	" 8.
"	G.		" 1.	" 4.
"	H.			" 3.
"	I.		" 2.	" 6.
"	K.			" 12.
Total,		" 1.	" 12.	" 75.

I am sir, with great respect your most obedient servant,

EDWARD F. BLAKE,

1st Lieut., Adjutant 5th Conn. Vols.

To BRIG. GEN. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General,
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

The following report includes among the missing all not known to be on the Maryland side of the Potomac, Wednesday morning, May 28th, 1862, at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMPANY A. *Wounded* 3.

Captain James A. Betts, shot in the groin and a prisoner.
Privates, William M. Longdon, shot in the calf of leg. Left at Winchester.
John Riley, shot in the abdomen. Left at Winchester.

Missing 6.

J. B. Rogers, left near Strasburg with knapsacks, May 24, probably captured.
John Gilbert, last seen between Strasburg and Winchester, May 24.
B. F. Squire, last seen near Winchester after the fight.
John K. Underhill, " " " "
George Scott, " " " "
T. D. Clark, last seen near Martinsburg " "

COMPANY B. *Wounded* 2.

Privates, Eleazer Bordeaux, wounded in abdomen. Left at Winchester, died June 20th.
Alfred Goodrich, wounded in arm. Left at Winchester.

Missing 9.

1st Serg't, William S. Purrington, last seen near Strasburg, May 24.
Sergeant, Frederick H. Fanning, " " "
Corporals, Levi G. Clark, " " "
A. N. Lewis, " " "
Privates, Thomas Duffy, " " "
Samuel Millard, " " "
James P. Ruth, " " "
Henry Smith, last seen after fight near Winchester, "
Henry H. Babcock.

This company was on picket when the regiment left its camp, five miles below Strasburg, Saturday morning. It was called in, and in catching up with the regiment encountered a force of the enemy attempting to cut off our train in the rear. After manning and sending forward fifteen teams deserted by their drivers, it was scattered by a large force of the enemy and a number were driven into the woods. These are since missing; probably captured.

COMPANY C. *Wounded* 2.

Corporals, Patrick Kelley, shot in abdomen. Now at Frederick, Md.
William E. Plumb, shot in left fore-arm. Now at Frederick, Md.

Missing 4.

Privates, John Costello, last seen near Winchester after the fight, May 25. Prisoner.
James Devine, last seen near Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
Robert Fitz Simmons, last seen near Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
James McDermott, missing. Prisoner.

COMPANY D. *Missing* 8.

1*st Serg't,* William Fuller, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.

Privates, Timothy Murman, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
Timothy Quinn, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
John M. Cahill, last seen near Bunker Hill after the fight. Prisoner.
Charles A. Farren, last seen near Bunker Hill after the fight. Prisoner.
James Killien, last seen near Bunker Hill after the fight. Prisoner.
James Keife, left near Strasburg with knapsacks, May 24. Prisoner.
Franklin B. Everett, last seen near Martinsburg, Va., after the fight. Prisoner.

COMPANY E. *Missing* 5.

Privates, George Butler. Prisoner.
Charles W. Johnson, "
Hugh S. Goslee, "
Peter Thornley,
George W. Buckbee, Prisoner.

COMPANY F. *Killed* 1.

Private, James Higgins, shot in the forehead. Left on the field.

Wounded 2.

Corporal, William B. Coffey, wounded slightly on right side. Now in camp at Williamsport.

Private, James Holaren, wounded slightly in arm, side and hand. Now in camp at Williamsport.

Missing 8.

Sergeant, Jos. Webster, last seen near Strasburg, May 24. Prisoner.
Corporal, Willard Griswold " " " " "
Privates, Marcus L. Braman, last seen near Bunker Hill after the fight, May 25. Prisoner.
Patrick Gavin, last seen near Bunker Hill after the fight, May 25. Prisoner.
James Church, last seen near Bunker Hill after the fight, May 25. Prisoner.
Simon R. Tracey, last seen near Strasburg, afternoon of May 24. Prisoner.
Curtis B. Wells, last seen near Strasburg, afternoon of May 24. Prisoner.
John Ryan, prisoner.

COMPANY G. *Wounded* 1.

Private, Jas. Kite, flesh wound in shoulder, now in Hagerstown, Md.,

Missing 4.

Joseph Boughton, last seen in Martinsburg, Va., after the fight. Prisoner.
James P. Howard, last seen in Winchester, Va., after the fight. Prisoner.
Horatio Pollard, last seen in Strasburg, May 24. Prisoner.
Eben E. Scribner, last seen sick in Hospital, Winchester, May 25.

COMPANY H. *Missing* 2.

Sergeant, James Gamble, last seen in Winchester after the fight.
Private, Henry Koehler, prisoner.

COMPANY I. *Wounded* 2.

Privates, Milton H. Gibbs, flesh wound in left leg. Prisoner.
Mathias Allen, flesh wound in right arm (slight.) Now in Williamsport.

Missing 3.

Acting Reg'tl Q. M., E. J. Rice, prisoner.
Privates, John L. Dutton, last seen near Bunker Hill after the fight. Prisoner.
Tracey A. Bristol, last seen between Strasburg and Winchester, May 24. Prisoner.

COMPANY K. *Missing* 13.

Privates, George M. Rice, last seen in Winchester during the fight. Prisoner.
James Ryan, last seen in Winchester during the fight. Prisoner.
Henry Fitzgerald, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
Leonard Heath, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
David A. Mallory, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
Joseph Eccleston, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
Lorenzo Church, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
Phillip Fisher, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
Alonzo Buckley, last seen at Bunker Hill after the fight. Prisoner.
T. H. Underwood, last seen in Winchester after the fight. Prisoner.
E. D. Smith, left during the fight. Prisoner.
C. W. Atwood, last seen in Winchester during the fight. Prisoner.
C. H. Underwood, last seen at Strasburg, May 24. Prisoner.

STAFF. *Missing* 1.

Commissioned.

Assistant Surg., Evelyn P. Bissell, prisoner, taken at Winchester.

Non-Commissioned.

Hospital Stew'd, Edwin D. Babcock, prisoner, taken at Winchester.

BAND. *Missing* 2.

Elhanan W. Holbrook, last seen between Winchester and Martinsburg after the fight.

William M. Whittaker, last seen near Winchester after the fight.

We certify that the above statements are accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

1*st Lieut.*, William A. Daniels,	Commanding	Co.	A.
2*d Lieut.*, James Roberts,	"	"	B.
Captain, George W. Corliss,	"	"	C.
Captain, David F. Lane,	"	"	D.
1*st Lieut.*, Alfred A. Chinnery,	"	"	E.
1*st Lieut.*, Edwin E. Marvin,	"	"	F.
Captain, Warren W. Packer,	"	"	G.
On Provost duty in town,		"	H.
Captain, William S. Coggswell,	"	"	I.
1*st Lieut.*, William Hamilton,	"	"	K.

EDWARD F. BLAKE, 1*st Lieut.*, *Adjutant*,
Nom. Com. Staff and Band.

HEAD-QUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.,
CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, VA., Aug. 13th, 1862.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adj't Gen'l of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the enclosed report of the casualties among the members of the 5th Regiment Conn. Vols., during the engagement of August 9th with the enemy I will forward by to-morrow's mail a complete report of the loss and the present strength of the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY W. DABOLL,
Captain Co. H.
Commanding Regiment.

KILLED. FIELD AND STAFF.

Major, Edward F. Blake.
Adjutant, Heber S. Smith, killed in action and buried on the field.

COMPANY A.

Corporal, Daniel L. Smith.

COMPANY B.

Privates, James L. Bailey.
Charles Checkini.
Robert O. Lane.
Charles E. Thompson.

COMPANY C.

1*st Lieut.*, Henry M. Dutton, killed in action and buried on the field.
Corporal, Joseph O. Blair.
Private, Patrick McClusky.

COMPANY D.

Corporal, Sherman D. Taylor.
Privates, Daniel Hawthorne.
Lorenz Held.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, Elijah B. Jones.
Corporal, Oliver G. Brady.
Private, George Smith.

COMPANY G.

Private, George Dawley.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Matthias Allen.
Robert Arnold.

COMPANY K.

Corporal, Joseph N. Kinne.
Private, Thomas Quinn.

WOUNDED. FIELD AND STAFF.

A. R. Q. M., Madison P. Whitney, wounded and prisoner.
Serg't Major, William P. Smith, in leg, slight.

COMPANY A.

1*st Lieut.*, William A. Daniels, in leg, severe.

Sergeant, John O. Shufeldt, both thighs, severe.
Corporal, Albert Warner, left shoulder, "
Privates, George B. Loomis, side, "
Isaac K. Leach, left foot, "
Dennis Larkin, shoulder, slight.
Smith Mead, right leg, "
James H. Rascoe, right leg, "
Henry B. Curtis, left ankle, "
Marvin Curtis, left shoulder, "
Daniel A. Kyes, left thigh, severe.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Justin H. Chapman, in leg. Leg amputated below the knee.
Sergeant, Barney Gilroy, little finger of right hand shot off.
Corporal, James W. Kimball, nature of wounds not known.
Privates, William H. Adams, " " " "
George A. Case, foot, severe.
Albert M. Clark, breast, "
Robert McClure, thigh, "
Francis Millard, nature of wound unknown.
Louis Northrop, " " "
George W. Prentice, " "
Loren H. Thorp, " " "
Robert Warner, shoulder, severe.

COMPANY C.

Captain, George W. Corliss, wounded and taken prisoner.
Sargeant, Luzerne A. Palmer, thigh and knee, severe.
Privates, Evelyn M. Andrews, left arm, slight.
Robert Fitzmorris, leg, "
Elbert Goodenough, foot, "
Michael Hughes, hand, "
Michael Mooney, leg, severe.
Mugh McGahey, hand, slight.
William Roch, side, "
Michael Walsh, head, "
John H. Watson, leg, "

COMPANY D.

Captain, David F. Lane, leg, slight.
Sargeant, James Hewison, both legs, severe.
Corporals, John McCormick, arm, slight.
Robert C. Morrison, arm and breast, severe.

Privates, Amon L. Norton, shoulder, severe.
Joseph A. Canfield, both legs, "
Henry G. West, leg, slight.
John F. Gough, groin, dangerous.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, George R. Rowe, arm, slight.
Corporal, George McCann, foot, "
Privates, Owen Murphy, leg, severe, since died.
John G. Hull, nature of wound unknown.
John Leggett, " " "

COMPANY G.

Captain, Warren W. Packer, leg, slight.
Privates, Edwin Fowler, arm, "
Pascall Pellett, breast, severe.

COMPANY I.

Sergeants, Harlan P. Rugg, shoulder, severe.
Corporals, Crawford H. Nodine, shoulder, severe.
Thomas A. Smith, leg amputated above ankle.
Privates, William Kerr, neck, severe.
Thomas Kelly, left thigh, severe.
Charles Slater, leg, "
John D. Barden, right wrist and arm, slight.
George Squires, left arm, slight.
Henry Fieldsend, thigh, severe.
Josiah Carrington, hand, "
John A. Belden, nature of wound unknown.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Elisha R. Starr, hand, severe.
Corporal, Patrick McMahon, hand, slight.
Privates, James Moneghan, leg, "
Michael Shay, both legs, severe.
Frederick Clark, thigh, "
John Gannon, arm amputated.

MISSING. FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, George D. Chapman, prisoner of war.
Lt. Col., Henry B. Stone, " "

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, Daniel Odell, missing in action, August 9, 1862.
Corporal, James Byers, " " " "

Corporal,	John H. Bennett,	missing in action,	Aug.	9,	1862.
Privates,	George A. Bradley,	"	"	"	"
	Wesley H. Botsford,	"	"	"	"
	George S. Terry,	"	"	"	"
	David B. Mills,	"	"	"	"
	William N. Mix,	"	"	"	"
	Henry Manning,	"	"	"	"
	Henry C. Prime,	"	"	"	"
	Arthur M. Thorp,	"	"	"	"
	Phillip L. Williams,	"	"	"	"
	Robert R. Werner,	"	"	"	"

COMPANY B.

Sergeant,	Lowell M. Snow,	missing in action,	Aug.	9,	1862.
Corporals,	Frederick Shepherd,	"	"	"	"
	Myron C. Bailey,	"	"	"	"
Privates,	Charles Lyman,	"	"	"	"
	John Covert,	"	"	"	"
	George B. Griffin,	"	"	"	"
	John J. Gavin,	"	"	"	"
	Edward S. Mott,	"	"	"	"

COMPANY C.

Privates,	Isaac N. Welden,	missing in action,	Aug.	9,	1862.
	William Higgins,	"	"	"	"
	George F. Selleck,	"	"	"	"
	Erastus W. Hart,	"	"	"	"
	Walter Burns,	"	"	"	"
	William M. Button,	"	"	"	"
	Augustus W. Hoyt,	"	"	"	"
	James Summerville,	"	"	"	"
	James McMahon,	"	"	"	"
	Daniel Meagher,	"	"	"	"
	Charles B. Stevens,	"	"	"	"
	Henry E. Thomas,	"	"	"	"
	John O'Brien, Jr.,	"	"	"	"

COMPANY D.

2d Lieut., Charles Doyle, prisoner.

Privates,	John Bicker,	missing in action,	Aug.	9,	1862.
	John Hart,	"	"	"	"
	Elisha A. Buck,	"	"	"	"
	John Hill,	"	"	"	"

Privates,	Frederick Rixecker,	missing in action,	Aug.	9,	1862.
	Donald McCullom,	"	"	"	"
	James H. Mintie,	"	"	"	"
	Hugo Oberempt,	"	"	"	"
	John O'Brien,	"	"	"	"
	Eugene Sugero,	"	"	"	"
	Thomas G. Strong,	"	"	"	"

COMPANY E.

1*st Lieut.,*	Alfred A. Chinery,	missing in action,	Aug.	9,	1862.
Sergeant,	William A. Ambler,	"	"	"	"
Privates,	Edgar Alvord,	"	"	"	"
	Oliver Griffith,	"	"	"	"
	Edwin R. Gilbert,	"	"	"	"
	Samuel Starr,	"	"	"	"
	Lawrence W. Kervan,	"	"	"	"

COMPANY G.

Sergeant,	Eugene M. Corey,	missing in action,	Aug.	9,	1862.
Corporals,	Charles R. Corey,	"	"	"	"
	George F. Lane,	"	"	"	"
	George W. Briggs,	"	"	"	"
Privates,	George Bidford,	"	"	"	"
	John A. Bowen,	"	"	"	"
	David Buckman,	"	"	"	"
	Giles P. Buell,	"	"	"	"
	Andrew J. Clendennen,	"	"	"	"
	Sherman B. Dayton,	"	"	"	"
	William A. Gunn,	"	"	"	"
	Eugene F. Hawley,	"	"	"	"
	Leander N. Tucker,	"	"	"	"

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	Commissioned Officers, - - -	3
	Enlisted Men, - - - -	18
WOUNDED.	Commissioned Officers, - - -	5
	Enlisted Men, - - - -	64
MISSING.	Commissioned Officers, - - -	4
	Enlisted Men, - - - -	64
	Total,	158

Sixth Regiment.

During the past year the sixth has been in the Department of the South. Col. John L. Chatfield, its able and popular commander, has brought it to a high state of efficiency and at the present it sustains a reputation for discipline second to that of no other in that department. It was connected with the expedition which resulted in the battle of James Island, June 14th, 1862, and was engaged in the battle of Pocotaligo, October 22d, 1862, when it lost several in killed and wounded as will be seen by the reports appended. Among the latter were Colonel Chatfield and Lieut. Colonel Speidel, both of whom were severely injured.

Special credit is due this regiment for the promptness and thoroughness of its reports and monthly returns made to this department.

Head-Quarters 6th Regiment Conn. Volunteers,
Edisto Island, S. C., July 12th, 1862.

General:

I have the honor to transmit the following report:

Since the expedition to James Island my regiment has been in good condition. We were ordered from here on the night of June 1st, taking three days' rations and nothing but blankets, leaving all camp equipage behind. We crossed over to Seabrook's Island, marching the next day to a point opposite John's Island, where we bivouacked until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, when we marched across John's Island in the midst of a very heavy rain storm, with the mud knee deep, reaching Legaresville on the Stono, a distance of fifteen miles, at two o'clock P. M. I had been, the day before, assigned to the command of a brigade composed of the 6th Connecticut, 45th, 76th, and 97th Pennsylvania, and 47th New York Regiments. On the 8th, my command was divided into two brigades, there being assigned to me the 6th Connecticut, 47th New York and 97th Pennsylvania Regiments, the command of which I continued to hold until our return here, when the expedition was broken up.

On the evening of the 8th and morning of the 9th, we proceeded up the Stono to Grimball's plantation on James Island, about four and a half miles from Charleston, where we landed in the face of a severe fire from the enemy. Our Division made the left flank of the position, while General Stevens' Division occupied the ground two or three miles to our right and covering the position opposite Legaresville on John's Island. Early in the evening of the 10th, the enemy attacked us in front and were met by the 97th Pennsylvania Regiment and two companies of the 47th New York Regiment of my brigade, who kept them gallantly in check until the arrival upon the ground of a portion of Hamilton's battery, supported by four companies of the 6th Connecticut, soon after which the enemy retired leaving seventeen dead and wounded upon the field.

Things remained quiet until our attack on the enemy's works on the morning of the 14th, when only two companies of the 6th Connecticut were in the field, the balance of the regiment being on picket. It is needless to give you a description of the battle, though too much can not be said in praise of the conduct of all the troops engaged, who fought so bravely while laboring under such fearful disadvantages.

We remained on the Island until July 7th, when we evacuated it entirely to await reënforcements and a more favorable opportunity.

There are four regiments stationed here, the 6th and 7th Connecticut, and the 55th and 97th Pennsylvania, all under the command of Gen. Wright.

This Island is probably as favorable a location as we could obtain for preserving the health of the men, and I presume we remain here in summer quarters.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN L. CHATFIELD,
Commanding 6th Regiment Conn. Vols.

To J. D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

HEAD-QUARTERS 6TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLUNTEERS,
BEAUFORT, S. C., October 29th, 1862.

To Adjutant-General J. D. WILLIAMS,
Hartford, Conn.

GENERAL:

* * * * * *

The Regiment was in the late battle on the main land near Pocotaligo and behaved finely during the entire engagement. Colonel Chatfield was in command of the 1st Brigade, until, after having been in action about two hours, he was badly, but fortunately, not dangerously wounded, being struck by canister shot in the right hip. Lieut. Colonel Speidel, was also badly wounded by a canister shot through the right arm at almost the same moment with Col. Chatfield.

Our casualties were five (5) killed and twenty-eight (28) wounded, of whom two have since died from their wounds. I enclose you an official list of the casualties.

* * * * * *

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
S. S. STEVENS,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

KILLED. COMPANY B.

Private, James McKinney.

COMPANY E.

Private, Daniel Mathews.

COMPANY G.

Private, Henry F. Allen.

COMPANY I.

Orderly Sergeant, Robert B. Gage, killed by rifle ball in side.
Private, Harry Delf, killed by shell in breast.

WOUNDED. FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, John L. Chatfield, canister shot in right hip.
Lieut. Col., John Speidel, canister shot through right arm, severe.
Com. Serg., William H. Johnson, canister shot in thigh, severe.

COMPANY B.

Private, Edward Loughey, finger shot off.

COMPANY C.

1*st Lieut.*, John P. King, in leg, slight.
Corporal, Frederick Hartung, musket ball through right arm.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Dennis Burns, in chest.
Albert W. Crocker, in foot.
Robert Wilson, in leg and shoulder.
Andrus Provost, in right arm.
Henry W. Hoyt, in ankle.
John F. Hasseman, in leg.
Joseph Toepfer, in hand.
Charles W. Weed, in head.
William H. Sherwood, in chest.
Smith Scofield, in hand.

COMPANY F.

Privates, Bruce Baldwin, ankle fractured.
Hubert S. Holbrook, musket ball through legs.

COMPANY G.

Privates, George Ashworth, in shoulder.
Raphael Manco, in shoulder.
Lucius Leonard, in shoulder.
Marshall W. Dowd, in leg.

COMPANY H.

Private, Emil Hissrick, musket ball through arm.

COMPANY I.

1*st Lieut.*, Daniel J. West, in leg, slight.
Corporal, David G. Shepard, wounded in face and arm, since died.
Privates, Thomas Taylor, canister shot in breast, since died.
George Bouton, in leg, slight.

COMPANY K.

Private, Aaron E. Wilcox, in arm.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	Enlisted men, - -	5
WOUNDED.	Commissioned Officers, -	4
	Enlisted men, - -	29
	Total, - - -	38

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh has also, the past year, been stationed in the Department of the South. Alfred H. Terry, formerly Colonel of this regiment, was promoted to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, May 19th, 1862, when Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Hawley was promoted to the colonelcy, and is now in command. The ranks of this regiment are full and the state of discipline good. It was engaged in the battle of James Island, June 14th, 1862, where it suffered severely, being one of the first to enter the action, and one of the last to leave the field. The officers and men, without exception, behaved gallantly, and even when compelled to retreat, its brave Colonel refused to turn his back to the foe. This regiment was engaged also in the battle of Pocotaligo, details of which will be found in the official reports below.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Hawley, commanding Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, of the battle of James Island, S. C., June 14th, 1862.

HEAD-QUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 16th, 1862.

GENERAL:

I herewith send you my official account of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the assault on the enemy's earthworks, about two and a half miles from our present position. The regiment is in a brigade composed of the 8th Michigan, 7th Connecticut, and 28th Massachusetts, and commanded by Colonel Fenton, of the first named regiment. The division is commanded by General Isaac W. Stevens. Our most severely wounded are being removed to the General Hospital, Hilton Head.

A portion of our regiment was left at Fort Pulaski—sick and ineffective—also another detachment in like condition at Edisto. Of sick and wounded there must be *at least* 175 in all. * * * * *

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
Lieut.-Col. commanding 7th Regiment Conn. Vols.

Brigadier-General J. D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

HEAD-QUATERS 7TH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 14th, 1862.

COLONEL:

I submit a brief report of the part taken by this regiment in the assault upon the enemy's earthworks this morning.

Our line was promptly formed at one o'clock A. M., as ordered. There were two field, five staff, two non-commissioned staff, and eighteen company line officers, seventy-six non-commissioned officers, and four hundred and ninety-seven privates; total, six hundred. In addition, ten or twelve musicians and nurses accompanied the surgeons.

We were assigned the centre of your brigade—the 1st brigade, 1st division—and as we approached the enemy were ordered to move forward into line on the left of the leading regiment, the 8th Michigan. As our right passed the building afterward used as a hospital, and through the heavy hedge, entered the first of two fields between us and the earthworks, it formed into line and continued to move on at a rapid step. It was impossible for all of the left to get forward into line on the run across the high ridges of the cotton fields, encumbered as they were, and worn down with fatigue. I halted the right for one single minute, the left still running, and the line moved on in excellent order over the hedge between the two fields, and steadily advanced upon the enemy, whose grape and rifle shots came in showers. When within two or three hundred yards of the earthwork, the left wing came obliquely upon an unforeseen ditch and morass, so that in advancing it must crowd by its right flank toward the centre. At this moment a terrible fire of grape and musketry opened upon us. The line was inevitably broken. The colors stood fast protected by Capt. Palmer's Company E, Capt. Hitchcock, with part of Company G, and Lieut. Atwell, with part of Company C, having advanced within one hundred and thirty yards of the parapet. These and a portion of the right wing conceiving that the time had come when the order not to fire might be waived, opened a brisk discharge upon the parapet. The men stood bravely, but the line could not be formed until the colors were brought into the open field. As soon as this was

done the regiment moved by the right flank under the heaviest fire, the wing rapidly closing up, and under your order, when well across the field toward the marsh, filed to the right and advanced upon the enemy. After moving a short distance Capt. Stevens brought me an order from General Stevens to call the men off. They could not resist the temptation offered by the enemy's men at the guns, and a portion of the right was slow to get the order and fall back, preferring to pick off the gunners and riflemen. Faced by the rear rank the battalion marched to the hedge and lay behind it until an order from General Stevens brought it back to the hedge in front of the hospital. In a few moments the General again sent us forward to the hedge across the first field, where we lay while three pieces, two howitzers and a rifle of the Connecticut Light Battery, came up and carried on a rapid, and for the most part, a very well directed fire. Several times my men assisted with the utmost eagerness in moving the guns and giving other aid. A portion of the best marksmen were permitted to fire at the enemy's parapets. When the pieces had retired beyond danger, by order from General Stevens, we again moved in regular line to the rear, the enemy's rifled cannon and howitzers playing upon us. After standing behind the hospital hedge a short time, General Stevens ordered us to camp, whither we returned in good order.

An immediate inquiry showed very few missing men, and the number absent not positively known to have been left on the field dead or severely wounded does not exceed three or four.

I find it impossible to select individuals for praise. Capt. Edwin S. Hitchcock of Co. G, among the foremost and enthusiastically cheering on his men was severely wounded in the thigh. He continued to call out cheerfully and to fire rifles handed him by his men until he received a rifle ball straight from the front through his upper lip. Four of his men undertook to carry him to the rear. While they were doing this, two of them, Sergeant Haynes and Private Dexter, were wounded by rifle balls and they were obliged to leave the gallant Captain dying there.

Lieut. Hooton of Co. D was doing his whole duty, nobly rallying and regulating his company, when a heavy grape shot passed entirely through his right thigh nearly up to his body. He was carried to the rear praising his men and urging them on and lived but a short time.

Lieut. Dempsey of Co. E while in the full discharge of his duty, was disabled by a ball through the left shoulder inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.

Sergeant (Acting 2nd Lieut.,) Upson of Co. F was heroically at work when a grape shot took off three fingers and dashed through his right shoulder. There are but very slight hopes of his recovery.

Major (Acting Lieut. Col.,)Gardner, Capt. (Acting Major,) Rodman, Adjutant Mills, Quartermaster Terry and Sergeant Major Sanger of the field and staff did all that could be asked of the bravest soldiers. They were entirely fearless and constantly active and near me every moment. The same I may say from personal observation of nearly every line officer, and for aught I know it is true of all. At a most critical moment, when we were rearranging the line for the second advance, nothing could have been better than the conduct of Captains Gray, Palmer and Skinner, and Lieutenants Chamberlain, Atwell, Thompson, Townsend and Burdick.

Formidable as were the obstacles I can not help believing that had we possessed a better knowledge of the ground the highest success would have crowned our efforts.

This regiment was most actively engaged in the reduction of Fort Pulaski, but this was the first time it had encountered a heavy direct infantry fire. To meet that discharge of grape and musketry was a severe test. When the ditch broke up our line the men did not leave the ground; they staid patiently till the line was reformed, and our advances and retreats were in regular line and time. Surgeon Bacon and Assistant Surgeon Porter and their assistants were very industrious and fearless in bringing off the wounded, to which I attribute our small number of missing. Chaplain Wayland also was everywhere present, self-possessed and active.

I append a list of casualties and have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
Lieut. Col. commanding 7th Reg't. Conn. Vols.

Col. WILLIAM M. FENTON,
Commanding 1st Brigade 1st Division.

List of Casualties in the Seventh Regiment Conn. Vols. at the Battle of James Island, S. C., June 14th, 1862.

COMPANY A. *Wounded.*

Sergeant, David D. Keyes, slightly on the shoulder by grape shot.

Corporals, Wm. Cook, severely, but not dangerously, in face by musket ball.

Theodore Shubert, severely, not dangerously. Right eye probably destroyed by buckshot.

John P. Ryan, slightly, bruised on shoulder by grape shot.

Oliver D. Sellew, severely by rifle ball in neck. Doing well.

Privates, Joseph Bowen, by musket ball in finger of right hand.

Henry A. Clark, slightly, by musket ball in side.

Wm. J. Cook, slightly. Ball touched right arm.

Geo. W. Daniels, not dangerously. Ball through right arm.

John Gabriel, slightly. Ball grazed hip.

Charles J. Hall, severely in *scrotum* and *nates* by grape shot or piece of shell.

Walter Hunter, severely, but not dangerously.

Henry F. Lardner, slightly in calf of leg.

Thomas W. Lesley, slight contusion on right side.

Robert R. Read, slight contusion on right side.

Frederick Sanderson, slight bruise on shoulder.

Frederick Sutliff, slight bruise on shoulder.

John R. Vinton, not very severely. Musket ball in foot.

Richard P. Wales, severe but not dangerous flesh wound. Rifle ball through arm and breast.

COMPANY A. *Missing.*

Privates, Carter S. Clark, seen to spring up and fall. Supposed killed.

Selden H. Wells, reported killed, but not satisfactorily proved.

Lyman S. Johnson. Prisoner.

COMPANY B. *Killed.*

Corporal, Wm. H. Taylor, by grape shot.

Wounded.

Corporals, Benj. F. Robinson, slightly on hand by grape shot.
Ed. D. Wells, slightly on right leg by splinter of shell.
Privates, F. H. Brainard, severely in thigh by shell.
John Manion, slightly. Lost a finger.
Henry Watrous, slightly on shoulder by spent ball.

COMPANY C. *Killed.*

Private, James A. Miller.

Wounded.

Privates, John A. Lego, slightly. Buckshot into skin of the forehead.
Robert Thompson, slightly on the nose by a splinter of shell.

COMPANY D. *Killed.*

Lieutenant, Thomas Hooton, by grape shot through the right thigh near the body.
Private, W. Crofut, by grape shot through the bowels.

Wounded.

Corporals, John Morris, slightly by rifle ball below the knees.
John Ward, severely by rifle ball through the cheeks and jaws.
Musician, Lewis P. Bradley, not dangerously. Rifle ball through shoulder.
Privates, Byron Crosby, slightly by grape shot in foot.
Charles A. Gordan, slightly by rifle ball in leg.
John Lahey, slightly by rifle ball in foot.
George Webb, severely, but not dangerously, by rifle ball in thigh.
Joseph Waterman, severely, but not dangerously. Ball through foot.

Missing.

Privates, John Holmes, prisoner.
Charles Byxbee, prisoner.

COMPANY E. *Killed.*

Private, John E. Reynolds, by grape shot in stomach.

Wounded.

Lieutenant, Robert J. Dempsey, not dangerously. Musket ball through top of shoulder.

Privates, Lewis A. Cook, dangerously. Bullet in lower jaw and throat.

Henry Cohen, seriously, but not dangerously. Ball in calf of leg.

Barney Creamer, shot off his own finger.

Missing.

Private, Charles Gilbert, grape shot smashed his knee. Prisoner.

COMPANY F. *Killed.*

Private, Lorenzo Button, by grape shot in chest.

Wounded.

Serg't and Acting 2d Lieut., Hiram Upson, Jr., mortally by grape shot taking off three fingers of right hand and smashing through the right shoulder. Died two days after.

Privates, Robert Gordnier, slightly. Contusion on side.

Joshua R. Gore, severely, shot in the mouth.

COMPANY F. *Wounded.*

Privates, Wm. H. Kay, severely, but not dangerously. Shot through left shoulder.

Henry V. Sims, " " " Shot in left temple.

Missing.

Sergeant, Frederick R. Jackson, left arm shot off and otherwise hurt. Prisoner.

COMPANY G. *Killed.*

Captain, Edwin S. Hitchcock, shot in thigh and afterward through upper lip by a shot straight from the front. Evidently dying when last seen.

Wounded.

Sergeant, Wm. H. Haynes, severely, but not dangerously. Ball through flesh of arm.

Privates, James D. Howell, severely, but not dangerously. Ball in right arm.

Wm. H. Coley, not dangerously. Ball through arm. Flesh wound.

John S. Pardee, painful, but not serious. Grazed by grape shot.

Isaac Holt, slightly. Head grazed by a buck shot.

Private, J. N. Dexter, severely, but not dangerously. Ball through forearm.

COMPANY H. *Wounded.*

Corporal, Chas. E. Hooks, severely. Left arm taken off by grape shot. Doing well.

Privates, Theodore D. Bradley, slightly. Rifle ball in left foot.
David Cronan, severely. Right arm badly smashed by splinter of shell.
Robert Erwin, severely. Rifle shot in thigh.
James M. Perkins, seriously. Rifle shot in side.
Benj. E. Sanford, severely, not fatal. Rifle shot in head.
F. Gallagher, slightly. Splinter of shell on arm.
M. L. Sutherly, slightly. Splinter of shell on head.
Michael Flynn, severely. Right arm smashed by shell.

COMPANY I. *Wounded.*

Privates, Robert McCullough, severely. Rifle shot in left leg.
E. N. Ballard, slightly in foot.
Thomas Slack, slightly in side by shell.
Thomas Tappan, slightly in side by grape shot.
Alonzo Valentine, severely. Rifle ball through wrist.
Levi Ward, seriously on left arm by shell.

COMPANY K. *Killed.*

Privates, Andrew H. Hubbard.
George Corbin.

Wounded.

Privates, E. S. Lyon, slightly in side by piece of shell.
Lewis Rounsaville. In ankle by grape shot.
Ed. P. King. Shot through foot.

HEAD-QUARTERS 7TH CONN. VOLS.,
CAMP HITCHCOCK, HILTON HEAD, S. C.,
October 25th, 1862.

CAPTAIN:

I submit to the consideration of the Brigadier-General, a report of the part taken by the Regiment in the late expedition and the actions which took place near Pocotaligo on the 22d inst.

Gen. Terry ordered me to furnish a force of five hundred

(500) including officers, and in accordance with verbal instructions, I organized them into six companies, commanded by Captains Skinner, (2d Co.,) Gray, (3d Co.,) Dennis, (4th Co.,) Tourtellotte, (5th Co.,) Chamberlain, (1st Co.,) and Burdick, (6th Co.) Capt. Dennis being unable to walk, the command of his company fell to Lieut. E. S. Perry. Capt. O. S. Sanford acted as Major, Lieut. Col. Gardiner being ill, and Major Rodman absent on recruiting service. Capt. Jas. A Bunce, acting Quartermaster, and Capt. C. C. Mills, who returned from recruiting service after the force was organized, both waived all questions of etiquette and went upon my staff, the latter as Adjutant—and rendered indispensable and constant aid in the field and elsewhere. Assistant-Surgeon Horace P. Porter, (Acting Surgeon,) accompanied us; Dr. Hine remaining in charge of the sick in camp. The other officers were Chaplain H. L. Wayland, 1st Lieuts., John Thompson, Wm. E. Phillips, Edward S. Perry and S. S. Atwell, and 2d Lieuts., Wilson, Wildman, Hutchinson, Van Keuren, Barker and Marble.

The entire force that left Hilton Head, was:

Field and Staff Officers,	6
Non-commissioned Staff,	3
Company Officers,	16
Musicians and others—hospital attendants,	17
Color-bearers,	2
Enlisted Men, bearing arms,	470
Aggregate,	514

This includes a corporal and five men without arms, put in charge of the stores on the "Boston."

We embarked on the "Boston" on the afternoon of the 21st. At 11 P. M., on the passage up Broad River, I detailed Capt. Gray, Lieut. Hutchinson and 74 men, to whom were added about 20 men of the 3d N. H., under Lieut. Had, to proceed up the river in boats manned by the navy and guided by two negroes, past Mackay's Point, and then landing on the main, to cut off and capture the rebel picket, said to number about sixty, on duty at that point. A barge with a howitzer

from the "Paul Jones," accompanied them. They safely passed the Point apparently without being noticed, but the negro in the leading boat with Capt. Gray conducted them two or three miles beyond the proper landing place, where a causeway might have been reached and the rebels intercepted. The fact was ascertained by inquiry of the other negro in Lieut. Hutchinson's boat, and the party turned about, but the favorable moment had passed. Daylight appeared before they got back to the spot, and they kept on to Mackay's Point, where they found our troops debarking, the enemy of course having fled. Lieut. Smith of the 3d N. H., who accompanied Capt. Gray, as far as the tug boat "Relief" towed the party, and then went up the Pocotaligo with twelve men, is reported to have been more successful, and to have captured several of the enemy.

The "Boston" reached Mackay's Point about 8 A. M. on the 22d inst. and the regiment promptly debarked and formed line. The 76th Pa., Col. Strawbridge, of this Brigade, being already on shore, took the lead, following the First Brigade, Col. Chatfield commanding. After the delays and halts arising from causes of which I know nothing, the two Brigades marched on. At about 12½ o'clock, we heard artillery firing in advance of the column, and moving on rapidly at the double quick, we passed evidences of the commencing conflict, and by Gen. Terry's order, I detailed half of my fifth company, under Lieut. Greene, as a guard for the field hospital being established. They did their duty faithfully for fifteen hours, and rendered great aid to the wounded, constructing temporary litters with saplings and strips of their own blankets, bringing off the disabled, &c., there being no occasion to resist the enemy. A few minutes after, by the General's order, I detailed the remainder of the fifth Co., under Captain Tourtellotte, and Lieut. Phillips, to guard and help draw the three boat howitzers. They did not fail in their duty for a moment.

The remaining five companies, by the General's order, formed in column by company and continued advancing. Approaching the two strips of thick wood divided by a marsh and crossed by the road nearly at right angles, Gen. Terry

ordered us into line on the right of the Brigade and we halted. Advancing a few paces, the Brigade again halted, and the men lay down, the enemy's artillery and infantry keeping up a lively fire, which more particularly endangered the regiments (76th Pa. and 3d N. H.) on our left. Some minutes passed, our artillery working fiercely, and the First Brigade which had been hotly engaged, re-forming its lines. A general advance followed, there being one brief halt after jumping a ditch.

* * * * * * *

The thick and almost impassable wood was entered, and the marsh soon reached, but the enemy had left the opposite bank. As the General ordered, we moved by the left flank, until we touched the road, then countermarched to bring our right to cross the causeway, which after a halt we did, at a lively pace, following the 6th regiment C. V. A rapid march of two or three miles followed, much of it at the double quick, but the men endured it remarkably well. The sounds of a renewed fight reached us, and we hurried along the narrow road, through a heavy wood, towards the front, where I was ordered to file to the right into the wood. I obeyed, changing direction, a little to the right to go behind the reserve of the 4th N. H., halted, reported and was instructed that my duty was to hold the position and the marsh in front at all hazards. Moving by the left flank a little and throwing forward my right so as to bring my line more nearly perpendicular to the road, I dressed the line, halted, and ordered the men to lie down, the artillery of the enemy sending occasional missiles in our direction, one of which instantly killed private Cook of Co. "I," and wounded one or two others. I found near me a small reserve of the 4th N. H., and sending forward to the edge of the wood skirting the marsh, I learned that more of that regiment were there, deployed as skirmishers, and maintaining a dropping fire. They returned word that they could hold their position if well supported. I informed their commanding officer, Col. Bell, and rested, having no instructions to transmit to any other regiment.

Gen. Terry soon ordered me to send forward our Sharps' riflemen to the edge of the wood to work upon the enemy's

battery across the marsh. I ordered forward Co's "A" and "B," Captains Chamberlain and Burdick; Captain Sanford, acting Major, superintending the movement—the men to be deployed at short intervals. There were nearly one hundred of them, and they opened a fire of astonishing rapidity, with sights ranging from 400 to 600 yards, and I must believe, with accuracy, for the enemy's field pieces and even his infantry were silenced in a very few moments. After receiving Gen. Terry's instructions, the Regiment rose up and moved into a good line to join Co's "A" and "B," at the edge of the wood, and commenced firing by file with the greatest satisfaction to the men. The officers cautioned them to elevate the sights properly and fire deliberately. The Sharps' riflemen were ordered to cease firing that they might reserve some ammunition. After a time, the enemy being nearly quiet, I caused the bugle to sound "cease firing," and the men promptly obeyed and were ordered to lie down. The moment any groups of the enemy appeared in the edge of the not very thick woods opposite, or about the buildings, or near the one field piece which we could see, (the other had been drawn out of sight,) our fire was opened for a short time, and the Sharps' riflemen were permitted to work at intervals. At one time I had six men from each company detailed to maintain such a fire as would keep down the enemy.

Again and again the Regiment opened and ceased firing, obeying the bugle calls as promptly as if simply on drill.

Gen. Terry at one time desired us to charge across the marsh, if practicable, and to send some one to examine the ground. I called for half a dozen volunteers, and thrice the number sprang up immediately. I selected five, and after exploring, they reported as far as I ordered them to go (150 or 200 yards) the footing was very fair and they could see no creek. Satisfied that there was one, I called again for volunteers, and Lieut. Perry and private Crabbe eagerly offering, were accepted and ordered to keep low and find the creek. Our men were notified and cautioned not to hit them. They went stooping under the fire of both parties, two-thirds of the

way across, and reported a deep creek of the character common here, with muddy banks and low water. I sent the Lieutenant to Gen. Terry.

Though we prolonged the expenditure of ammunition as much as possible, I was obliged to report that if any was to be reserved for future contingencies it would be necessary to relieve us. We had sometime previously heard a locomotive whistle during a lull, and there was repeated cheering among the rebels, for which, their fire having been repeatedly silenced, there was no apparent cause unless their reënforcements had come up through the woods in their rear. Such must have been the case for it required more constant work to keep their fire quiet, and their rifles were getting a better range of our position. But they never showed any disposition to cross to us.

The 47th Pa., ——— commanding, was ordered to take our place, after a time, and as we moved by the right of companies to the rear, they promptly advanced and opened a hot fire. By Gen. Terry's order we again formed line a few hundred yards back, and when the 47th Penn. had taken position back of us, we filed into the road and perhaps a thousand yards to the rear, filed to the left and again formed a line perpendicular to the road faced by the rear rank, our right resting on the road, while the 3d N. H., Col. Jackson, occupied a corresponding position across the way.

After the wounded and stragglers had passed, by the General's order we took the road and proceeded to Mackay's Point, five or six miles distant, reaching it in about seven hours from the time we ceased firing. Our frequent halts were owing to regiments ahead and to the necessity of caring for the wounded. Upon reaching the field hospital, all our wounded were attended to, and weary as our men were, about twenty cheerfully volunteered to go back and assist in bringing along others.

We bivouacked at the Point, and during the night obtained a fresh supply of ammunition. In the morning, (Oct. 23d,) we embarked on the "Boston," on which were also about 120 dead and wounded of various regiments, and returned to Hilton Head.

Gen. Terry has already received a substantially accurate statement of our losses, but I append the official report of Dr. Porter. A number of slight contusions and grazes were not entered on the list.

For every officer, and non-commissioned officer, (save possibly one of the latter,) I have none but words of unqualified praise. The captains have made written reports by name of all privates who failed to keep the ranks throughout. The list is very small, and those against whom the suspicion of cowardice or desertion arises, are very few indeed. Of the Regiment as a body, it is precisely true, that it was regular, steady, promptly obedient, and fully under control every moment. I do not know what more I could have asked of it, or, asking, could have obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Col. 7th C. V.

CAPT. THEO. BACON,

A. A. A. Gen. 2d Brigade, 10th A. C.

CAMP HITCHCOCK, HILTON HEAD, S. C.,
October 25th, 1862.

COLONEL:

I have the honor to report the following casualties in the 7th Regiment Conn. Vols., during the engagement of October 22d, 1862.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Kind of Injury.	Locality of Injury.	Remarks.
Seth W. Reynolds,	Serg't,	A	gun-shot wound,	left lung,	died Oct. 23, '62,
William Keefe,	Private,	"	" "	left forearm,	severely wound.
Ben. F. Robinson,	Corpo'l,	B	" "	leg,	slightly "
Dennis O'Brien,	"	C	" "	left forearm,	" "
William Soby,	Private,	"	" "	left thigh,	danger'ly " d.
Orrin K. Scofield,	Corpo'l,	D	" "	both thighs,	seriously "
Henry Erwin,	Private,	"	" "	head,	danger'ly "
John Roberts,	"	"	" "	right leg,	severely "
Charles C. Dolph,	"	"	" "	leg,	slightly "
Edward Smith,	"	F	" "	shoulder,	severely "
William Kay,	"	"	grape-shot "	head,	died Oct. 24.
John Botsford,	Corpo'l,	G	gun-shot "	left arm,	serio'sly wound.
Willis C. Thomas,	Private,	"	" "	thigh,	danger'ly " d.
Isaac Holt,	"	"	" "	right forearm,	seriously "
Charles A. Wood,	Serg't,	H	" "	thigh,	" "
Wm. J. Holland,	Private,	"	" "	right breast,	" "
David Saunders,	"	"	" "	heel,	slightly "
Joab Jeffrey,	"	"	" "	hip,	died Oct. 23.
Chauncey Geer,	"	"	" "	loins,	danger'y wound.
Lorenzo Hall,	"	"	" "	hand,	severely "
William Crabbe,	"	"	buck-shot "	left forearm,	" "
Elisha Welch,	"	"	gun-shot "	head,	slightly "
William Arnold,	"	"	" "	elbow,	" "
Martin Southerly,	"	"	" "	breast and thigh,	" "
Michael Grimes,	"	"	" "	under rig't sh'r,	" "
James Cooke,	"	I	by spherical case before burst'g.	head,	killed.
Frederick Eaton,	"	"	gun-shot wound,	head,	"
S. B. Pettingill,	"	K	splinter of tree,	hand,	slightly "

Killed, 2. Wounded, 27. Total, 29.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE P. PORTER,

Assistant and Acting Surgeon, 7th Reg. Ct. Volunteers.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Col. 7th Reg. Conn. Vols.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This veteran regiment, originally attached to General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, accompanied him when he was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac after the

series of battles before Richmond, and upon the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula it followed its fortunes in Maryland, and was engaged in the sanguinary battle of Antietam, where it suffered severely, and at Fredericksburg. In the former engagement the regiment was exposed to a cross fire from the front and both flanks, losing a very large number of men, and having every sergeant and corporal of the color guard shot down. Lieut. Col. Appelman was severely wounded, in consequence of which he has been compelled to resign, and has been honorably discharged. Colonel Edward Harland having been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers, the regiment is now under the command of Colonel John E. Ward. The regiment is now stationed at Newport News, Va.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 8TH REG'T CONN. VOLS.
MOUTH OF ANTIETAM CREEK, Md., Sept. 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late engagement near Sharpsburg, Md.

Lieut. Col. Appelman having been wounded in the engagement, I am unable to state what orders he received, but can speak only from the time I took command.

The 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Army Corps, with which we were connected, held the extreme left of our line of battle during the day, and about 4 o'clock P. M., were ordered to advance to the support of General Wilcox's division on our right, which had been repulsed. We did so, and held our position far in advance, until ordered to retire by General Rodman, but not until we had lost fifty per cent. of our regiment.

The fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry was very severe, our regiment receiving it in front and on both flanks. The conduct of both officers and men was all that could be asked for, and I have to thank the officers for their active co-

operation with me in the performance of their several duties. Private Charles H. Walker, of Co. D., deserves special mention. He brought the national colors off the field after the sergeant and every corporal of the color guard had been either killed or wounded.

I append the following list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. EDWARD WARD,
Major Commanding, 8th Reg't C. V.

COMPANY A. *Killed.*

1st Lieut., Marvin Wait.
Sergeants, George H. Marsh.
Whitney Wilcox.
Privates, Oliver C. Case.
Orton L. Lord.
Martin L. Wadhams.
Lucius Wheeler.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Cyprian H. Rust.
Corporals, Elijah White.
Lucius Tillotson.
Privates, William Knight.
Harvey Elmore.
George Robinson.

COMPANY D.

Private, Nathaniel C. Eldridge.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, George F. Booth.
Privates, Henry R. Morse.
Thomas Mason.
John E. Tuttle.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant, Charles E. Lewis.
Corporal, Francis A. Trask.
Privates, Dwight Casey.
Henry H. Neff.
Horace G. Rouse.
William A. Sweet.

COMPANY G.

Corporal, Oscar W. Hewitt.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant, David Lake.
Corporal, Robert Ferris.
Private, George Burch.

COMPANY K.

Corporals, John Simons.
William G. Lewis.
Privates, George V. Dagle.
Henry Finken.
Willis B. Richmond.
Alonzo J. Richmond.

FIELD AND STAFF. *Wounded.*

Lt. Col., Hiram Appelman, will probably lose a leg.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, Henry Poyer, in jaw, severely.
Corporals, Samuel B. Clark, dangerously.
Henry A. Smith, "
Privates, Cyrus V. Johnson, slightly.
Edward Lane, "
John A. Smith, "
James A. Slimmer, "
Charles Thompson, "
Jared Wheeler, "
James Winchel, "
Leverett Evans, "
Orin L. Frost, mortally. Since died.
Ransom Sweetland, slightly.

COMPANY B.

1*st Lieut.*, Jacob Eaton, in leg, slightly.
2*nd Lieut*, Charles Shepard, severely.
Corporals, Andrew Gordon, in shoulder.
William R. Hall, in foot severely.
Christopher Gray, in leg slightly.
Privates, Morris O'Brien, in leg.
Robert Boyle, in head slightly.
John A. Dixon, in right side. Taken prisoner and paroled.

Privates, Joseph Glover, in stomach, slightly.
Michael Hayes, in right arm. Taken prisoner and paroled.
Walter O. Higley, in arm.
Michael Keefe, in head, slightly.
George Keach, in left leg.
Florance McCarty, in shoulder.
Peter Mann, in groin, severely.
William Patrick, in leg slightly.
Arthur Terry, in shoulder, breast and head. Prisoner and paroled.

COMPANY C.

Captain, Eleazer H. Ripley, in arm. Amputated.
2d Lieut., Henry R. Jones, in breast and taken prisoner.
Sergeant, Henry E. Strickland, in left thigh, severely.
Corporals, William McCarty, in both legs.
Seba Beach, in right thigh.
Privates, Patrick Burns.
William Cagans, in right hand. Amputated.
Morton Castle, in neck, mortally. Since died.
Ransom Castle, face, slightly.
George Clapp, left ankle.
Timothy Galpin, right arm.
John Niting, mortally. Since died.
J. Pelton, right hand, slightly.
H. Randall, right thigh.
N. Remington, foot, slightly.
David Shea, hip.
William Smith, right leg.
Robert Watson, groin.
Patrick Kenny, left side, slightly.
James Spellman, both legs.

COMPANY D.

1st Lieut., John McCall, leg. Taken prisoner and paroled.
Ord. Serg., Joseph E. Fletcher, body.
Sergeants, James C. Jennings, left hand.
Florence Spofford, left arm, severely.
William Huntington.
Corporals, John Smith, head, slightly.
Robert Burke, groin.
Oliver W. Lathrop, neck.
L. F. Edwards, calf of leg.

Corporals, Thomas Costello, neck, slightly.
Mortimer J. Martin, fingers of left hand.
Addison T. Thompson, left hand.
John K. Tefft, leg.
Henry C. Fanning, left hip.
Privates, Theodore A. Fanning, in left hip.
Edgar A. Lockwood, in thigh.
William Edwards, in left hand.
Frank Jerome, face, slightly.
E. M. Weaver, in left arm, severely.
Frederick Ellsworth, severely.
Henry Ransom, in right knee.
Charles Jackson, in right wrist.

COMPANY E.

1*st Lieut.*, Nelson Bronson, in arm and back.
Corporals, Charles N. Beeman, in leg, severely.
Alton H. English, in face, slightly.
Privates, Andrew J. Cotney, in shoulder, severely.
Horace Garrigan, in hip.
Arthur Homers, in hand, slightly.
Donald Levaughn, in hand, slightly.
George W. Mitchell, in right shoulder.
James L. Peters, in right shoulder, severely.
Lewis Grannis, in foot, slightly.
Jerome Nichols, in leg.

COMPANY F.

1*st Lieut.*, E. G. Maine, in hip, severely.
Sergeant, James Kilbourne, in wrist, severely.
Corporals, Henry O. Spaulding, in head, slightly.
Andrew J. Kimball, in shoulder.
Privates, John Bently, in ankle, severely.
George Baldwin, in arm, prisoner and paroled.
Nelson Bemis, in leg, slightly.
Lewis P. Card, in arm, severely.
Isaac Culver, in arm, prisoner and paroled.
Samuel Lewis, in shoulder, severely.
Azil Mann, in leg, slightly.
William Moffatt, in ankle, severely.
John O'Neil, in cheek, slightly.

Privates, Edward Parkhurst, in arm, slightly.
A Dennison Thompson, in foot, slightly.
George Young, in leg, slightly.
William Clark, in leg, slightly.
James R. Watson, in arm. Prisoner and paroled.

COMPANY G.

Captain, James L. Russell, in body and left arm, severely.
1*st Lieut.,* Henry M. Morgan, in left leg, severely.
Ord. Serg't, Amos Clift, in left arm, slightly.
Corporals, L. A. Barber, in head, dangerously.
T. D. V. Sloan, in leg, slightly.
Charles Edwards, in hand.
Privates, Charles Baird, in head, slightly.
Thomas Bedford, in arm, slightly.
Thomas Casey, in hip, slightly.
L. Clift, in hip, slightly.
William Doyle, in hip, slightly.
A. F. Edwards, in hip, severely.
C. F. Lamphire, in leg, slightly.
William Terwilliger, in head, slightly.
Thomas Lord, in leg, slightly.
David W. Price, in hand, slightly.
T. W. Ryan, in head, slightly.

COMPANY I.

Ord. Serg't, Charles N. Irwin, in hand, slightly.
Sergeant, John D. Seeley, in arm, slightly.
Corporal, Timothy T. Turrill, in leg, slightly.
Privates, Booth Lattin, in arm, severely.
Charles Garlic, in shoulder, severely.
John McKay, in leg.
Oscar Squires, in breast, slightly.
William Terrill, in leg.
Robert Steward, in arm, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Corporal, Luther R. Matthews.
Privates, Lewis Allen.
Luman D. Allen, in leg, slightly.
Ellis Stevens, in knee, slightly.
Henry C. Burr, in ankle.
Hiram A. Blakeslee, in both feet.
George Camsell, in side and hip, severely.

Privates, John R. Doolittle, in knee.
Edward E. Pelton, in thigh.
William M. Pratt, in leg.
George L. Wilcox, in hand. Three fingers amputated.

COMPANY A. *Missing.*

Privates, Erwin Babb.
Lewis D. King.

COMPANY B.

Private, William Kent, missing and wounded.

COMPANY C.

Private, Frederick Leiber.

COMPANY D.

Corporal, William M. Murphy. Prisoner.
Privates, Edward Blemly. "
Richard Ranger. "
Winthrop Walden. "
William Woodworth. "
James M. Bason.
Stephen B. Huling.
Charles E. Mulkin.

COMPANY E.

Privates, Philo D. Hotchkiss.
Wesley Bunnell. Wounded.

COMPANY F.

Corporal, Olney Winsor.

COMPANY G.

Privates, P. Collan. Wounded.
C. O'Connor, "

COMPANY I.

Private, Orville Sprague. Prisoner.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Albert T. Booth. Prisoner.
Privates, Joseph A. Walker.
Oscar A. Sweetland.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	Commissioned Officers, - - -	1
	Enlisted Men, - - - -	33
WOUNDED.	Commissioned Officers, - - -	10
	Enlisted Men, - - - -	129
MISSING.	" " - - - -	21
	Total, - - -	194

HEAD-QUARTERS 8TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.,
FALMOUTH, VA., Dec. 18th, 1862.

Adjutant-General J. D. WILLIAMS.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit the following "Report of the movements of the 8th Regiment Conn. Vols. during the recent operations against the enemy's position near Fredericksburg."

For a few days previous to the engagement, the Regiment had been stationed upon the bank of the river opposite the centre of the city in support of Dickinson's Battery. On the morning of Dec. 11th, when the contest commenced, we numbered 238 enlisted men, and 16 commissioned officers for duty, under command of Major J. E. Ward. At a point near our camp the work of laying a double Pontoon Bridge was commenced before daylight on the 11th, but when about half completed, the Engineers were driven away from their work by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were concealed in cellars and rifle pits, on the opposite bank of the river. Our artillery now opened fire upon the enemy, and under cover of a hundred guns the Engineers again returned to their work, and were again repulsed with terrible slaughter. At this point of affairs, General Getty came to our camp and called for volunteers from the 8th to join the Engineers in one more effort to complete the bridge. About 90 of our men immediately offered their services, and under command of Capt. Marsh and Lieuts. Ford and Morgan, proceeded to the bridge, and commenced the work, but after laying one length of the bridge, they were ordered to retire by Major Spaulding of the Engineers, after suffering a loss of two men wounded.

On the morning of the 12th we were ordered by Col. Harland to join our brigade, which was about crossing into the city by the middle bridge. We crossed about sunset, and took our position on Caroline Street, stacked arms and remained until the morning of the 13th, when we were again moved down by the bank of the river near the middle bridge and remained there until late in the afternoon, exposed

to a severe raking fire from our own artillery, which was posted on the opposite bank of the river. At sundown we were ordered forward, and marched through the city forming in line of battle on a street in the rear of the city facing the enemy's position, and then going forward to the support of our troops who were fighting fiercely in front. After advancing about 500 yards under a sharp artillery fire, we received the order to halt behind the crest of a hill, and remained in this place, lying on our arms till morning, when we were ordered to return to the city and resume our former position in Caroline Street. On the morning of the 15th, Major Ward was compelled to retire from the field on account of illness, and the command of the Regiment devolved upon Capt. H. M. Hoyt. About 11 A. M., on the 15th, the Regiment was ordered to the front of our lines to strengthen and extend the advanced line of videttes under Capt. Charles L. Upham of the 16th C. V. We remained here exchanging occasional shots with the enemy's sharpshooters until evening, when we were relieved by the 13th New Hampshire Regiment, and rejoined the Brigade in the rear of the city, with them recrossed the bridge and returned to our former camp near the Lacy House. There is no necessity of saying anything in regard to the conduct of the men, as Connecticut soldiers always do credit to their native State.

The following is the list of casualties:

Wounded.

Dec. 11th, *Private*, Robert Rice, Co. "C," mortally, in abdomen.

Dec. 11th, *Private*, Sylvester Godfrey, Co. "H," shoulder, slightly.

Dec. 13th, *Private*, George Root, Co. "A," shoulder, slightly.

Total wounded, three.

By order of Capt. HENRY M. HOYT,
Commanding 8th Regiment Conn. Vols.

Very respectfully,
HENRY C. HALL,
Acting Adjutant.

NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth, Col. Thomas W. Cahill, is still attached to the Department of the Gulf. In the part taken by this regiment in the several engagements in which it has participated, it has fully sustained the character for gallantry and energy which it possessed at the close of my last report.

At the battle of Baton Rouge, General Williams was killed, when the command of the forces engaged devolved upon Col. Cahill. I append his official report, with that of Lieut. Col. Fitz Gibbons.

Official Report of the Battle of Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 9, 1862.

TO CAPT. R. S. DAVIS,

A. A. A. General, Department of the Gulf.

SIR:

Having been called to the command of the forces at Baton Rouge, by the unfortunate death of General Williams in the action of Aug. 5th, it becomes my duty to report the circumstances of that glorious victory.

Rumors of an advance of the enemy in heavy force had prevailed for some days. On the afternoon of the 4th, General Williams called the attention of the commanders of regiments and batteries to the probability of an attack at an early hour in the morning. The 14th Maine, Col. Nickerson; the 21st Indiana, under Lieut. Col. Keith; the 6th Michigan, under acting Lieut. Col. Clark; and the 7th Vermont, Col. Roberts, were encamped, the first with its right resting on the intersection of the Greenwell Springs road, and fronting to a road running to the intersection of the Bayou Sara and Clinton roads. This encampment was in heavy timber. The 21st Indiana were encamped on about the same line front and on the right of the Greenwell Springs road. On nearly the same line front, but still farther to the right, at the intersection of the Claygut and Perkins roads, was the 6th Michigan. The 7th Vermont was some distance to the rear, and between the positions of the 21st Indiana and the 6th Michigan, with

their camp fronting the city. Everett's battery, under Lieut. Carruth, was in bivouac on the right of the 14th Maine, and on the left of the 21st Indiana. On the extreme right the guns of Nim's battery, under Lieut. Trull, were brought into position early in the action. The 30th Massachusetts, under Col. Dudley, was brought up from its quarters in the capitol on the night of the 4th, and took position on the left of the 6th Michigan. On the extreme left, in advance of the left bank of the Bayou Gras, with an oblique front towards the intersection of the Bayou Sara and Clinton roads, with two pieces of Manning's battery, were the 9th Connecticut and the 4th Wisconsin. The remaining guns of the battery were in position on the right bank of the bed of the Bayou Gras.

This was the real line of defense for the left flank, covering the north and east of the arsenal grounds. General Williams, in his instructions to myself and Lieut. Col. Bean, commanding the 4th Wisconsin Volunteers, was very clear and positive in his orders to hold the position at all hazards, as he anticipated the enemy would advance, under cover of the fire from the rebel ram Arkansas with the gunboats from the Yazoo river, through the open grounds of the saw-mill and Dougherty plantation, and take possession of the arsenal grounds. The above-mentioned advance on the left bank of the Bayou was ordered by General Williams after a lengthy consideration on the evening of the 4th inst., with the intention of checking an advance on the same position by the Bayou Sara and Clinton roads, and for that reason we brought forward only the light howitzers of Manning's battery to the advanced position, leaving the heavy guns on the original line.

At early daylight on the morning of Aug. 5th, the enemy threw his entire force on the camps of the 14th Maine, 21st Indiana, and the 6th Michigan, with the batteries attached to each regiment. These troops stood their ground nobly, meeting the tremendous force thrown upon them with unflinching bravery.

On looking over the field since the engagement, I can not conceive how it was possible for so many men to have been engaged on so small a space of ground. The attack was

nearly simultaneous; but the first fire in line from the enemy's right, was directed on the 14th Maine, and was instantly answered by that regiment by a solid line volley, which must have done terrible execution. The companies of the 21st Indiana, who were in advance as pickets, had fallen back in order. The whole regiment advanced towards the Magnolia Cemetery and east of it. At this time Major Hayes was seriously wounded, and taken from the field. The regiments worked advancing and retiring, changing front as the enemy showed himself through the smoke.

Nearly at the close of the action, Lieut. Col. Keith, commanding the 21st Indiana, had to leave the field, badly wounded, leaving the regiment without a field officer, and in command of Capt. Grimsley. It was at this stage of the battle that General Williams fell mortally wounded. He had just said to the men of the 21st Indiana regiment, "Boys, your field officers are all gone, I will lead you." The men answered with three cheers for the General. The sound had scarcely died away when he fell. He had previously issued an order for the line to fall back, and the artillery having done so, the regiments retired in good order to the positions now occupied.

* * * * * * *

More undaunted bravery, coolness, and skill in the handling of their commands by officers commanding regiments and corps, was never displayed on any battle field than on that of Baton Rouge, and that too by officers who never handled troops before in a fight. From the 21st Indiana, and the 6th Michigan, myself, in common with others, expected a good deal, and were not disappointed; but when I look back a few short months, and bring to mind the arrival of the 14th Maine at Ship Island, and to-day consider the work done by that regiment in the action, the smoothness and steadiness of its evolutions in difficult ground, and under fire from the veterans of the Confederate service, I can only say that for his efforts in building up his regiment, the most serious task of a commander, and his conduct in the field, Col. Nickerson, of the 14th Maine, deserves the highest praise. To the impetu-

ous Col. Keith of the 21st Indiana, no language of mine can do justice. He was in every place, working his way through tents, trees and underbrush, like a veteran, and when seriously wounded and taken from the field, he would not give up, but drove around among his officers, counseling and assisting in every way, to the irritation and injury of his wounds.

Col. Roberts of the 7th Vermont fell mortally wounded and has since died. He was a gentleman of a generous nature and a cultivated mind. Col. Nickerson had his horse shot from under him by a discharge of grape. He sprang from under his horse, and waving his sword called upon his men for one more charge. The men started forward with three rousing cheers, and drove back the advancing foe. At this time the gallant Captain French, of Co. K., of this regiment received his severe wound. This charge was made in presence of General Williams, who complimented the men highly. Captain French was placed on board the steamer White Man, and was lost when she went down. His name deserves special mention.

The conduct of the officers and men of the several batteries was everything that could be looked for by the Commanding General. The various batteries were very much reduced by sickness and death, and even with the assistance of details from the infantry were short handed.

Lieut. Hall, in command of the 2nd piece of Nim's Battery, wishes special mention made of the successful rally by three men of the 21st Indiana, and three men of the 9th Connecticut, who, with the assistance of private Taylor, who left his sick bed and acted as sergeant gunner, and private Shields and Clogston, and also Sergeant Cheever of the battery, who left the hospital sick to do his duty, brought off the gun when every man and horse was shot down and the piece in the hands of the enemy. The names of the privates of infantry engaged in this gallant exploit will be forwarded as soon as ascertained.

The 9th Connecticut and 4th Wisconsin were brought up from their positions early in the action, and were placed by General Williams in line across the grounds of the orphan asylum, immediately in rear of the 21st Indiana and 14th

Maine. The regiments moved with alacrity, and obeyed all orders promptly.

Capt. Silas W. Sawyer, Co. H., of the 9th Conn., deserves mention for his bold reconnoisance on the morning of the 6th, going out on the Bayou Sara road three miles and finding no trace of the enemy; taking a cattle path through the woods, he came out on the Clinton road beyond the original line of our pickets. He scoured the country to Bird's Plantation, in scouting round which he found one of the enemy's caissons, and near by three others. Crossing over to Bernard's Plantation, he found another and a damaged ambulance. Returning to head-quarters, he proceeded, by order of Col. Payne, and in command of a detachment of our men, a platoon of his own company, and with horses from Manning's battery, and brought them in.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to call the attention of the Commanding General to the services of Lieut. Henry H. Elliot, of the 9th New York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, General William's staff. To his coolness and intrepidity in action, every officer can bear witness, as also to the prompt discharge of the still more trying duties of his official business. I am under deep obligations to him for his cheerful and zealous assistance for the time I remained in command. * * * * * *

From Col. McMillan, of the 21st Indiana, who has been unwell for some time, I have received counsel and advice on every occasion.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. CAHILL,

Col. Commanding 2d Brigade, Aug. 5th and 6th.

Battle of Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 9th, 1862.

GENERAL:

In accordance with General Orders, No. 2, I herewith submit my report of the engagement of the 5th inst. About three o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., the 9th Regiment Conn. Vols., according to previous instructions, marched under

command of Col. Cahill, and took position on the left of the line of defense, the 4th Wisconsin on the left, and two howitzers of Manning's 4th Massachusetts Battery on the right of the 9th Connecticut.

The position assigned was one admirably calculated for military movements, being situated on a hill overlooking the "Bayou Gras," and about half way between the river and "Bayou Sara." About four o'clock picket firing was heard on the right, followed immediately by heavy volleys of musketry and discharges of artillery. The position of the enemy could be determined only from the firing, owing to a heavy fog. As the center was the principal point of attack, this regiment and the battery was moved to its support. To complete this maneuver, this regiment marched along the "North road" until it came within range of the enemy's guns, when it filed across the road in the midst of a shower of grape and canister, and formed in line of battle in a corn-field, the battery opening fire from the road. The enemy at this juncture appeared directly in front, yelling and firing volleys of musketry, which, however, did but little damage, the shot mostly going over us, owing to the proximity of the enemy, who on delivering his fire fell back. The left flank being exposed we were ordered to its defense, and the regiment resumed its first position, which it retained the remainder of the day and night.

Major Frye, having been sent to the right for orders, returned with the sad intelligence of the death of General Williams, when Col. Cahill being senior officer present, assumed command of the brigade. By his order, Col. Nickerson, of the 14th Maine, took command of the left wing, including this regiment. Receiving information that our left was about to be attacked, Everett's Battery was sent to its support, five men from this regiment being detailed as artillerists, in addition to fifty previously detailed to Winn's Battery. The threatened attack, however, was not made, and the regiment retained its position. Throughout the day this regiment was ably supported by the 4th Wisconsin, Lt. Col. Bean commanding. On the morning of the 6th inst. Capt. S. W. Sawyer, of Co. H, with

a detachment of his men, captured and brought in five caissons filled with ammunition.

The officers and men of the regiment deserve credit for their good conduct, under the disadvantage of having but twelve line officers in the field, most of the others being on detached service, and some sick in hospital. Adjutant Kattensbroth and Sergeant-Major Curtis rendered efficient service. We took twenty-four prisoners, one a commissioned officer, belonging mostly to the 4th Louisiana Regiment, of whom fourteen were wounded.

Our loss is small, owing mostly to the overshooting of the enemy. The casualties are

Killed,	1
Wounded,	9
Missing,	4

Respectfully your obedient servant,

RICHARD FITZ GIBBONS,

Lt. Col. Commanding 9th Regiment C. V.

To J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

CAMP PARAPET, LA., Sept. 12th, 1862.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I have the honor of enclosing to you my report of an expedition against the enemy in the neighborhood of St. Charles Court House, on the opposite side of the river.

The expedition, accompanied by the armed steamer Mississippi, was under command of Acting Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, and was composed of the 4th Wisconsin and 6th Michigan Regiments, and a section of the 1st Maine Battery, in one division, and the 9th Connecticut and 14th Maine Regiments, with another section of the same battery in another division.

Word had been received that the enemy were establishing a camp and had already concentrated a force of 2,000 infantry,

a full battery of light artillery, and about 500 cavalry. In accordance with orders, the 9th Connecticut, about 550 strong, embarked at Carrollton, on the transport Morning Light, with a section of battery, at 11 o'clock on the night of Sept. 7th, and landed at daylight at a point above Carrollton, on the opposite side of the river, with the 14th Maine, the other division landing five or six miles above, all to converge to a common center, proper signals having been arranged. After moving forward about a mile, signal was made from the masthead of the Mississippi, "enemy approaching." The artillery shelled the woods, but failing to dislodge the enemy, the 9th Connecticut were thrown forward as skirmishers. After moving forward several miles through woods, swamps, bayous and canebrakes, every where finding traces of a flying enemy—abandoned haversacks, blankets, bundles, papers, &c.—it was found that the enemy, mostly cavalry, attempting to break through in this direction, had been driven back, and abandoning their horses, saddles and equipments, had fled into an almost impenetrable swamp, but being surrounded on all sides, our troops killed and wounded eight, taking about forty prisoners, and bringing in upwards of two hundred horses ready equipped. This was accomplished without loss on our side. A lot of sutler's and other stores was also recaptured, which had been taken by the enemy from the steamer White Man, sunk by collision after the battle of Baton Rouge.

The regiments were re-embarked at about six o'clock, P.M., the Wisconsin and Michigan regiments with their section of battery and the captured booty returning to Carrollton, while the Connecticut and Maine regiments and the other section of battery proceeded up the river to cut off the enemy's retreat. Pickets were thrown out that night and Capt. Hennessey, Co. E, of the 9th Connecticut, having been sent out with his company, captured a colored rebel scout, well mounted, who had been sent out to watch our movements. It being ascertained that the enemy had proceeded in another direction, we re-embarked and returned to our encampment, arriving at six P. M., Sept. 9th.

The men deserve great credit for their energy and deter-

mination, for though not recovered from the effects of the Vicksburg and Baton Rouge expeditions, not a man lagged.

* * * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK FRYE,

Major Commanding 9th Regiment C. V.

TENTH REGIMENT.

No regiment in the field has seen more active service, better sustained the reputation of Connecticut troops or met with greater loss of officers in action than the Tenth. It will be recollected that Colonel Charles L. Russell was killed at the battle of Roanoke Island, and that Colonel Albert W. Drake, his successor, died of disease caused by exhaustion, June 5th, 1862. Colonel Ira W. Pettibone has been compelled to resign on account of ill health, and the regiment is now under the command of Colonel John L. Otis.

Engaged in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Kinston, the regiment has never faltered, but has always upheld its well earned reputation for courage and endurance. It is now with the expedition at Hilton Head, S. C.

List of Casualties in the 10th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, at the Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14th, 1862.

COMPANY B. *Killed.*

Privates, James C. Smith.

Levi F. Lyman, wounded in chest. Died next day.

Michael Hearn, wounded in body. Died next day.

COMPANY F.

Private, Patrick Maro.

COMPANY H.

Private, John T. Sherman.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant, Joseph E. Lombard.

Private, James McDonald, wounded in head. Died two days after.

COMPANY A. *Wounded.*

Private, Leverett G. Kirkham, in ankle.

COMPANY B. *Wounded.*

Captain, J. L. Otis, in leg.
Privates, D. J. F. Sherman, in left arm.
John Packer, Jr., in hip.
Edward H. Risley, in neck.

COMPANY E.

Privates, Conrad Greges, wounded in arm.
William Davis, in hip.
John Ward, in hand.

COMPANY F.

Private, William H. Goddard, in thigh.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant, Henry M. Capper, right leg shot off above the knee.
Privates, Bernard Murphy, in leg.
Raymond Byxbee, in arm.

COMPANY H.

Corporal, Edwin Perkins, in arm.

COMPANY I.

Privates, George H. Drayton, in side.
David I. Finch, in ear.
Henry J. Weeks, in hand.

I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the action of December 14th, and the losses sustained by it.

According to an order received from General Foster, I advanced my regiment over three regiments already formed in line in the woods. On reaching the second line the regiment came under a severe fire from the enemy, but went steadily forward to the first line which was engaged with the enemy and somewhat in disorder. The regiment formed in line with the advance and opened fire upon the enemy. After being under fire about thirty minutes, the fire of the regiment was directed to the bridge across which the enemy were retreating, and which they were endeavoring to burn. In some five minutes the enemy broke and my regiment moved at a double quick down the road. A portion of the enemy formed in line of battle in a cornfield on the opposite side of the bridge and opened fire on us as we came on. Immediately on taking the bridge, where we captured about

fifty of the enemy, we extinguished the flames. As soon as the enemy found we had taken the bridge, they broke up their line in disorder and opened on us from the ditches on each side of the road. The regiment remained at the bridge about thirty minutes, keeping up a continual fire upon the enemy, when we crossed the bridge, taking a number of prisoners behind the intrenchments, and pushing forward, formed in line of battle opposite the city and awaited orders.

While in the woods the regiment sustained a loss of ninety killed and wounded including a Captain and Lieutenant killed, and two Lieutenants wounded. At the bridge one Lieutenant was killed, one severely wounded, and six or eight rank and file wounded.

In the action at Whitehall, we formed line of battle and advanced to the river on the left of the bridge, opening fire according to orders received. The enemy made no response and one company was detailed to go down the bank of the river in search of a ford. Finding none, volunteers were called for to swim the river and cut down two tall trees on that side while two were being felled on this side, and at the same time a company was sent to find lumber to build a bridge. The regiment was at work forming a bridge when it received orders to fall back. No loss was suffered by the regiment at this place.

R. LEGGETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Tenth Reg't Conn. Vols.

Casualties, 10th C. V., Battle of Kinston, Dec. 14th, 1862.

Lieut. Col., Robert Leggett, wounded slightly.
Major, John L. Otis, " "

COMPANY A. *Killed.*

Lieut., W. W. Perkins.
Privates, S. Lathrop.
Harvey S. Hoadley.
James H. Neal.

Wounded.

Sergeant, Daniel W. Boardman.
Corporal, Albert F. Wheaton, mortally.

COMPANY A. *Wounded.*

Corporals, Joseph W. Beach.
Henry F. Merwin.
Willoughby W. Ely.
Privates, Lucas Zwick.
Phillip Zwick.
John F. Shepard.
Charles B. Shepard.
Samuel S. Shepard.
Watson L. Seward.
George S. Saxon.
Johnson.
Horatio M. Brown.
Lyman F. Munson, mortally.

COMPANY B. *Killed.*

Priate, John Ross.

Wounded.

Privates, Clark.
William L. Blackman.
Loomis.
Wallace B. Holt.
Keeney.

COMPANY C. *Killed.*

Lieut., Theron D. Hill.
Corporals, William N. Graham.
Albert A. Bailey.

Wounded.

Lieut., James H. Linsley.
Privates, Francis E. Curtiss.
Thorp.
Smith.
Abiel D. Harvey.
Clarence H. Muzzy.
Johnson.
Augustus F. Adams.
Emerson T. King.

COMPANY D. *Wounded.*

Privates, William McLeod, mortally.
James Reid.
Harvey Spencer.
Walter Fish.
John Finn.

COMPANY D. *Wounded.*

Private, Milo Reynolds.

COMPANY E. *Killed.*

Captain, Henry A. Wells.

Wounded.

Lieut., Mark Tomlinson.
Sergeants, George L. Bell.
Lugene Wilcox, mortally.
Corporal, David H. Holmes.

Killed.

Privates, Samuel Taylor.
James Bowen.
Daniel Edmonds.

Wounded.

George D. Thomas, mortally.
Edmund L. Bullock.
William Tryon.
Tracy.

COMPANY F. *Killed.*

Private, Brown.

Wounded.

Lieut., Albert Campbell.
Privates, John Campbell.
George Milner.
Cornelius Dwyer.
Monroe Potter.

COMPANY G. *Wounded.*

Lieut., John M. Simms, mortally.
Sergeant, Francis E. Burt.
Corporals, Andrew I. Rusco.
Clark.
Frederick M. Platt.
Privates, Pratt.
Samuel A. Barker.
Michael Devern.
Darris.

COMPANY H. *Wounded.*

Captain, Horace F. Quinn, slightly.
Sergeants, Charles A. Bunnell.
Henry E. Chitty.

Corporal, Samuel J. Garland.

COMPANY H. *Killed.*

Private, John F. Day.

Wounded.

Private, James Gaffney.
James M. Rogers.
Johnson.
Pearson Davis.
Tinker.

COMPANY I. *Wounded.*

Corporal, John L. Wallace, mortally.
Privates, Scott.
John Schafer.
John H. Brown.
William Hermance.
Hubbard, mortally.
William H. Ritch.
Lockwood.
Patrick Sheeran.
Mead.
John L. Tormey, mortally.

COMPANY K. *Wounded.*

Lieut., John C. Coffing, mortally.
Corporal, James A. Erwin.

Killed.

Privates, Erasmus A. Oviatt.
Brooks.
John E. Russell.

Wounded.

Privates, Edgar Beecher.
John W. Grant.
Edward S. Button.
Henry Katzung.
Henry Lyman.
Eaton A. Edwards.
James L. Morse.
Luther H. Doolittle, mortally.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 6th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 35.

It becomes the sorrowful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to make to the Militia and the Volunteers of the State now in the field, the official announcement of the death of Colonel Albert W. Drake, of the 10th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, Col. Drake, impelled by a sense of patriotic duty, abandoned a profession upon which he had just entered under favorable auspices, left his home, and served with fidelity as a Lieutenant during the three months' campaign.

At the battle of Bull Run he exhibited the firmness and coolness of a veteran. On his discharge he engaged in organizing a company for three years' service, was promoted to a Field Officer, and went again to the scene of conflict. Upon the death of Colonel Russell on the battle-field of Roanoke Island, he took command of the Regiment, and for his bravery and soldier-like bearing on that occasion, as well as in the battle of Newbern, won the respect and confidence of his superior officers, and the affection of his command.

He died at his home in South Windsor, on the 5th inst., of an insidious disease, the violence of which was undoubtedly increased by his exertions in the field.

Col. Drake leaves behind him a bright record of unsullied honor and unselfish patriotism, and the State mourns the loss of a noble officer.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that these orders be read at the head of every Connecticut Regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

On the resignation of Colonel Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, Lieutenant Henry W. Kingsbury, of the United States Army, was appointed to the command. This regiment, originally connected with General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, was subsequently attached to the army of the Potomac and took an active part in the battles of Antietam or Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. At the former battle Col. Kingsbury was killed and Lieut. Col. Griffin A. Stedman, Jr., and Maj. William Moegling seriously wounded. The loss in killed and wounded, it will be observed by the official report, was very heavy. Col. Kingsbury was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Griffin A. Stedman, Jr., who is now in command.

The regiment is attached to the Ninth Army Corps, and is with it in Virginia.

CAMP OF THE 11TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR SHARPSBURG, VA., Sept. 19th, 1862.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the casualties in the 11th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers at the battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 17th.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. H. CONVERSE,
Adjutant 11th Regiment Conn. Vols.

FIELD AND STAFF. *Killed.*

Colonel, Henry W. Kingsbury.

COMPANY A.

Captain, John Griswold.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Charles Steinmetz.
Private, Henry Bishop.

COMPANY D.

Orderly, J. R. Reade.
Privates, Edward Deming.
Lewis Dayton.

Privates, Henry E. Rising.
Gilbert R. Crane.
Alvin Flint.

COMPANY E.

Orderly Sergeant, Hiram C. Roberts.
Corporal, Theodore S. Bates.
Privates, Benjamin J. Beach.
William F. Coggswell.
Theodore Perritt.

COMPANY F.

Privates, Fennimore Weeks.
Daniel Tarbox.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Frank Chaffee.
George Heflin.
William H. Hitchcock.

COMPANY H.

Corporals, Oliver P. Ormsby.
John C. Holwell.
Privates, William H. Hall.
Samuel Rodgers.
Asa W. Rouse.
John Walker.
Thomas Lawler.
Charles H. Morse.
Davis Batty.
David M. Ford.

COMPANY I.

Privates, James Morgan.
Albert Todd.
J. Murray.

COMPANY K.

Sergeants, George E. Bailey.
John Ryan.
Privates, Henry W. Davis.
William Houghton.
William Lane.

FIELD AND STAFF. *Wounded.*

Lt. Colonel, Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.

Major, William Moegling.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, Irving Stevens, slightly.
Private, Edward Confroy, slightly.

COMPANY B.

Corporals, Lorenzo Howe, slightly.
William D. Warriner, severely.
Privates, Daniel Ford, "
Hiram V. Guthrie, "
Martin B. Hoxie, "
Charles Kemp, "
Palmer Richards, slightly.
Samuel H. Smith.
Chelsea Young.
John Friend.
Albert S. Carpenter.
Myron J. Balcom, severely.

COMPANY C.

Sergeants, George Brandolph.
David Kittler.
Privates, Christian Moenkmeyer.
Michael Bramberg.
Frederick Dollen.
William Holbfast.
Peter Randolph.
William Umminger.
George Wentz.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant, John F. Sundbaum.
Privates, James Bills.
John Flint.
Robert Willard.

COMPANY E.

Corporals, Paul Herter, mortally.
Hubert Tyrell.
Privates, Lucius Benton, mortally.
Amos Ferry, severely.
G. W. Garthwaite, slightly.
Moses Hall, severely.

Privates, John L. Heine, slightly.
Andrew M. Hurlburt, "
Horace Kenny, "
John Maher, "
William T. Page, severely.
William Shultz, slightly.
Lawrence Smith.
George W. Spellman, slightly.
George Wilson, "
Henry A. Wilson, severely.

COMPANY F.

Privates, Henry J. McDonald, slightly.
Andrew J. Kimball.
John B. Lewis.
James A. Payne.
Clinton Fessington.
William H. Clements.
William E. Ford.
Orrin E. Spencer.
Orrin E. Squires.
Edward P. Truesdall.
John Morris.
Simon W. Tucker.
Daniel Adams.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Henry Kies.
Theodore Warner.
William McLane.
George Hubbell.
Frederick Smith.
William Murray.

COMPANY H.

Privates, John Brown.
William H. Davis.
John Ferguson.
Andrew E. Carey.
George D. Pike.
Charles H. Moore.
Levi Whittaker.

Privates, John Wood.
Ezra N. Loomis.
William H. Tift, severely.
Henry M. Schofield, severely.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Almon Slover, mortally.
Alonzo Maynard, severely.
J. Marshall, severely.
J. C. Bailey, severely.
William H. Morris, severely.
J. Griggs, severely.
W. Griggs, severely.
J. Lynehman, severely.
J. Mullen, severely.
F. A. Cummings, severely.
George Arnold, slightly.
James Beecher, slightly.
J. Evitts, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Morris Krazynski.
Corporals, George B. Rose, severely.
Joseph Allen.
Joseph H. Burton.
F. D. Cullen.
Charles L. Drake.
Thomas Remington.
Charles S. Sherman.
Leonard Simonds.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	Commissioned officers, - -	2
	Enlisted men, - - -	36
WOUNDED.	Commissioned officers, - -	2
	Enlisted men, - - -	95
MISSING.	Total, - - - - -	181

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
Dec. 16th, 1862.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that the Eleventh Regiment Conn. Vols. accompanied the second brigade, Col. Harland

commanding, to Fredericksburg, on the 12th inst., with two hundred and fifty enlisted men, and eighteen officers. During the action of the 13th, the regiment was stationed on the picket line and did not become engaged.

The regiment reached camp at eleven o'clock P. M. on the 15th inst., with ten men missing, and one slightly wounded in the arm by the enemy's pickets, viz:

George Williams, Co. G., flesh wound in the left arm.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, Jr.,

Colonel 11th Conn. Vols.

To the Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

Twelfth Regiment.

During the past year this regiment has been stationed in or near New Orleans, as a portion of the army of the Department of the Gulf. Col. Henry C. Deming having for most of the time been engaged in performing the duties of a civic office, and having recently resigned, the regiment has been under the command of Lieut. Col. Ledyard Colburn, who has since been promoted to the colonelcy. The official reports, so far as have been received at this department, exhibit the losses in the several engagements in which this regiment has taken a part.

Official list of killed and wounded in the 12th Regiment Conn. Vols. at the battle of Georgia Landing, near Labadierville, Oct. 27th, 1862.

Company A.

1st Sergeant, Henry Gibbons, wounded slightly.
Privates, William E. Bliss, wounded slightly.
William Munroe, wounded slightly.

Company B.

Sergeant, Levi Forbes, severely.
Privates, H. L. Hine, slightly.
William Dunning, slightly.

Company C.

Privates, Frederick N. Judson, killed.
George Van Horn, slightly wounded.

COMPANY D.

Drummer, H. Chappell, mortally.
Private, Michael Nevins, mortally.

COMPANY G.

Private, Elisha Ashley, killed.
Sergeant, Lemuel Bolan, wounded slightly.
Private, A. P. Gay, wounded slightly.

COMPANY H.

Color Sergeant, H. Edwards, wounded severely.
Private, E. C. Andrews, wounded severely.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, C. B. Cadmus, wounded severely.

COMPANY K.

Private, Charles W. Bicknall, killed.
Corporal, S. M. Woodward, wounded.
First Lieutenant, J. L. Francis, missing. Prisoner.

L. COLBURN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 12th C. V.

HEAD-QUARTERS 12TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.,
CAMP STEVENS, NEAR THIBODAUX, Jan. 20, 1863.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st December, 1862. In accordance with the directions therein embodied, I would report that on the morning of the 12th Jan., 1863, our regiment with Gen. Weitzel's brigade, and an auxiliary force from New Orleans, started upon an expedition, the purpose of which was announced to be the destruction of the celebrated iron-clad gun-boat "Cotton," which has successfully defied our gun-boats for the last two months. We took cars a few miles from Thibodaux for Berwick's Bay, where we bivouacked that night. On the morning of the 13th, we embarked upon the gun-boats, and with the cavalry and artillery by land, upon the other side, we advanced up the Atchafalaya and Teche rivers, about eight miles to Patersonville, where we disembarked. Our advance guard of cavalry had already engaged the cavalry of the enemy, who retired as we advanced. We formed line of battle

and marched through brush and cane-fields, about three miles. During this day only the cavalry was engaged. We bivouacked that night in line of battle. Our pickets exchanged frequent shots with the enemy. The next morning at daybreak the entire force was moved forward, our regiment being on the left of the advance, in support of Bradbury's 1st Maine Battery on our right. After marching about a mile through almost impassable cane-fields, where most of the time nothing could be seen but the colors of the regiment, we came under fire of the enemy's artillery from the "Cotton," and soon after one of their field batteries opened upon us. For half an hour shot and shell were striking all about us. The field was torn up and several men knocked over, but none were injured beyond some trifling bruises. We were finally ordered to lie down while a battery in our rear fired over our heads. Soon after the "Cotton" withdrew up the river, and the enemy's battery was silenced. Only the infantry on the right were actually engaged, except the skirmishers thrown to the front. In about an hour the "Cotton" again appeared in sight, and commenced firing in connection with the field battery as before. A second time they were silenced and withdrew, but to return again as before. During the whole day, with intervals of an hour, the same thing was repeated—neither side desiring to bring on a general engagement—we waiting for the obstructions to be removed from the river, that our gunboats might co-operate with us; they evidently afraid to trust their batteries within infantry range. At dark the two general lines were facing each other, not more than half a mile apart—the advanced pickets in plain sight of each other. We lay upon our arms. A cold storm came on, and continued all night, flooding the field, and causing great suffering. But I heard no word of complaint.

Before daylight we were aroused by a fire on the river a short distance in advance, which on investigation proved to be the "Cotton." She was burned to the water. The object of the expedition having been accomplished in her destruction, and the General having been reliably informed that the enemy were prepared to retreat if we advanced, with

no chance of our overtaking them this side of Texas, we prepared to return. We marched to Berwick's Bay, crossed over and arrived at Brashear City about midnight. We bivouacked, and the next day returned to camp by cars.

I report only that part of the engagement with which our regiment was directly or indirectly connected. The regiment while under fire conducted itself with great steadiness.

Our only casualties were,

Peter Richards, Co. A. Shot in the hand.

Samuel H. Armont, Co. F. Struck by a spent ball in the breast, causing only a slight flesh injury.

We have received no intimation when we shall move again, but probably in a few days.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. PECK,

Major Commanding 12th Conn. Vols.

Thirteenth Regiment.

The Thirteenth, Colonel Henry W. Birge, has also been stationed in New Orleans most of the time during the past year. The reputation of this regiment and also of the Twelfth is excellent, judging from information derived from unofficial sources, but as the returns have not been as full as is desirable, and as no official report of any engagement has been received, I am unable to give any particulars. I am satisfied, however, that this has been occasioned by no remissness on the part of the officers of the regiment, for the returns have been sent promptly every month, and have failed to reach not only this office, but the office of the War Department at Washington.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Organized August, 1862.

The Fourteenth, Col. Dwight Morris, was the first regiment organized under the call for three hundred thousand men. It was recruited from the State at large.

It left for Washington, August 25th, 1862, its numerical strength being ten hundred and fifteen (1,015.) Owing to the raid of the enemy into Maryland, the regiment, without

being allowed time to receive the necessary instruction, was ordered forward and took a part in the hard fought battle of Antietam.

Col. Morris having been appointed to the command of a brigade, the regiment was under the command of Lieut. Col. Perkins.

The official report shows that the regiment suffered severe losses in this desperate battle. It was also engaged in the sanguinary struggle at Fredericksburg, when Lieut. Col. Perkins and Major Clark were severely wounded. Many other valuable officers and a large number of the men were here either killed or wounded.

In consequence of these losses and the hardships the regiment has endured, this fine body of men has become reduced from a full complement, to three hundred and seventy-five (375) men fit for duty as appears by the last monthly return. This Regiment is stationed near Falmouth, Va.

HEAD-QUARTERS 14TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.
CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, VA., Sept. 19th, 1862.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the casualties in this regiment at the battle of Sharpsburg on the 17th inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SANFORD H. PERKINS,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

COMPANY A. *Killed.*

Privates, Thaddeus Lewis.
Michael Maddagan.
William H. Norton.

COMPANY B.

Private, Robert Hubbard.

COMPANY C.

Corporals, David Mix.
Henry Keeler.
Privates, John Smith.
Michael Keegan.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Henry Tiley.
Russell Griswold.
William P. Ramsdell.
John Abby.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Jarvis E. Blinn.
Sergeant, Frederick R. Eno.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Samuel F. Willard.
Private, John Parks.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Richard L. Hull.
Privates, Edmund I. Field.
Raphael W. Benton.

COMPANY K.

Privates, Benjamin Fuller.
Henry Yerrington.

COMPANY A. *Wounded.*

Corporals, Edward L. Humiston.
William E. Craig.
Privates, Joseph Alix.
Henry E. Bachelor.
Alfred Brown.
Joel N. Bradley.
Francis Curtis.
Edward Hill.
Duncan McCann.
Charles H. Platt.
Stephen D. Skidmore.
Frederick Tates.
Edward A. Wilcox.
Frederick Taylor.

COMPANY D.

Corporals, Frederick R. Beebe.
David Maitland.
Privates, Samuel G. Camp.
Charles C. Galpin.
Joseph McClusky.

Privates, Hugh McBrayne.
Benjamin C. Wilcox.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Lucius Curtiss.
Privates, Theodore Byington.
William C. Goodrich.
Thomas M. Hill.
Charles T. Hamilton.
William Patrick.
Seth Percy.
Frank J. Robbins.
James Tobin.
John Jones.

COMPANY D.

Privates, George Colburn.
George W. Corbit.
William H. Corbit.
Loren S. Griswold.
August Gross.
Henry Hospodsky.
James Henderson.
Henry W. Orcutt.
George F. Sloan.
Joseph Stafford.
Henry Talcott.
Samuel L. Talcott.
Thomas Wilkie.
Christopher Waldo.
Alfred A. Taft.
Abner S. Bowers.
Ansel D. Newell.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, Henry C. Miller.
Corporal, Edmund Smith.
Private, Richard West.

COMPANY F.

Privates, Henry Olcott.
Henry Beach.
John L. Bartholomew.
Martin D. Cowles.

Privates, Peter Frazier.
Victor Holcomb.
George H. Lewis.
Eliphalet S. Packard.
Hiland H. Parker.
J. Frank Smith.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant, Henry A. Pendleton.
Privates, George H. Done.
L. H. Dibble.
John Hurd.

COMPANY H.

Sergeants, John A. Tibbits.
Thomas J. Mills.
Privates, S. S. Fox.
John Miner.
F. M. Ames.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Henry M. Rossiter.
John Ryan.
Valentine Arendhaltz.

COMPANY K.

Lieutenants, James B. Coit.
George H. Crosby.
Corporals, John R. Webster.
Edward Dorcey.
Privates, George W. Babcock.
H. H. Brainard.
Petis Divine.
Jacob Dyetch.
Nelson Bement.
John Bayhan.
William Carroll.
Selden Fuller.
John Harren.
S. D. Allyn.
A. T. Simonds.

COMPANY A. *Missing.*

Private, George P. Beck.

Private, Abner S. Whitcomb.
Musicians, George H. Allen.
Lucien W. Hubbard.

COMPANY B.

Private, George Brown.

COMPANY C.

Private, Manfred M. Gibbud.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Frank D. Main.
David B. Crombie.

COMPANY E.

Privates, Lucien B. Holmes.
William F. Lovejoy.

COMPANY F.

Private, Francis Kavanagh.

COMPANY G.

Private, Horace Stevens.

COMPANY H.

Privates, John Lunger.
John Goddard.
Lewis L. Latour.
Christopher Brown.
Edward Mitchell.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Elbert Sperry.
Privates, Sylvester J. Taylor.
Augustus Flowers.
Hiram Couch.

COMPANY K.

Corporal, N. P. Rockwood.
Privates, Frederick Chadwick.
T. Farrell.
E. Weeks.
C. Risley.
E. Maynard.
O. Kibbe.

HEAD-QUARTERS 14TH REGT. CONN. VOLS.,
NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Dec. 19th, 1862.

Adjutant-General J. D. WILLIAMS,

SIR:—I have the honor of submitting to you the following list of casualties in the 14th Regt. Conn. Vols., during the action at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th of the present month:

Lieut.-Col., Sanford H. Perkins, wounded in neck, severely.
Major, Cyrus C. Clark, contusion in side.

COMPANY A. *Killed.*

Private, George Carlock.

Wounded.

Corporal, Frederick Standish, in hand.
Privates, David B. Burr, in ankle.
John Hannagan, in wrist, slightly.
Richard Wallace, in leg, slightly.
Joseph Hart, in chest, slightly.

Missing.

Private, Henry Brown.

COMPANY B. *Killed.*

Lieut., David E. Canfield.

Wounded.

Captain, E. W. Gibbons. Since died.
Sergeants, Horatio N. Shaw, in arm, severely.
G. A. Hubbard, stunned by shell, slightly.
Corporals, Henry A. Lloyd, in arm, severely.
William H. Johnson, in arm and side, severely.
Privates, David B. Lincoln. Since died.
Daniel H. Otis. Since died.
Charles S. Brooks, in leg, severely.
James H. Marble, in leg, severely.
John E. Vanderwort, in leg, slightly.
Joseph H. Hilliker, in eye, seriously.
William H. Johnson, seriously. Missing.

Missing.

Privates, Edwin Strand.
Dwight Wolcott.
Enoch Wilcox.
William B. Hilliker.

COMPANY C. *Wounded.*

Captain, Samuel W. Carpenter, in foot.
Sergeant, Henry L. Snagg, in leg.
Private, John Mulville, in shoulder.

Missing.

Privates, Frank J. Percy.
Thomas Farrell.

COMPANY D. *Killed.*

Private, Edward McMann.

Wounded.

Sergeant, Oliver Dart, in face, severely.
Corporal, John Symonds, in face, severely.
Privates, Charles E. Dart, in leg.
Joseph Hirst, in legs, severely.
John Gready, in foot, severely.
Solomon Richardson, in leg.
Martin McShane, in hand.
August Gross, in side, slightly.
John Julian, in foot, slightly.
Irving M. Charter, in thigh, slightly.

Missing.

Privates, Martin V. B. Metcalf.
Albert Towne.
John McPherson.
Charles Fletcher.

COMPANY E. *Wounded.*

Captain, William H. Tubbs, in neck, slightly.
Privates, Emerson N. Bailey, in foot, slightly.
James Maher, in hand, slightly.
Henry R. Frisbie, in leg, slightly.
Frederick Rappenheng, in arm and side, severely.
Michael Cunningham, in arm and head, severely.
Franklin Dwight, in leg and side, severely.
Edward Riley, in arm and head, severely.
Harmon Farmer, through the breast, severely.
James McCormick, in leg, severely.
George Bull, in foot, slightly.

COMPANY F. *Killed.*

Corporals, Thomas Hart.
Birdsey B. Beckley.

Wounded.

1st Lieut., Theodore A. Stanley, mortally.
2nd Lieut., William A. Coomes, in thigh, severely.
Sergeants, Wilbur D. Fiske, in breast, severely.
Elisha B. Booth, legs and ribs, severely.
Corporals, Irwin B. Spencer, in knee, severely.
George H. Lewis, in knee, slightly.
Privates, James Swain, in head, side and leg, severely.
John Manderville, in heel, slightly.
Charles M. Norton, in wrist, slightly.
Chauncey T. Parks, in shoulder and leg, severely.
William H. Scoville, in wrist, slightly.
Frederick B. Thatcher, in knee, slightly.
William Ashwell, in knee, slightly.
Daniel Steele, in knee, and missing.
Sylvester Steele. Wounded and missing.

Missing.

Privates, John Cogan.
Thomas Keogh.
Chester N. Weslan.

COMPANY G. *Wounded.*

2nd Lieut., Henry P. Goddard, in leg, slightly.
Sergeant, Nathan B. Clemens, in head, slightly.
Corporals, Frederick Ward, in side, severely.
Henry D. Knowles, in arm.
Privates, William H. Morgan, in back and heel, slightly.
George Stannard, in arm and side.

Missing.

Privates, Edson Spencer.
Edward Wilcox.

COMPANY H. *Killed.*

Sergeant, Robert Barry.
Corporal, John Caulkins.
Private, John Minor.

Wounded.

Corporal, Erastus Perkins, in head.
Privates, William Glossenger, in head.
Robert Chadwick, leg and arm.
Edward Mitchell, leg and knee.

Missing.

Private, William H. Mills.

Private, Elias L. Jerome.

COMPANY I. *Killed.*

Privates, William E. Norton.
Nelson Hodge.

Wounded.

Captain, Isaac R. Bronson, in bowels, slightly.
1*st Sergeant,* Edward L. Fox, in hand and hip, severely.
Sergeant, George A. Foote, Jr., in leg, severely.
Corporals, William Douglass, in shoulder and hip, severely.
William H. Seward, in leg, slightly.
Francis S. Scranton, in breast, severely.
Privates, William M. Cause. Since died.
Frederic Beardsley, in heel.
Charles H. Derby, in foot, slightly.
James Hearty, in leg, severely.
Joseph Janot, in hand, slightly.
James Langdon, in arm, severely.
Andrew Murphy, in ear, slightly.
Bernard Starkey, in shoulder, severely.
Charles Simonds, in both legs, severely.
Edison Scott, in hip, slightly.

Missing.

Private, William Mansfield.

COMPANY K. *Wounded.*

2*nd Lieutenant,* Frederick B. Hawley, in foot.
Sergeant, Junius E. Goodwin, in leg, slightly.
Privates, William N. Carroll, in leg and arm, severely.
Nelson J. Bement, in hand, slightly.
Roland Rising, in head, severely.
Alfred T. Symonds, in leg, slightly.
J. L. D. Otis, in head, severely.

Missing.

Private, Frank Laughlin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. PELTON,
Sergeant-Major 14*th C. V.*

CAPT. SAMUEL H. DAVIS,
Commanding Regiment.

Fifteenth Regiment.

Organized August, 1862.

This fine regiment was recruited in New Haven county and is now commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Tolles,(Col. Dexter R. Wright having recently resigned.) He is ably supported by Major Eli W. Osborne. Both of these officers have been prominent members of the State Militia. Major Osborne in addition having served in the three months' campaign. The muster rolls exhibit a strength of ten hundred and twenty-two (1,022.) It left for Washington, Aug. 28, 1862.

The regiment was engaged in the terrible battle of Fredericksburg, fought Dec. 13, 1862, where it suffered a small loss, the particulars of which will be found in the accompanying report.

The regiment is at present at Suffolk, Va.

Head-Quarters 15th Regiment Conn. Vols.,
2d Brigade, *3d Division*, *9th A. C.*
Army of Potomac, Dec. 17, 1862.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to transmit an account of the operations of my command during the battle of Fredericksburg, together with the names of those killed, wounded and missing during the engagement. In obedience to General Orders, No. 34, dated Dec. 10th, my command formed on their camping ground at 8 A. M., Dec. 11th, and remained under arms during the day and succeeding night.

On the following day at 8 A. M., took up the line of march left in front, and proceeded to the Pontoon Bridge on the Rappahannock, where they remained during the day; towards night they marched over the bridge into the city of Fredericksburg, and remained under arms during the night.

On the following morning they marched, left in front, to the flat on the south shore of the river, where they formed in Battalion masses and remained under arms during the day.

At about 4½ o'clock P. M., they took up the line of march

and formed in line of battle under the brow of the hill, in rear of the "Slaughter House," a little to the right, where they lay upon their arms until next morning, when they marched back to the city and remained under arms during that day and night and succeeding day. At night they again formed in line of battle on the plain to the right of the "Slaughter House," and after remaining under arms some two hours, were, at about 10 o'clock, ordered back to camp.

Two companies, A and F, were detached on the night of the 13th to support the 11th Connecticut Volunteers on picket duty.

Two companies, D and I, were also detailed on the night of the 15th inst. for fatigue duty at the Pontoon Bridge.

The casualties during the engagement were as follows, viz:

COMPANY A.

Henry Warnock, minie ball through hand.

COMPANY B.

Isaac B. Thompson, mortally wounded in head by shell, since died.
James Brien, wounded by shell, leg amputated.
William Pardee, " ankle, severe.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Charles Galpin, wounded, head and shoulder, severely.

COMPANY E.

Thomas Stanton, wounded, leg, severely.
Michael Buckley, " hip, seriously.
Orrin Beers, " thumb.

COMPANY I.

Thomas Owens, wounded, head, not dangerously.
Surgeon, H. V. C. Holcomb, wounded, hand, not seriously.

In closing my report, I deem it justice to Colonel Wright to say that though not able to take command of his Battalion on account of severe injuries previously received, yet he was

present whenever the state of his health would admit, in aiding me and in cheering and encouraging the men.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

SAMUEL TOLLES,

L't-Col. Commanding 15th Regiment Conn. Vols.

To J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Organized August, 1862.

This Regiment, under command of Col. Frank Beach, of the regular army, left for Washington, August 29, 1862. It was recruited in Hartford County and numbered ten hundred and ten (1010) men. Without having time allowed to learn even the rudiments of military science, it was hurried forward and was formed in regimental line for the first time on the battle-field of Antietam. Although thus suddenly thrown into the vortex of battle the men preserved a coolness and displayed a courage highly creditable, and sufficiently well attested by the long list of their killed and wounded. Among the latter were Lieut. Col. Frank Cheney and Major George A. Washburn, both of whom, in consequence of the severity of their wounds, have been compelled to resign, and have been honorably discharged. Major Washburn had been in active service since May, 1861.

The regiment was at the battle of Fredericksburg, but although several times under fire was not actually engaged. The vicissitudes of actual and arduous service have reduced this regiment to three hundred and sixty (360) men for duty as appears by the last report.

The regiment is now stationed at Suffolk, Va.

HEAD-QUARTERS 16TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.,
CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., Sept. 19th, 1862.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report that this regiment took an active part in the battle of the 17th inst. The regiment was in the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Army Corps, and was on the extreme left of our line. The enemy commenced shelling us at daylight and we were kept under a heavy artillery fire at intervals during the day, until about 5 o'clock, when we were brought against the extreme right of the rebel infantry.

I transmit a list of the casualties. There were probably about twenty taken prisoners. The missing are constantly coming in and it is impossible to give a correct list of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

FRANK BEACH,
Col. Commanding 16th Regiment Conn. Vols.

Brig. Gen. J. D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General,
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

COMPANY A. *Killed.*

Privates, Theodore E. Demars.
Albert M. Hill.
Charles W. Pease.
Cornelius Wildman.

COMPANY B.

Privates, William Duff.
Phillip H. Foster.
Hancy Hamilton.
Franklin Pryor.
Joseph A. Grosvenor.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Samuel Brown.
Corporals, Michael Grace.
Horace Warner.
Privates, George Allen.
Henry Barnett.

Private, Nelson E. Snow.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, Jesse O. Barnes.
Private, James McGrath.

COMPANY F.

Private, William W. Nichols.

COMPANY G.

Sergeants, W. A. Washburn.
E. A. Parmelee.
Corporals, Solomon H. Allen.
Elijah Munsell.
Privates, Timothy Gladwin.
Wm. A. North.
John L. Kent.
Elliot Fleming.
Terrence Clancey.
Michael Smith.

COMPANY H.

Privates, John F. Bingham.
William Cullumns.
Julius C. Wiley.

COMPANY I.

Captain, John L. Drake.
1*st Lieut.,* Wm. Horton.
Sergeants, Orvill Campbell.
Thomas McCarty.
Corporal, Henry D. Evans.
Privates, Stephen Himes.
James Grugin.
Augustus Truesdall.
Jason E. Twiss.

COMPANY K.

Captain, Newton S. Manross.
Private, Henry Aldrich.

FIELD AND STAFF. *Wounded.*

Lt. Col., Frank W. Cheney.
Major, George A. Washburn.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, Charles L. Clark.

Privates, M. Borchard.
Thomas Egan.
Ethelbert French.
G. B. Foster.
A. S. Hatch.
Edward Hagar.
William G. Hooker.
William Maxwell.
William F. Sternberg.
L. R. Smith.
Robert Spiers.
A. D. N. Talcott.
Merwin Thayer.
George Q. Whitney.
Newton Willey.
M. G. Griswold.

COMPANY B.

2d Lieut., Henry O. Goodell.
Sergeant, Samuel E. Grosvenor.
Corporals, William P. Safford.
Frederick W. Thomas.
Privates, Francis A. Brown.
Joseph J. Jones.
Wilmer H. Johnson.
Thomas H. Loper.
James A. Kitchen.

COMPANY C.

1st Lieut., George S. Gouge.
2d Lieut., John M. Waters.
Corporals, C. F. Collins.
W. H. Cook.
Privates, J. White.
J. B. Fuller.
E. B. Lillie.
John Loveland.
S. Stedman.

COMPANY D.

Corporals, Timothy Maghar.
Richard Jobes.
Private, Patrick Levy.

Privates, Louis Wessells.
M. Burke.
David Carrier.
Allen Hitchcock.
Charles Lester.
Henry Lacy.
Henry Nott.
John Persse.
John Reiley.
George B. Smith.
Claudius C. Margerum.
W. R. P. Foale.
James Garrett.
John Tate.
Patrick McDonald.
Emerson Wardwell.
John Letcher.
W. G. Mitchell.
Norman Rhaum.
Helmuth Wessells.
Godfried Finneman.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Charles Babcock.
Privates, S. G. Bunnell.
H. A. Barnes.
William Cowen.
John E. Case.
Chas. H. Champlin.
Robert P. Morgan.
Charles G. Stevens.

COMPANY F.

Corporal, Samuel Baker.
Privates, George H. Barnby.
James Curley.
Lorenzo D. Jenner.
James B. Martin.
John H. Perry.
George B. Phelps.
Richard Powers.
Van Buren Randall.

Privates, Benjamin C. Ray.
Thomas Verden.
Chas. H. Waterman. Died from the effect of his wounds, Nov. 1st, 1862.
Michael Welch.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Nathaniel Hayden.
1st Lieut., H. L. Beach.
Sergeants, Geo. W. Kimball.
Chas. C. King.
Corporal, Charles H. Lewis.
Privates, Leopold Hinderling.
Leopold Herlitschek.
Bela Burr.
J. W. Allen.
Henry M. Adams.
Edward Moore.
George F. Chamberlin.
C. N. Penfield.
T. W. Burr.
Orville M. Wilson.
Henry L. Porter.
Washington Wilcox.
Charles C. Bowers.
Walter E. Smith.
John Fifer.
John Cleary.
Henry H. Adams.

COMPANY H.

Captain, F. M. Barber, since died.
Sergeant, Edwin H. Brown.
Corporal, George F. Rich.
Privates, Henry Annis.
Charles Bowen.
Bridgman J. Hollister.
Rufus Johnson.
Maronthon Keeney.
George McNall.
William Massey.
William W. Porter.
Samuel Wetmore.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant, R. Chamberlin.
E. Lucas.
Privates, J. W. Brooks.
L. Benson.
L. Holley.
M. McGrath.
M. Buck.
P. Guiney.
T. Lay.
R. A. Hawley.
F. M. Alford.
N. J. Evans.
N. Whiton.
A. Parkes.
J. Himes.
G. Whitney.
M. Jewett.
W. C. Woodford.
Andrew Bartlett.
L. Bulgich.
M. D. Kimball.

COMPANY K.

Corporal, M. J. Lee.
Privates, J. W. Lee.
G. S. Barnes.
A. H. Funk.
Levi Stone.
F. W. Sharp.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	3	Captains.
	1	1st Lieutenant.
	38	Enlisted men.
WOUNDED.	2	Field Officers.
	3	Captains.
	2	1st Lieutenants.
	2	2d Lieutenants.
	134	Enlisted men.
	185	Aggregate.

HEAD-QUARTERS 16TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.,
CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.
Dec. 17th, 1862.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report that in the recent operations at Fredericksburg, the 16th Regiment, though several times under fire, was not actually engaged with the enemy, and met with but slight loss—one man—Isaac Hamilton, of Co. I., slightly wounded by the concussion of a solid shot, since recovered. George Creighton, Co. G., missing.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. BURNHAM,
Adjutant 16th Regiment C. V.

To Brig. Gen. J. D. WILLIAMS,
Adj. Gen'l State of Connecticut,
Hartford, Conn.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Organized August, 1862.

Fairfield county was called upon to furnish this regiment, and promptly responded. The regiment, commanded by Col. William H. Noble, and numbering one thousand (1,000) men, left for Washington, Sept. 3, 1862. It is attached to the army of the Potomac. Lieut. Colonel Charles Walter and Major Thomas G. Brady have both seen active service in the three months' campaign, the former being attached to the staff of General Daniel Tyler, at the first battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner, and kept in captivity nearly one year. Many others of the officers of this excellent regiment have also been previously in service, or have been connected, with the active militia of the State. The regiment is now at Brooke's Station, Va.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Organized August, 1862.

The Eighteenth was recruited from New London and Windham counties, and went into camp at Norwich. It is com-

manded by Colonel William G. Ely, who has been in active service ever since the breaking out of the war, first in the Second Regiment, and subsequently in the Sixth, until he was promoted to the command of this fine regiment. Many of the officers received their military education in the State Militia, and others, previous to their acceptance of commands in this regiment, had seen active service. This was the first regiment to leave the State under the levy for three hundred thousand volunteers. It left Norwich for Washington, Aug. 22, 1862. It is attached to the army of the Potomac, and is now stationed at Baltimore, Md. Its numerical strength is nine hundred and ninety-eight, (998.)

Nineteenth Regiment.

Organized August, 1862.

This regiment was recruited in Litchfield County, and is commanded by Col. Leverett W. Wessells. It numbers eight hundred and ninety-one (891.)

Col. Wessells is ably seconded by Lieut. Col. Elisha W. Kellogg, who commanded Company B., 1st Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, and entered the service in May, 1861. He was subsequently promoted to be Major which position he held until called to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of this regiment.

The regiment left for Washington, Sept. 15th, 1862. It was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and is stationed at Alexandria, Va. It has not yet been in an engagement, but whenever called to meet the enemy, there is no reason to doubt that the hardy sons of Litchfield County will sustain the honor of their native State, and reflect credit on themselves.

Twentieth Regiment.

Organized August, 1862.

Colonel Samuel Ross, commanding this regiment, is a captain in the 14th Infantry regular army, and is a brave and efficient officer and very popular with his command. Should this regiment have an opportunity to meet the enemy, the most satisfactory reports may be expected from it. The

strength of the regiment is nine hundred and eighty-one (981) men. It was recruited in Hartford, New Haven and Middlesex counties, and went into camp at New Haven. It broke up camp Sept. 11, 1862, and proceeded to Washington, when it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. It is now stationed near the Rappahannock River, Virginia, at Stafford Court House.

Twenty-First Regiment.

Organized August, 1862.

Col. Arthur H. Dutton of this regiment was appointed from the regular army, and after having brought the regiment to a high state of efficiency, was transferred to the temporary command of a brigade, leaving Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Burpee in command of the regiment. The regiment was recruited in Hartford, New London, and Windham counties, and went into camp at Norwich. On the 11th of September the regiment, numbering nine hundred and sixty-six (966) men, struck tents and proceeded to Washington, where it was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and is now at Suffolk, Va. It was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, the official report of which is herewith appended.

Head-Quarters 21st Conn. Vols.,
Near Fredericksburg, Va.,
Dec. 16th, 1862.

J. D. Williams, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I forward herewith a list of casualties in this regiment, in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862.

A number are reported missing, but they could not have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and it is presumed they will "turn up," now that the danger is apparently over. It is my duty and pleasure to testify to the gallantry, coolness and enthusiasm displayed by the regiment during the time it was under fire, and to the fortitude and alacrity with which the men fulfilled every duty required of them during four

days of excitement, danger and suffering. The officers in particular have, without exception, shown themselves well worthy the trust reposed in them.

List of casualties:

Lieut. and Adj., Clarence E. Dutton, in body, slightly.
Corporal, Frank Hough, Co. C, in leg, slightly.
Privates, D. S. Hawkins, Co. A, in head, slightly.
John Fitzgerald, Co. H, in breast, dangerously.
Charles W. Prentice, Co. I, in head, seriously.
Joseph H. Daniels, Co. I, in leg, slightly.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

A. H. DUTTON,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Organized September, 1862.

This regiment, numbering nine hundred and thirty-five (935) men, was recruited in Hartford and Tolland counties, and went into camp at Hartford. It received marching orders Oct. 7, 1862, proceeded to Washington, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. During the winter it has been stationed at Miner's Hill, Va., near Washington.

Col. George S. Burnham, its commander, served through the three month's campaign as Colonel of the 1st Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. The experience thus obtained has proved of great advantage to the regiment, which is in an excellent state of drill and discipline. Returns are received regularly at this office. This was the first regiment organized under the call for three hundred thousand militia, and ranks second to none under that levy.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Organized September, 1862.

Several companies of this regiment volunteered from the State Militia. It was recruited from New Haven and Fair-

field counties, and rendezvoused at Camp Terry, New Haven. All the field and many of the line officers were connected with the active militia, and the experience there gained has proved of great value to them and their commands. This regiment was assigned to General Banks' expedition. It received marching orders November 16, 1862, and proceeded to Camp Buckingham, L. I., where it remained until the next month, when it embarked on board United States transports for New Orleans. At the last report it was stationed at Baton Rouge, La. The numerical strength of the regiment was eight hundred and forty-eight (848.)

Twenty-Fourth Regiment.

Organized September, 1862.

Six companies of this regiment were recruited in Middlesex County, and the four others—three of them Irish—from Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield Counties. The regiment was encamped at Middletown. Colonel Samuel M. Mansfield, son of the late lamented Brigadier-General J. K. F. Mansfield, and a Lieutenant in the regular army, is its commanding officer. This regiment was also attached to General Banks' expedition, and left Middletown November 18, 1862, with six hundred and ninety-eight (698) men for Camp Buckingham, Centerville, L. I., from whence it proceeded to New Orleans. It is now near Baton Rouge, La.

Twenty-Fifth Regiment.

Organized September, 1862.

The Twenty-fifth was recruited in Hartford and Tolland Counties and rendezvoused at Camp Halleck, Hartford. It left for Camp Buckingham, Centerville, L. I., November 14, 1862. The muster rolls exhibit eight hundred and eleven (811) men. It forms a part of General Banks' division, was engaged in the operations against Port Hudson, and is now near Baton Rouge, La. Many of the officers of this regiment have resigned, but its energetic and indefatigable colonel,

George P. Bissell, is still in command, and will bring his regiment up to as high a standard as that of any other in the service. The following is the official report of the part taken by this regiment in the demonstration against the rebel stronghold, Port Hudson, on the Mississippi.

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.,
CAMP ALDEN, in the field, March 17th, 1863.

Brigadier-General JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I wrote you a hurried letter from our camp on the Monte Sano, and being once more stationary, take occasion to report the regimental movements since that time.

On the 13th instant the whole army advanced towards Port Hudson on the Bayou Sara and Clinton roads, having about forty regiments of infantry with cavalry and guns in proportion. That night we bivouacked about eight miles from Baton Rouge. On the 14th we advanced some five miles further and there took up a position, being but a short distance from the enemy's works.

The object of the expedition has not, as a matter of course, been announced, but it appears to have been two-fold—first to distract the attention of the enemy while the naval forces passed the batteries, and secondly to mask a movement said to have been made by the portion of the army on the Clinton road toward that place. These objects having been successfully effected, (with the exception of the loss of the frigate Mississippi, which was grounded and was blown up by her sister vessels,) the army fell back on Sunday, the 15th, in a most severe storm which, however, by its severity frustrated the enemy in his attempts to attack our columns. Our brigade was halted for the night in an old cotton field which was a mass of semi-liquid mud. There was no shelter for officers or men, and all had to stand knee deep in the clinging, clayey stuff, mixed in with horses and mules around the camp-fires, and take the peltings of a tropical storm the whole night

through. We were almost or entirely without food, and the regiment was only sustained through the night by the energy and untiring efforts of our Quarter-Master, Lieutenant John S. Ives, who alone of all the Quarter-Masters of the brigade made any effort for the comfort of the men. He, finding that no wagons could come to our position—which covered the whole rear of the army—rode through the storm to the place where his stores were parked—over two miles off—and with Commissary Sergeant Hills, brought on horseback a supply of coffee and sugar which enabled the men to have a warm and sustaining drink, and to give from the surplus for the assistance of other regiments of the brigade where no such energy was displayed. No thanks or praise would be too strong to express the obligation of this regiment to Lieutenant Ives.

Yesterday morning, the 16th, we moved about a mile to the westward and are now bivouacked on the bank of the Mississippi, about eight miles above Baton Rouge and in advance of the army.

The health of the regiment is remarkably good in spite of the hardships of the past week, and their spirit admirable. Without having received a cent of pay for months, we marched the heaviest column in the brigade, and actually, (owing to convalescents joining us on the march, determined to be with the regiment on service,) had more men in line on Saturday night than we started with on Tuesday morning.

I regret to report that Henry E. Rockwell of Co. I,—before reported as wounded on the 10th,—died under the amputation consequent on his injury. Happily there is no other loss to report.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieut. and Adjutant 25th Regiment Conn. Vols.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

Organized September, 1862.

The companies composing this regiment were recruited in New London and Windham counties and rendezvoused at

Camp Russell, Norwich. It numbered eight hundred and ten (810) men and left the state for Camp Buckingham, Centerville, L. I., Nov. 13, 1862. It was attached to General Banks' army corps and is now stationed at Baton Rouge. It is commanded by Colonel Thomas G. Kingsley, late commander of the Third Regiment State Militia. A majority of its line officers also held positions in the Third and Seventh Regiments of the militia.

Twenty-Seventh Regiment.

Organized September, 1862.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment is wholly from New Haven county and is composed of a superior class of men, many of them being young men of education and refinement. All of the field and most of the line officers are gentlemen who have had military experience in the State militia, and in addition Col. Bostwick, Lieut. Col. Merwin, Major Byxbee and other officers served in the three months' campaign. These opportunities have been well employed, and the experience gained is found to be of very great service in bringing this splendid body of men to its present high state of drill and discipline.

The regiment received marching orders Oct. 22, 1862, left its camp at New Haven and proceeded to Washington with eight hundred and twenty-nine (829) men. It was assigned to the army of the Potomac and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, where it met with considerable loss, as will be observed by the official report herewith annexed.

Head-Quarters 27th Conn. Vols.
Near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 18, 1862.

To General J. D. Williams,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

Sir:

Enclosed I send you a list of killed, wounded and missing of the 27th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, at the battle before Fredericksburg, Va. Our loss is considerable considering the number of men in the engagement. Fortunately

we had detailed for picket duty at Falmouth 230 Privates, 18 Corporals, 9 Sergeants, 5 Lieutenants and 2 Captains on Wednesday night, and who were not relieved to join the remainder of the Regiment, which numbered some 350, who took part in the battle.

Without any attempt to flatter a Regiment which I have the honor to command, I can justly say that both officers and men behaved exceedingly well, doing nobly, without flinching, under a severe and galling fire from the enemy, of which the list of killed and wounded is a criterion.

The Brigade to which the Regiment is attached penetrated the enemy's lines as far as any on the field, and the 27th, I am proud to say, were not behind, but advanced as far as any other Regiment.

Since my last to you, we have been attached to Col. S. H. Zook's Brigade, which is the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, (Hancock's) 2d Army Corps.

Communications addressed to the Regiment, should be directed to Washington, D. C., giving number of the Brigade, Division and Corps.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

RICHARD S. BOSTWICK,
Colonel 27th Conn. Vols.

List of killed, wounded and missing of the 27th Reg't Conn. Vols. at the battle before Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862.

COMPANY A. *Killed.*

Corporal, William A. Goodwin.
Private, Augustus B. Fairchild.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Gilbert Keller.
William Reuter.
Garry B. Sperry.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant, Thomas E. Barrett.

COMPANY K.

Captain, Bernard E. Schweizer, buried in Fredericksburg.
Corporal, Albert Cabanis.

COMPANY A. *Wounded.*

Sergeants, Richard Fowler, died 16th inst., buried near Falmouth, Va.
Nelson S. Wilmot, right arm amputated.
James B. Blair, seriously.
Corporal, William H. Cornwall, slightly.
Private, Thomas H. Wallace, slightly.

COMPANY B.

Privates, George S. Wilford, seriously.
Joseph Bennett, seriously.
Josiah Johnson, seriously.
Mortimer L. Willis, slightly.
Michael Taylor, slightly.
Timothy Callahan, slightly.
Edwin L. Wilford, slightly.

COMPANY C.

Captain, Addison C. Taylor, seriously.
Lieutenant, Charles B. Brooks, slightly.
Sergeant, Henry M. Stanton, slightly.
Privates, James L. Ambler, slightly.
Sidney M. Thompson, seriously.
Henry E. Wing, seriously.
John Platt, seriously.
George W. Hine, slightly.
Hector Murphy, seriously, hand amputated.
Wilbur Nash.

COMPANY D.

1*st Lieut.*, Frank H. Smith, slightly.
2*d Lieut.*, Ellsworth A. Smith, slightly.
Sergeants, John A. Munson, seriously.
Henry B. Hall, seriously.
Benjamin H. Cobb, slightly.
George B. Lego, seriously.
Corporal, Andrew J. Barnard, slightly.
Privates, Alpheus D. Cobb, slightly.
James Johnson, slightly.
Thomas Killcullen, slightly.
John Mitchell, slightly.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, John D. Sherwood, slightly.
Privates, Andrew B. Castle, slightly.
Timothy Carroll, slightly.
Seth Woodward, slightly.

COMPANY F.

1*st Lieut.*, Dewitt C. Sprague, seriously.
Sergeant, Henry D. Russell, slightly.
Corporals, Thomas Ward, slightly.
Elias C. Mix, slightly.
James B. Munson, slightly.
Privates, J. Crisby, slightly.
Jairus C. Eddy, seriously.
Samuel Fowler, 2d, seriously.
Charles Higgins, slightly.
John Hopkins, slightly.
William A. Kelley, slightly.
Henry A. Kelsey, slightly.
Dennis W. Tucker, seriously.
William F. Tuttle, slightly.
James Williamson, slightly.
Henry C. Wakelee, slightly.
Leonard Russell, slightly.

COMPANY G.

Sergeants, Casper S. Gladwin, dangerously.
Andrew J. Boardman, slightly.
Hosea B. Button, seriously.

COMPANY H.

Sergeants, William A. Morse, slightly.
Frederick E. Monson, slightly.
William H. Alden, slightly.
Privates, Frank L. Merwin, slightly.
Joseph A. Rogers, seriously.
Byron Ure, seriously.
L. J. Sawyer, seriously.
Hezekiah P. Smith, slightly.

COMPANY I.

Corporals, Henry B. Wilcox, seriously.
Wm. G. Hill, seriously.
Judson H. Dowd, slightly.
Privates, Samuel J. Field, slightly.
Alva R. Doane, slightly.
Julien F. Watrous, slightly.
Thomas Pentelow, slightly.
Rufus Shelley, seriously.
George S. Hill, slightly.

Privates, Francis E. Beach, slightly.
Dennis Crummey, seriously.
Henry D. Calkins, slightly.
Color Sergeant, James Brand, seriously.

COMPANY K.

Corporals, Justus Vogt, slightly.
John Huber, slightly.
Privates, Ernest Klein, slightly.
Ernest Ruth, slightly.
George Guenther, slightly.
John Schafner, slightly.

COMPANY C. *Missing.*

Privates, Joel C. Parmele.
Charles Michael.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, James G. Clinton.
Privates, Edward Thompson.
George Brown.
John N. Sperry.
Richard Stone.
Wm. Elliott. Since reported.

COMPANY G.

Private, D. Sliney.

COMPANY H.

Corporals, Frank E. Alling.
Geo. I. Judson.
George H. Mimmack.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Organized September, 1862.

This regiment is composed of only eight companies, recruited in Litchfield and Fairfield counties, and numbering six hundred and seventy-eight (678) men. It went into camp at New Haven, where it remained until it received marching orders, Nov. 18, 1862. This regiment was also assigned to General Banks' Army Corps, making the fifth furnished by Connecticut for this expedition. It is now stationed at Pensacola, Fla.

Col. Samuel P. Ferris, its commander, was appointed from the regular army.

First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry.

This fine corps, originally organized as the First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry, is to be recruited to a full regiment. It has seen a very large amount of active service. It left Camp Tyler, West Meriden, Feb. 20th, 1862, under command of Major Judson M. Lyon, and reached Wheeling, Va., Feb. 24th, reporting there to General Rosecrans, then commanding the Mountain Department.

Remaining in camp of instruction at Wheeling until March 27th, the Battalion proceeded to Moorfield in Western Virginia, and immediately entered upon the arduous labors peculiar to this branch of the service, effectually clearing that portion of the State of the numerous bands of guerillas infesting it.

The Battalion, under Major Lyon, as a part of General Schenck's Brigade, took part in the battle of McDowell, May 8th, 1862, between the forces of General Schenck and Milroy and the rebel army under Jackson, and also in the subsequent operations terminating with the battle of Franklin, May 11th and 12th.

Attached to the same Brigade, the Battalion under Major Lyon served in the army of General Frémont, then in command of the Mountain Department. In his celebrated forced march across the mountains into the Shenandoah valley to the relief of General Banks, a detachment of fifty men from the Battalion, with thirty of General Frémont's Body Guard, commanded by Captain L. N. Middlebrook, at daylight, May 29th, charged upon and routed a superior force of the renowned Ashby's cavalry, killing and wounding a number, thus having the honor of being the first troops to encounter the enemy in the daring and skillful nine days' pursuit by General Frémont of Jackson's army in its retreat up the Shenandoah valley, in which pursuit the Battalion rendered good service, participating, under Captain Middlebrook, in the battles of Harrisonburg, June 6th, Cross Keys, June 8th, and Port Republic, June 9th.

Subsequently, being attached to General Stahl's Brigade,

1st Army Corps, Major General Sigel, the Battalion took part, under Captain Middlebrook, in the arduous operations of the Army of Virginia under General Pope, participating in the various battles along the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, and at Bull Run and Chantilly.

The Regiment, under the command of Lt. Colonel William S. Fish, is now performing the duty of Provost Guard in the city of Baltimore, Md., being attached to the forces of General Schenck, commanding the Middle Department.

The following reports show the list of casualties:

CAMP NEAR MIDDLETON, VA., July 2, 1862.

To J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

SIR:—I have the honor to report the following list of casualties in the 1st Battalion Cavalry Connecticut Volunteers in the late engagements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE O. MARCY,

Adjutant 1st Conn. Cavalry.

Battle of McDowell, May 8th, 1862.

COMPANY C. *Wounded.*

Corporal, Horace H. Gore.
Private, William A. Moses.

COMPANY B. *Missing.*

Privates, John English. Taken Prisoner.
Edmond F. English. Taken Prisoner.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Nat. B. Freeman. Taken Prisoner.

COMPANY D.

Private, John R. Skidmore. Taken Prisoner.

Retreat of Jackson at Strasburg, Shenandoah Valley, June 1st, 1862.

COMPANY C. *Wounded.*

Sergeant, Joseph Backus, in the arm.

Battle of Harrisonburg, June 8th, 1862.

COMPANY C. *Missing.*

Private, Henry B. Tinker. Taken Prisoner.

Battle of Cross Keys, June 8th, 1862.

COMPANY B. *Wounded.*

Private, John O'Neil, in leg.

COMPANY B. *Missing.*

Private, Michael Flannagan. Supposed to be killed.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant, John B. Morehouse. Taken Prisoner.
Privates, George M. Evans. " "
John L. Farnum. " "
James Wheeler. " "
Frank A. Wood. " "

COMPANY D.

Corporal, Lewis L. Stuart. Captured by bushwhackers while carrying dispatches from Moorfield to head-quarters.

Private, Homer Riggs. Captured by bushwhackers while carrying dispatches from Moorfield to head-quarters.

FIRST SQUADRON CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

Upon the application of Captain William H. Mallory, August 1, 1861, authority was given to recruit this squadron to compose a part of a volunteer regiment of cavalry, to be raised in different States, with the understanding and agreement that it was to be distinctly a Connecticut organization,—to be officered by the Governor of this State,—and each enlisted man to be entitled to and to receive the bounties paid by this State to Connecticut Volunteers, both personal and to families. On the part of the State this agreement has been faithfully carried out, but has not been by the other parties. Not an officer has been appointed by your Excellency since the first appointments were made. Soon after the several squadrons were organized, I learn (though I have no official knowledge,) that orders were issued to assign the regiment to the State which had furnished the greatest number of men, and as New York furnished the largest number, the regiment was assigned to that State, and denominated as the Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, (Harris Light Cavalry,) and is now counted in the quota of that State, and the names of its commissioned officers are borne on the register of that State, while at the same time the State of Connecticut is paying bounties

to the men enlisted from this State, and for whom it receives no credit from the General Government. This number, however, is counted in my table showing the number of Volunteers furnished by the State of Connecticut. As permission has been granted to increase the First Battalion of Connecticut Cavalry to a Regiment, I would recommend that application be made to the Secretary of War for the transfer of the original members of this squadron to the regiment.

The officers have failed to make any returns to this department until quite recently, and in consequence thereof bounties have been paid from the State Treasury, to the families of men after they had deserted or been discharged,—in one case the bounty having been drawn for one year after the soldier had deserted.

First Light Battery.

Organized October, 1861.

This Battery has been stationed during the past year at Port Royal, S. C. Under Captain Alfred P. Rockwell it has reached a very high state of discipline. It was in the engagement at James Island, June 14th, 1862, and escaped without any loss.

Second Light Battery.

Organized August, 1862.

The Second Light Battery is composed of portions of two batteries State Militia, of Bridgeport. It is a superior body of men, well officered and completely equipped. Captain John W. Sterling, its commander, received marching orders October 15, 1862, and proceeded to Washington, where the battery was assigned to the army of the Potomac. The muster roll exhibits one hundred and fifty-three (153) men. The Battery is now stationed in the vicinity of Washington.

STATE MILITIA.

ROSTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, NORWICH.

Adjutant-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, Hartford, - Commissioned September 22, 1855.

Quarter-Master-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM A. AIKEN, Norwich, - - - Commissioned July 10, 1862.

Surgeon-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

HENRY A. GRANT, Enfield. - - - - Commissioned July 10, 1862.

Commissary-General,—Rank, Colonel.

THOMAS FITCH, New London, - - - Commissioned July 10, 1862.

Pay-Master-General,—Rank, Colonel.

WILLIAM FITCH, New Haven, - - - Commissioned July 10, 1862.

Aids to the Commander-in-Chief,—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

HUGH H. OSGOOD, Norwich, - - - Commissioned August 1, 1861.

HENRY R. BOND, New London, - - - Commissioned August 1, 1861.

CALVIN G. CHILD, Norwich, - - - Commissioned August 14, 1862.

ISRAEL MATSON, Old Lyme, - - - - Commissioned August 14, 1862.

Assistant Adjutant-General.—Rank, Captain.

HIRAM L. BARBOUR, Hartford.

Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

JOHN H. ALMY, New York, *Rank, Colonel.*

HORACE J. MORSE, Hartford.

CHARLES L. DUNCAN, Hartford.

DIVISION STAFF.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
Major-General,	WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, New Haven,	July 31, 1862.
Division-Inspect'r, Lieut.-Colonel,	F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk,	Sept. 16, 1862.
Division Quarter-Master, Major.	ALVAN P. HYDE, Tolland,	Sept. 6, 1862.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
Aid-de-Camp, Major,	Francis Wayland, Jr., New Haven,	Sept. 1, 1862.
Aid-de-Camp, Major,	E. M. Seymour, Litchfield,	Sept. 3, 1862.
	First Regiment.	
Colonel,	Charles H. Prentice, Hartford,	March 12, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	David A. Rood, Hartford,	March 12, 1863.
Major,	Philip Corbin, New Britain,	March 12, 1863.
	Artillery Company A.	
Captain,		
1st Lieutenant,	Charles G. Geer, Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1861.
2d Lieutenant,	David Bryant, Jr., Hartford,	Aug. 25, 1862.
	Light Infantry Company A.	
Captain,	Leander Waterman, Farmington,	Dec. 19, 1861.*
1st Lieutenant,	Alpheus Porter, Farmington,	Dec. 19, 1861.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles H. Hills, Farmington,	Dec. 19, 1861.
	Light Infantry Company B.	
Captain,	James W. Gore, Hartford,	Mar. 10, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Arthur T. Hinckley, Hartford,	Mar. 10, 1862.*
2d Lieutenant,	Henry A. Kippen, Hartford,	Mar. 10, 1862.*
	Light Infantry Company C.	
Captain,	John T. Lee, Southington,	Mar. 24, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Frederick H. Woodruff, Southington,	Mar. 24, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Birdsey Cadwell, Southington,	Mar. 24, 1862.
	Second Regiment.	
	Light Infantry Company A.	
Captain,	Charles E. L. Holmes, Waterbury,	Sept. 17, 1861.*
1st Lieutenant,	Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury,	Sept. 17, 1861.
2d Lieutenant,	George B. Thomas, Waterbury,	Sept. 17, 1861.
	Light Infantry Company B.	
Captain,	George A. Basserman, New Haven,	Sept. 2, 1861.
1st Lieutenant,	Jacob P. Ruhardt, New Haven,	Sept. 24, 1861.
2d Lieutenant,	William R. Schmidt, New Haven,	Sept. 24, 1861.
	Light Infantry Company C.	
Captain,	William W. Hart, Madison.	Nov. 5, 1861.*
1st Lieutenant,		
2d Lieutenant,	George C. Dowd, Madison,	Nov. 5, 1861.*
	Light Infantry Company D.	
Captain,	A. Dwight Hopkins, Naugatuck,	Sept. 4, 1862.*
1st Lieutenant,	James E. Birrell, Waterbury,	Jan. 24, 1862.*
2d Lieutenant,	Charles D. Hurlburt, Waterbury,	Jan. 24, 1862.*
	Light Infantry Company E.	
Captain,	Benjamin N. Tuttle, New Haven,	Jan. 28, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	John A. Champion, New Haven,	Jan. 28, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Rollin J. Bunce, New Haven,	Jan. 28, 1862.

*In the service of the United States.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
	Light Infantry Company F.	
Captain,	Samuel E. Merwin, Jr., New Haven,	Feb. 23, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	George L. Northrop, New Haven,	Feb. 23, 1863.
2d Lieutenant,	Edward E. Bradley, New Haven,	Feb. 23, 1863.
	THIRD REGIMENT.	
	Light Infantry Company A.	
Captain,	Enoch Noyes, Jr., Old Lyme,	Aug. 29, 1862.*
1st Lieutenant,	Sylvester E. Johnson, Old Lyme,	Aug. 29, 1862.*
2d Lieutenant,	Merritt A. Comstock, Old Lyme,	Dec. 3, 1862.*
	Light Infantry Company B.	
Captain,	Simon R. Parlin, Norwich,	Mar. 6, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	John T. Fanning, Norwich,	Oct. 15, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Albert D. Smith, Norwich,	Oct. 15, 1862.
	FOURTH REGIMENT.	
	Light Infantry Company A.	
Captain,	Willard H. Barber, Wolcottville,	Sept. 6, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Edward C. Hotchkiss, Wolcottville,	Sept. 6, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Cornelius Bellamy, Wolcottville,	Sept. 6, 1862.
	Light Infantry Company B.	
Captain,	Charles Whitlock, Southbury,	Sept. 2, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	S. E. Bradley, Woodbury,	Sept. 2, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	A. H. Welles, Woodbury,	Sept. 2, 1862.
	FIFTH REGIMENT.	
	Artillery Company A.	
Captain,	S. Albert Gross, Rockville,	Sept. 6, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Andrew Gager, Rockville,	Oct. 11, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Alvin B. Comstock, Rockville,	Oct. 11, 1862.
	SIXTH REGIMENT.	
	Artillery Company A.	
Captain,	Joseph E. Selden, East Haddam,	Aug. 15, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	William A. Royce, East Haddam,	Aug. 15, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Allen W. Warner, East Haddam,	Aug. 15, 1862.
	SEVENTH REGIMENT.	
	Light Infantry Company A.	
Captain,	Albert Clapp, Pomfret Landing,	Mar. 14, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Ahira Kies, Killingly,	Mar. 14, 1863.
2d Lieutenant,	Horace Clapp, Pomfret Landing,	Mar. 14, 1863.
	EIGHTH REGIMENT.	
Colonel,	THOMAS GUYER, South Norwalk,	Feb. 5, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	EMORY F. STRONG, Bridgeport,	Feb. 5, 1863.
Major,	Morris M. Norton, South Norwalk,	Feb. 5, 1863.

*In the service of the United States.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
	Light Infantry Company A.	
Captain,		
1st Lieutenant,		
2d Lieutenant,	William H. Marshall, Greenwich,	Aug. 14, 1861.*
	Light Infantry Company B.	
Captain,	James D. Merritt, Bridgeport,	Mar. 13, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	William E. Marsh, Bridgeport,	Sept. 9, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Timothy Cornwall, Bridgeport,	Sept. 9, 1862.
	Light Infantry Company C.	
Captain,	George S. Crofut, Bethel,	Sept. 14, 1861.*
1st Lieutenant,	Oscar H. Hibbard, Bethel,	Aug. 25, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles Bailey, Bethel,	Aug. 25, 1862.
	Light Infantry Company D.	
Captain,		
1st Lieutenant,	Henry R. Fitch, So. Norwalk,	Feb. 4, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	James H. Knapp, So. Norwalk,	Feb. 4, 1862.
	Light Infantry Company E.	
Captain,	David H. Miller, Redding,	Feb. 10, 1862.*
1st Lieutenant,	Hiram St. John, Redding,	Feb. 10, 1862.*
2d Lieutenant,	George M. Godfrey, Redding,	Feb. 10, 1862.*
	First Light Battery.	
Captain,	Jacob Keifer, Bridgeport,	Sept. 15, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Russell T. Curtiss, Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Thomas J. Moody,	Sept. 15, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Henry T. Shelton, Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1862.
	Second Light Battery.	
Captain,	Carlos B. Curtis, Bridgeport,	Sept. 19, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Daniel A. Hubbard, Bridgeport,	Sept. 19, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	John Wessells, Bridgeport,	Sept. 19, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Oscar J. Craw, Bridgeport,	Sept. 19, 1862.

The abstract of the annual returns of the Connecticut Militia for 1862, shows its strength to be one thousand and seventeen (1,017.) But of this number several whole companies and many members of other companies have volunteered into the service of the United States, reducing the numbers of the actual militia to about four hundred and fifty (450) men. To this number may be added two companies recently organized numbering eighty-two (82) members.

Owing to the great interest manifested in securing volunteers, and to the enlisting of a large number of the active militia, the officers' drill was dispensed with, and no parades took place except by companies.

*In the service of the United States.

The militia law passed by the General Assembly at its last May Session, and approved July 10, 1862, authorized voluntary enlistments for the organization of the companies of the active militia, and embodies the compensation or pay system.

There are many wise provisions in the law, making it a very liberal and excellent one in time of peace, but when the country is engaged in war, as in the present trying emergency, it appears to be entirely inadequate to the object designed in its enactment. Men who from constitutional timidity are averse to the pursuit of arms, and those who from engagements in business affairs are unwilling to connect themselves with a military company in time of peace, will not be anxious to enroll themselves in a military organization in time of war, with the knowledge that at any time, upon a requisition of the President, they can be ordered into active service. And even those whose tastes prompt them to connect themselves with a military company for the purposes of recreation and exercise in times of profound peace, will not be found so ready when the probability is that they will be called upon to leave home and business for the camp and battle field.

Every citizen of the State or Nation is entitled to the protection of the law, and the citizen owes corresponding allegiance to the government. While the person and property of the citizen is guarded by all the power of the government, the government is entitled in return to the personal services of the citizen when its integrity is threatened or its perpetuity endangered.

Since the passage of the law but a few applications have been made for the organization of companies of active militia, and I know of no petitions to which names are now being affixed for the formation of companies under this law. The law appears, therefore, to have failed in its object. The question then arises, what is the best plan to secure a sufficient force of active militia? The compulsory system seems to be the one suggested by experience. A plan similar to the one sketched in the following suggestions I believe could be made effective.

All able-bodied white male citizens to be enrolled and divided into two classes. The first class to be composed of those between the ages of eighteen and thirty years, to be termed the active militia, to be enrolled by the selectmen of the several towns immediately after the passage of the act, and their names returned to the Adjutant-General, and to be organized into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions according to the plan of organization of the army of the United States, and to be required to perform military duty for a period of seven years unless they should in the meantime arrive at the age of thirty years. Any member having served seven years, and not having arrived at the age of thirty years, to be still considered a member of the first class, though exempted from active military duty except in case of war, insurrection or invasion, and on arriving at the age of thirty years, to be enrolled as a member of the second class. The first class to be required to make not less than four parades annually, by regiment or brigade, and not more than eight, at the discretion of the Major-General of the respective divisions. A suitable armory to be furnished at the expense of the State, and on field parades all necessary expenses for ammunition. The members of this class to be first ordered into active service in case of an emergency, but in case of a draft, members of both classes to be drawn.

The second class, comprising all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of thirty and forty-five years, to be enrolled and termed the inactive militia, those in each voting district to constitute a company, the officers of which shall be a captain and clerk, The selectmen, immediately after the passage of the act, to assemble those who, at the last enrollment, constituted the inactive militia of the requisite ages, at some convenient place, and lead them to the nomination of a captain, who may be commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, provided no protest is filed within ten days from the date of nomination. The captain shall be authorized to appoint a clerk. Immediately after he has received his commission, the captain to proceed to make an enrollment of all subjects of military duty under the law, enter their names,

ages, residences and condition in life—whether married or single—in a book prepared for that purpose, and to return a certified copy of the same to the Adjutant-General. And it is to be the duty of the captain, semi-annually thereafter, viz., June 1st and December 1st, in each year, to make an enrollment and return copies as aforesaid to the Adjutant-General. After said enrollment and copies are completed, the enrollment book to be lodged with the town clerk of the town in which said enrollment was made, to remain until the time of the next enrollment, or until required for the purposes of a draft. Said captain to be allowed such compensation as the Legislature may fix, and he may be removed by the Commander-in-Chief on the presentation of sufficient reasons. And in case the members of the company elect an improper person, or fail to make any nomination, the Commander-in-Chief to be empowered to fill such vacancy.

This class of the militia to be subject to active duty only in case of war, insurrection or invasion, actual or threatened, and all orders of the Commander-in-Chief relative to calling this force into active service, to be addressed direct to the captains of companies.

The present plan of enrollments by the selectmen of towns is, I think, injudicious. The changes in the incumbents of the town offices yearly are many, and the new selectmen must experience no little difficulty in preparing themselves for the discharge of the duties made incumbent on them by the provisions of the militia law. The captains of companies of the inactive militia seem to be the proper functionaries to act as enrolling officers. Without the distraction of other public duties, and from their office specially interested in military matters, it might be expected that they would devote a sufficient degree of time and attention to it to avoid errors which would affect the basis on which the quota for a requisition from the towns would be calculated.

Four successive sessions of the Legislature have attempted to frame and enact a proper and practical militia law, but have as yet failed to construct one which is not liable to serious objections. The difficulty, I apprehend, has been that the

members of the Legislature, not being military men, and not possessing the experience desirable for a proper appreciation of the subject, never having paid special attention to military matters, have manifested an unwillingness to seek advice from competent military judges, not members of the Legislature, in framing a bill. The result is that this question has been a subject of debate both in committee and in the General Assembly until near the close of the session when, as it was necessary that some bill should pass, that prepared by the committee with all its imperfections was hurried through, and another evidence of hasty and unsatisfactory legislation added to the statutes.

I would again recommend upon the assembling of the Legislature, the appointment of practical military men, not members, to act with the Legislative committee for the purpose of constructing an efficient militia system.

The State requires a militia law of practical utility for the purposes of its own defense from internal violence and foreign aggression, although the conscription or militia law which has lately passed Congress may be effective for all the requirements of the General Government.

The foregoing suggestions are offered as the results of observation and experience, to the consideration of the members of the General Assembly for such action as they may direct.

The Militia Act of the General Assembly, approved June 27th, 1861, authorized the appointment of a Medical Board to consist of not less than three physicians, "to examine into the qualifications of all applicants for the office of Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon," and provided that no person should be appointed to either of said offices "except upon the recommendation of said Medical Board or a majority of them."

The Board appointed by your Excellency in accordance with this law, have attended to their duties faithfully, and have given very general satisfaction.

At the time of the passage of this act our laws did not provide for a Surgeon-General, but the General Assembly at the last May session created that office for the Militia, but with

only limited powers to the incumbent, and having no connection with our volunteer forces.

It would seem that the whole medical department, both of volunteers and militia, should be under a head or chief and that head should be the Surgeon-General. I would recommend the expediency of increasing the number of the Board to five, of whom the Surgeon-General shall be ex-officio President, and that in addition to his present powers it shall be his duty to examine, or cause to be examined and tested, the quality and purity of all medical stores purchased for Connecticut soldiers,—to visit and inspect the various regiments from our State in regard to their medical and sanitary condition, and particularly in regard to the efficiency and faithfulness of the medical staff of each regiment or corps,—to visit and examine the hospitals in the State which have received or are now receiving pecuniary aid from the State, and also to make a report annually of the doings and condition of his department to his Excellency, the Governor.

The labors of this department for the past year have far exceeded those of any previous year. There have been issued thirteen hundred and forty-three (1343) commissions, and eleven hundred and seventy-four (1174) General and Special Orders have been promulgated.

The requirements of the militia law approved July 10th, 1862, have been the means of adding largely to the business of the office. There have been three enrollments and two orders for drafting, which have been made the subject of thousands of letters from the authorities of towns and others interested, reaching sometimes to nearly two hundred in a single day. To answer many of these necessitated a reference to files and records requiring considerable time. Often no less than three hundred or four hundred communications have been sent from this office in one day. Hundreds of personal applications for information have also been made daily.

Within a few months the applications for certificates of enlistment, muster, deaths and discharges have been almost incessant, and the entering and copying of the changes shown by the returns from our troops in the field, and the prepara-

tion of a catalogue of the last fifteen regiments, have entailed a large additional amount of work upon the department. In this connection I wish to bear testimony to the faithful discharge of duty and the very efficient aid rendered by my assistants, Messrs. Barbour, Lord, Hunt and Bolles, whose labors have often been protracted far beyond usual business hours, and who have invariably submitted cheerfully to the exacting demands on their patience necessitated by the requirements of the public service.

The services of Colonel John H. Almy, of New York city, who was appointed by your Excellency as Assistant Quarter-Master General for the purpose of extending aid to our volunteers passing through the city, and to assist and advise the friends of sick or deceased soldiers, have been of the most extended and beneficial character. His whole time has been devoted to this noble object, and the zeal and efficiency of his labors can be attested by thousands of grateful hearts. The sick or wounded soldier returning to his home has always found in him a friend whose sympathies were wrought into practical form, and many an anxious wife, mother or sister has received valuable advice and directions in their efforts for the relief of a suffering husband, son or brother in the field or hospital.

In this connection may be mentioned the association of the "Sons of Connecticut," a society of patriotic men in the city of New York, whose State pride has been shown in their grateful attentions to those of our regiments who have been fortunate enough to pass through that city to the seat of war, finding warm hearts and ready hands to extend to them a Connecticut welcome and wish them God speed on their way.

The material aid rendered to our soldiers in the field and to the sick in camp and hospital by the ladies of the State, deserves at least a passing tribute. Ever since the fall of Fort Sumter their fingers have been busy, their sympathies active and their purses ready to relieve, in every possible way, the labors of our volunteers, and to mitigate their sufferings. When the utmost efforts of the Government and its agents were insufficient to provide for the soldiers' needs, the prompt assistance of woman supplied the demand. Stores of cloth-

ing, bedding, medicines, bandages, lint, palatable food and grateful delicacies, gratuitously furnished by the women of Connecticut, have been transmitted to volunteers of other states as well as those from our own. Many a poor soldier fainting on the hospital bed, or writhing in pain on the camp pallet, has thanked God for the sweet evidence of woman's ministry which gave him assurance of returning health, or smoothed and lighted his passage to the grave.

The burdens of the war have been more severely felt the past year than when I closed my last annual report. Direct taxation and the advanced cost of all articles of consumption and use have borne with heavy weight on the people. But these evils are but slight when compared with the unavailing sorrows of bereaved households. The hope of securing for ourselves and our children the blessings of a liberal government, an undivided country and a society of moral, intellectual and material progress, should lighten our burdens and alleviate our sorrows. The free institutions and national independence, which were thought by our forefathers as not too dearly purchased by their sufferings and blood, ought not to be regarded by us of less value now, after three generations have lived in unexampled prosperity beneath their influence, and every scar worn by the heroes who have periled their lives in their defense should be regarded as a badge more honorable than any insignia of nobility from the proudest potentate of earth.

The disposition to avoid the evils inseparable from a state of war seems to have developed a sentiment among a portion of the people which may be regarded as inimical to a settlement legitimately consummated by what appears to be the only honorable and available mode, that of a persistent and vigorous prosecution of the war. When the subjection of the insurrection was considered as probable within a very brief period, no one advocated any measures but those of force as a means of gaining a point where honorable peace could be possible. If it is true that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," it may be equally true that untiring perseverance is at this time the price of national honor and integrity. In this we may

well take a lesson from those who have been in armed resistance to the government for two years. Plunged in the deepest distress, suffering the extreme of poverty, and victims to a despotism more rigorous and unrelenting than any which has existed in modern times, they bear all and suffer all to gain an independence which in its most flattering aspects is as nothing to the prize for which we are contending. Certainly the ultimate re-union of the states, freedom from domestic insurrection and national anarchy and the progress of the ideas of popular governments among the nations, constitute an object worthy of our greatest efforts.

An intimate knowledge of the *materiel*, the history and the labors of Connecticut troops in the field, must be a natural result of the frequent intercourse between this department and them; yet it is difficut to do justice to our brave volunteers in the restricted limits and measured language of an official report.

Composed of men who have been engaged in the diverse and multiform occupations of civil life, few of them possessing even the limited experience which the militia service affords, our regiments have conducted like veteran troops in the fierce struggle of actual conflict, the exhausting hardships of the march, the weary vigils of the picket, the arduous labors of the trenches and the privations and annoyances of the camp. The transformation is noticeable not only for its completeness but for its suddenness, the regiments in some instances having been brought under fire before having had the slightest opportunity to learn the rudiments of the soldier's education and behaving in those trying situations in such a manner as to receive the unsought commendations of their commanding generals. The history of nations presents nothing equal to the wonderful development of soldierly qualities in inexperienced civilians which the records of this struggle afford.

Connecticut has sent to the war the flower of her young men. Ardent and enthusiastic lovers of their country, they have freely relinquished the alluring prospect of a useful and in many instances a brilliant future, to encounter the mortal

dangers of the field and the camp. Enduring and indefatigable on the march, cool and steadfast in action, patient under privation and ready in obedience, they have offered their talents, their hopes, their health and their lives on the altar of patriotism. The terrors of the battle and the sufferings of the hospital have been alike welcomed by these heroes rather than danger to the Republic or dishonor to the State. Their fame is indissolubly connected with the battles of Bull Run, Roanoke Island, Newbern, McDowell, Winchester, Culpeper, Williamsburg, Shenandoah Valley, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, James Island, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, Chickahominy, Malvern Hill, Golding's Hill, Cedar Mountain, Baton Rouge, Manassas, Pass Christian, St. Charles Court House, St. John's Bluff, Pocotaligo, Georgia Landing, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Kinston and with the records of expeditions and skirmishes in which they have invariably borne an honorable part.

The history of this war will be a worthy monument to the patriotism and courage of the volunteers from Connecticut, and when peace, the fruit of their devotion and labors, shall again be our heritage, the State with just pride will point to her heroes as her richest jewels.

The memory of the glorious dead of Connecticut, whose lives have been yielded up as a testimony to the value of our government as well as an evidence of their patriotism, will be embalmed in the heart of every lover of his country. The names of Generals Lyon and Mansfield; of Colonels Russell, Drake, Kingsbury and Stone; of Majors Blake, Dimock and Winthrop; of Surgeons Lathrop, Leavenworth and Welch; of Captain Ward and Lieut. Turnbull, assistant paymaster in the navy; Captains Gerrish, Palmer, Hitchcock, Stillman, Wells, Hoyt, Mead, Lee, Griswold, Toy, Gibbons, Willard, Brown, Barker, Drake, Manross, Benson, Leeds, Niles, Taylor, Peck and Smith; and of Lieutenants Dutton, Smith, Starr, Hooton, Wait, Breed, Main, Johnson, Fairchild, Chaffee, McKenna, Williams, Coffing, Perkins, Cornwall, Crosby, Stanley, Comes, Canfield, Horton, Hills, Claffee and Simms, whose remains hallow the soil of our own State, and of the

hundreds of brave men who sleep in the honored graves of the country's martyrs, shall be "household words" which our children shall learn—spells to awaken slumbering patriotism and to fire the hearts of the people when internal dissension or foreign aggression threatens our national integrity or independence.

With high respect, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX.

REGISTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Daniel Tyler,	Norwich,
"	George S. Burnham,	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	George S. Burnham,	"
" "	John L. Chatfield,	Waterbury,
" "	John Speidal,	Bridgeport,
Major,	John L. Chatfield,	Waterbury,
"	John Speidal,	Bridgeport,
"	Theodore Byxbee,	Meriden,
Adjutant,	Theodore C. Bacon,	New Haven,
Quarter-Master,	Justin Hodge,	Barkhamsted,
" "	Morton F. Hale,	Norwich,
Surgeon,	Henry P. Stearns,	Hartford,
First Assist'nt Surgeon,	Frederick L. Dibble,	New Haven,
Chaplain,	George N. Webber,	Hartford,
Captain,	Joseph R. Hawley,	"
"	John Speidal,	Bridgeport,
"	John C. Comstock,	Hartford,
"	Ira Wright,	"
"	Levi N. Hillman,	Windsor Locks,
"	Marcus Coon,	Waterbury,
"	Eliakim E. Wildman,	Danbury,
"	Theodore Byxbee,	Meriden,
"	Frederic W. Hart,	New Britain,
"	Richard Fitzgibbons,	Bridgeport,
"	George W. Wilson,	Meriden,
"	Justin H. Chapman,	Hartford,
"	John Holzer,	Bridgeport,
First Lieutenant,	Albert W. Drake,	Hartford,
" "	John Holzer,	Bridgeport,
" "	William H. Hoffman,	Hartford,
" "	Justin H. Chapman,	"
" "	Edwin F. Marden,	Windsor Locks,
" "	Samuel Carpenter,	Waterbury,
" "	Jesse D. Stevens,	Danbury,
" "	George W. Wilson,	Meriden,
" "	William G. Cunningham,	New Britain,
" "	Henry M. Hoyt,	Bridgeport,
" "	Charles Walter,	"
" "	Oliver S. Sanford,	Meriden,
" "	Oscar M. Butler,	New Britain,
" "	S. Ellsworth Horton,	Windsor Locks,
" "	Daniel C. Rodman,	Hartford,

IN THE CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER FORCE.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
April 18, 1861,	Promoted to be Brigadier-General, May 10, 1861.
May 10, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
April 18, "	Promoted to be Colonel, May 10, 1861.
May 10, "	" " " 3d Reg., May 31, 1861.
June 1, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
April 22, "	Promoted to be Lt.-Colonel, May 10, 1861.
May 10, "	" " " June 1, "
June 1, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
April 30, "	" " " " "
" 18, "	Promoted to be Brigade-Quarter-Master.
May 28, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
" 18, "	" " " " "
" 18, "	" " " " "
June 14, "	" " " " "
April 18, "	" " " " "
" 20, "	Promoted to be Major, April 22, 1861.
" 18, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
" 19, "	Resigned May 21, 1861.
" 20, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
" 24, "	" " " " "
" 20, "	" " " " "
" 20, "	Promoted to be Major, June 1, 1861.
" 20, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
" 20, "	" " " " "
June 1, "	" " " " "
May 24, "	" " " " "
April 20, "	" " " " "
" 18, "	" " " " "
" 20, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 29, 1861.
" 18, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
" 19, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 24, 1861.
" 20, "	Dropped from roll, May 14, 1861.
" 24, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
" 20, "	" " " " "
" 20, "	Promoted to be Captain, June 1, 1861.
" 20, "	Resigned July 1, 1861.
" 20, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
May 29, "	" " " " "
June 1, "	" " " " "
July 2, "	" " " " "
May 16, "	" " " " "
" 24, "	" " " " "

First Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Daniel G. Francis,	Hartford,
" "	George Lewis,	Bridgeport,
" "	George S. Gouge,	Hartford,
" "	Daniel C. Rodman,	"
" "	S. Ellsworth Horton,	Windsor Locks,
" "	William E. Morris,	Waterbury,
" "	John W. Bussing,	Danbury,
" "	Oliver S. Sanford,	Meriden,
" "	Oscar M. Butler,	New Britain,
" "	William Lee,	Bridgeport,
" "	Daniel T. Lyon,	Meriden,
" "	Thomas H. Bingham,	New Britain,
" "	George M. White,	Windsor Locks,
" "	George M. Coit,	Hartford,

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Alfred H. Terry,	New Haven,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	David Young,	Norwich,
Major,	Ledyard Colburn,	Derby,
Adjutant,	Charles L. Russell,	"
Quarter-Master,	Charles W. Allen,	New Haven,
Chaplain,	Hiram Eddy,	Winsted,
Surgeon,	Archibald T. Douglass,	Middletown,
First Assistant Surgeon,	Francis Bacon,	New Haven,
Captain,	Frank S. Chester,	Norwich,
"	Henry Peale,	"
"	Edwin C. Chapman,	New London,
"	James W. Gore,	Hartford,
"	Sherman T. Cook,	Winsted,
"	Albert B. Downs,	New Haven,
"	David Dickerson,	Middletown,
"	Abram G. Kellogg,	New Hartford,
"	E. Walter Osborn,	New Haven,
"	George D. Russell,	Derby,
"	John E. Durivage,	New Haven,
First Lieutenant,	Thomas Scott,	Norwich,
" "	George W. Rogers,	"
" "	William Spittle,	New London,
" "	Jesse H. Lord,	Hartford,
" "	Wheelock T. Batcheller,	Winsted,
" "	Oscar E. Merrills,	New Haven,

First Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
April 18, 1861,	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
" 20, "	" " " "
" 18, "	" " " "
" 19, "	Promoted to be First Lieutenant, May 24, 1861.
" 20, "	" " " " May 16, 1861.
" 24, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
" 20, "	" " " " "
" 20, "	Promoted to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1861.
" 20, "	" " " " July 2, 1861.
" 20, "	Mustered out of service, July 31, 1861.
June 1, "	" " " " "
July 2, "	" " " " "
May 16, "	" " " " "
" 24, "	" " " " "

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
April 22, 1861,	Mustered out of service, Aug. 7, 1861.
" " "	" " " " "
" 25, "	" " " " "
	" " " " "
April 22, "	" " " " "
June 14, "	
April 22, "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" 23, "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	Resigned July 1, 1861.
" 20, "	Mustered out of service, Aug. 7, 1861.
" 21, "	" " " " "
" 22, "	" " " " "
" 23, "	" " " " "
July 2, "	" " " " "
April 22, "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" 23, "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "

Second Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant, -	Joseph W. Douglass, -	Middletown,
" " - -	Charles W. Morse, -	New Hartford,
" "	Albert C. Stevens, -	New Haven,
" " - -	Sanford E. Chaffee,	Derby,
Second Lieutenant,	William A. Berry, -	Norwich,
" " -	James J. McCord, -	"
" " -	Hiram T. Chappell, -	New London,
" " -	Charles H. Scott, -	Hartford,
" " -	Charles E. Palmer, -	Winsted,
" " -	John E. Durivage, -	New Haven,
" " -	Isaac C. Gleason, -	Middletown,
" " -	Charles Warren, -	New Hartford,
" " -	George L. Northrop, -	New Haven,
" " -	Azre H. Lamoureux,	Derby,
" " -	Henry T. Cowles,	North Haven,

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - -	Levi Woodhouse, -	Hartford,
" - - -	John Arnold, - -	New Haven,
" - - -	John L. Chatfield, -	Waterbury,
Lieutenant- Colonel, -	Allen G. Brady, -	Torrington,
Major, - - -	Nelson L. White, -	Danbury,
" - - -	Alexander Warner, -	Woodstock,
Adjutant, . -	Frederick J. Peck, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Redfield Duryee, -	Waterbury,
Commissary, (1st Lt.,)	Royal A. Fowler, -	Enfield,
Quarter-Master, -	Richard E. Holcomb, -	Granby,
Chaplain, - -	Junius M. Willey, -	Waterbury,
Surgeon, - .	John McGregor, -	Thompson,
First Assistant Surgeon,	Matthew T. Newton,	Suffield,
Captain, - - -	Douglass Fowler, -	Norwalk,
" - -	Daniel Klein, -	New Haven,
" - - -	James E. Moore, -	Danbury,
" - -	Frederick Frye, -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	George N. Lewis, -	Hartford,
" - -	Jared R. Cook, -	Meriden,
" - - -	Samuel J. Root, -	New Haven,
" - -	Edward Harland, -	Norwich,
" - - -	John A. Nelson, -	Hartford,
" - -	Albert Stevens, -	Stamford,
First Lieutenant, -	Gilbert Boyard, -	Norwalk,

Second Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
April 20, 1861,	Mustered out of service, Aug. 7, 1861.
" 21, "	" " " " "
" 22, "	" " " " "
" 23, "	" " " " "
May 7, "	" " " " "
April 22, "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" 23, "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	Promoted to be Captain, July 2, 1861.
" 20, "	Mustered out of service, Aug. 7, 1861.
" 21, "	" " " " "
" 22, "	" " " " "
" 23, "	" " " " "
July 2, "	" " " " "

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
April 29, 1861,	Transferred to 4th Regiment, May 8, 1861.
May 8, "	Resigned May 29, 1861.
" 31, "	Mustered out of service, Aug. 12, 1861.
" 9, "	" " " " "
April 27, "	Transferred to 4th Regiment, May 11, 1861.
May 11, "	Mustered out of service, Aug. 12, 1861.
" 6, "	Resigned May 31, 1861.
June 4, "	Mustered out of service, Aug. 12, 1861.
" 11, "	" " " " "
April 30, "	" " " " "
June 14, "	" " " " "
May 11, "	Honorably discharged, July 29, 1862.
" 13, "	Mustered out of service, Aug. 12, 1861.
April 25, "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "

Third Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	William Schmidt,	New Haven,
" "	Samuel G. Bailey,	Danbury,
" "	Sylvester H. Gray,	Bridgeport,
" "	John Brennan,	Hartford,
" "	Frederick J. Peck,	New Haven,
" "	Lewis C. Allen,	" "
" "	John E. Ward,	Norwich,
" "	Chas. W. Spalding,	"
" "	Henry Finnegas,	Hartford,
" "	Wells Addis,	Stamford,
Second Lieutenant,	Stephen Byxbee,	Norwalk,
" "	Charles Rose,	New Haven,
" "	Charles H. Hoyt,	Danbury,
" "	Elliott M. Curtis,	Bridgeport,
" "	Lucius S. Bolles,	Hartford,
" "	Asa S. Cowdry,	Meriden,
" "	Joseph S. A. Baker,	New Haven,
" "	William W. Barnes,	Norwich,
" "	William Wright,	Hartford,
" "	Isaac L. Hoyt,	Stamford,
" "	Frederick W. Jackson,	Danbury,

FOURTH REGIMENT,

(DESIGNATION CHANGED TO 1ST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.)

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Levi Woodhouse,	Hartford,
"	Robert O. Tyler,	"
"	Henry L. Abbott, U.S.A.,	
Lieut.-Colonel,	Nelson L. White,	Danbury,
Major,	Nelson L. White,	"
"	Peter L. Cunningham,	South Norwalk,
"	Henry W. Birge,	Norwich,
"	Leverett G. Hemingway,	Hartford,
"	Elisha S. Kellogg,	Derby,
"	Thomas S. Trumbull,	Hartford,
"	George B. Cook,	New London,
Adjutant,	Thomas S. Trumbull,	Hartford,
Quarter-Master,	George A. Washburn,	"
"	Charles M. Robins,	"
Chaplain,	Edward A. Walker,	New Haven,
"	Samuel F. Jarvis,	Salisbury,

Third Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
April 25, 1861,	Mustered out of service, Aug. 12, 1861.
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
May 13, "	" " " " "
April 25, "	" " " " "
May 20, "	" " " " "
April 25, "	Resigned May 20, 1861.
" " "	Mustered out of service, Aug. 12, 1861.
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	Resigned June 10, 1861.
" " "	Mustered out of service, Aug. 12, 1861.
May 18, "	" " " " "
April 25, "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
" " "	" " " " "
May 10, "	" " " " "
April 25, "	" " " " "
June 10, "	" " " " "

FOURTH REGIMENT,

(DESIGNATION CHANGED TO 1ST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.)

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
May 8, 1861,	Resigned August 29, 1861.
August 29, "	Promoted to be Brig-General, Nov. 19, 1862.
January 19, 1863,	
May, 15, 1861,	
" 9, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, May 15, 1861.
" 15, "	Resigned May 30, 1861.
" 31, "	Promoted to be Col. 13th Reg't., Nov. 2, 1861.
November 13, "	
March 1, 1862,	Promoted to Lt.-Col., 19th Regt., Aug. 11, 1862.
" " "	
January 22, 1863,	
May 28, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, March 1, 1862.
" 14, "	Transferred to Co. as 1st Lieut., Feb. 23, 1862.
November 13, "	Appointed Lieut. U. S. A., Sept. 18, 1862.
" 29, "	Resigned July 17, 1862.
" 14, 1862,	

Fourth Regiment——Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Surgeon, - -	Samuel W. Skinner, -	Windsor Locks,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Samuel W. Skinner,	"
" "	Jonathan B. Stevens, -	Norfolk,
" "	Edward Bently, -	Norwich,
" "	H. Clinton Bunce, -	Glastenbury,
2nd " "	William Soule, -	Griswold,
" "	Eli F. Hendrick, -	Danbury,
" "	Henry A. Hoyt, -	New Haven,
Captain, - - -	Leverett G. Hemingway,	Hartford,
" - -	Elisha S. Kellogg, -	Derby,
" - - -	Roland S. Burbank,	Suffield,
" - -	Joseph C Dunford, -	New London,
" - - -	Oscar A. Dennis, -	New Haven,
" - -	Nicholas S. Hallenbeck,	"
" - - -	Robert G. Williams, -	Middletown,
" - -	Cyrus C. Clark, -	"
" - - -	Sanford H. Perkins, -	Torrington,
" - -	Darius W. Siprell, -	Hartford,
" - - -	George B. Cook, -	New London,
" - -	Edwin C. Dow, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Thomas S. Gilbert, -	Derby,
" - -	Theodore H. Rockwood,	New Haven,
" - - -	Joseph Perkins, - -	Hartford,
" - -	Uriah Wallace, -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	Oliver Burke, - -	Hartford,
" - -	George M. Harmon,	New Haven,
" - - -	Albert F. Brooker, -	Torrington,
" - -	George A. Washburn,	Hartford,
" - - -	George Ager, - -	Derby,
" - -	Daniel R. Hubbard,	Middletown,
" - - -	Edward P. Allen, -	Hartford,
" - -	Franklin A. Pratt, -	"
" - - -	Henry H. Pierce, -	"
" - -	Edward A. Gillette,	"
" - - -	Charles O. Brigham, -	
1st Lieutenant, -	William G. Fitch, -	Hartford,
" -	Thomas Gilbert, -	Derby,
" -	Willis A. Pomeroy,	Suffield,
" -	George B. Cook, -	New London,
" -	Theodore H. Rockwood,	New Haven,
" -	Edwin C. Dow, -	"
" -	Elijah W. Gibbons, -	Middletown,
" -	John A. Turner, -	"
" -	Albert F. Brooker, -	Torrington,

Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
June 5, 1861,	
May 22, "	Promoted to be Surgeon, June 5, 1861.
October 4, "	Resigned Sept. 1, 1862.
June 5, "	Promoted to be Brigade Surgeon, Oct. 4, 1861.
October 10, 1862,	
" 23, 1861,	Promoted to be Surgeon 21st Regt., Sept. 3, 1862.
September 3, 1862,	Transferred to 15th Regt., Jan. 5, 1863.
January 5, 1863,	
May 11, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, Nov. 13, 1861.
" 11, "	" " " March 1, 1862.
" 11, "	Resigned Feb. 6, 1863.
" 11, "	" Oct. 26, 1861.
" 11, "	" Dec. 11, 1861.
" 11, "	" Oct. 26, 1861.
" 11, "	" March 24, 1862.
" 11, "	Promoted to be Major, 14th Regt., Aug. 4, 1862.
" 13, "	" " " " " June 7, 1862.
" 13, "	Resigned May 26, 1862.
October 26, "	Promoted to be Major, Jan. 22, 1863.
" 26, "	
November 13, "	Resigned Nov. 1, 1862.
December 11, "	
February 5, 1862,	
" 5, "	Resigned May 23, 1862.
April 24, "	" " 23, 1862.
March 24, "	
May 23, "	
" 23, "	Promoted to be Major, 16th Regt., July 22, 1862.
" 26, "	
June 18, "	
August 8, "	
" 8, "	
February 9, 1863,	
November 20, 1862,	
January 22, 1863,	
May 11, 1861,	Appointed 2nd Lieut. U. S. A., Nov. 16, 1861.
" 11, "	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 13, 1861.
" 11, "	Resigned Oct. 15, 1861.
" 11, "	Promoted to be Captain, Oct. 26, 1861.
" 11, "	" " " Dec. 11, 1861.
" 11, "	" " " Oct. 26, 1861.
" 11, "	Resigned May 6, 1862.
" 11, "	" Nov. 6, 1861.
" 13, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 23, 1862.

Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
1st Lieutenant,	Oliver Burke,	Hartford,
"	George Ager,	Derby,
"	Edward H. Mix,	Torrington,
"	Thomas J. Mills,	New London,
"	George M. Harmon,	New Haven,
"	Daniel R. Hubbard,	Middletown,
"	Charles M. Robins,	Hartford,
"	Edward P. Allen,	"
"	Franklin A. Pratt,	"
"	Walter D. Ives,	"
"	John H. Burton,	New Haven,
"	Joseph H. Cummings,	Waterbury,
"	Wilbur F. Osborne,	Derby,
"	Edward A. Gillette,	Hartford,
"	Charles O. Brigham,	
"	Thomas D. Oliver,	Hartford,
"	Stephen Baldwin,	Derby,
"	Henry H. Pierce,	Hartford,
"	Samuel P. Hatfield,	Middletown,
"	Herman Glafcke,	Hartford,
"	George A. Washburn,	"
"	Charles E. Bulkeley,	"
"	Roswell S. Douglass,	
"	William H. Brown,	New Haven,
"	William G. Pride,	Derby,
"	Albert C. Raymond,	Meriden,
"	William A. Lincoln,	New Haven,
"	Edward B. Smith,	Litchfield,
"	John M. Twiss,	Hartford,
"	George D. Sergeant,	Middletown,
"	Louis W. Jackson,	Hartford,
"	Andrew Knox,	Danbury,
"	Bela P. Learned,	Norwich,
"	Charles R. Bannan,	Waterbury,
"	Charles H. Whittelsey,	New Haven,
"	Glenroy P. Mason,	Hartford,
"	George Dimock,	New London,
"	Frank J. Jones,	Norwich,
"	Lewis G. Logan,	Washington,
"	James R. Bunce,	Hartford,
"	Henry A. Pratt,	
Second Lieutenant,	Charles M. Robins,	Hartford,
" "	George Ager,	Derby,
" "	William Soby,	Suffield,
" "	Thomas J. Mills,	New London,

Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
May 13, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, April 24, 1862.
October 26, "	" " " May 23, 1862.
" 16, "	Resigned Feb. 6, 1862.
" 26, "	" Dec. 27, 1861.
" 26, "	Promoted to be Captain, March 24, 1862.
November 1, "	" " " June 18, 1862.
" 13, "	Appointed Lieut. U. S. A., Sept. 18, 1862.
September 30, "	Promoted to be Captain, Aug. 8, 1862.
February 6, 1862,	" " " " 8, "
December 27, 1861,	Resigned March 24, 1862.
March 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 20, 1862.
" 1, "	" " " Jan. 22, 1863.
" 1, "	Resigned March 24, 1862.
" 1, "	" May 6, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, Feb. 9, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Resigned May 6, 1862.
May 14, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, May 23, 1862.
February 5, 1862,	
March 12, "	
February 5, "	
March 12, "	
" 24, "	Cashiered Jan. 13, 1863.
" 24, "	
" 24, "	
May 6, 1862,	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 23, "	
" 26, "	
" 26, "	
June 18, "	
August 8, "	
" 8, "	
January 1, 1863,	
" 9, "	
" 22, "	
February 9, "	
May 11, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 13, 1861.
" 11, "	" " " Oct. 26, 1861.
" 11, "	Resigned Sept., 1861.
" 11, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861.

Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Edwin F. Hendricks,	New Haven,
" "	George M. Harmon,	"
" "	Edgar C. Beman,	Middletown,
" "	Daniel R. Hubbard,	"
" "	Edward H. Mix,	Torrington,
" "	Alfred S. Dickinson,	Hartford,
" "	Henry H. Pierce,	"
" "	Joseph H. Cummings,	Waterbury,
" "	Franklin A. Pratt,	Hartford,
" "	Edward A. Gillette,	"
" "	Charles O. Brigham,	
" "	Walter D. Ives,	"
" "	John H. Burton,	New Haven,
" "	Stephen Baldwin,	Derby,
" "	Edward P. Allen,	Hartford,
" "	Herman Glafcke,	"
" "	Wilbur F. Osborne,	Derby,
" "	Thomas D. Oliver,	Hartford,
" "	Samuel P. Hatfield,	Middletown,
" "	Frank J. Jones,	Norwich,
" "	Benjamin Taylor, Jr.,	Hartford,
" "	Albert C. Raymond,	Meriden,
" "	John M. Twiss,	Hartford,
" "	William G. Pride,	Derby,
" "	Roswell S. Douglass,	
" "	Edward B. Smith,	Litchfield,
" "	William A. Lincoln,	New Haven,
" "	George D. Sergeant,	Middletown,
" "	John H. Tingley,	Norwich,
" "	Andrew Knox,	Danbury,
" "	Charles R. Bannan,	Waterbury,
" "	Bela P. Learned,	Norwich,
" "	George M. Williams,	New London,
" "	Paul Harwood,	New Haven,
" "	Charles H. Whittelsey,	"
" "	Edward L. Tyler,	Norwich,
" "	Henry A. Pratt,	
" "	Nelson B. Gilbert,	Chester,
" "	Robert Sedgewick,	Sharon,
" "	William C. Faxon,	Stonington,
" "	Louis W. Jackson,	Hartford,
" "	Charles W. Gleason,	Bridgeport,
" "	Glenroy P. Mason,	Hartford,
" "	George Dimock,	New London,
" "	Lewis G. Logan,	Washington,

Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
May 11, 1861,	Resigned Nov. 2, 1861.
" 11, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861.
" 11, "	Honorably discharged, Nov. 17, 1861.
" 11, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861.
" 13, "	" " " Oct. 16, "
" 13, "	Resigned Dec. 18, 1861.
November 3, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1862.
" 3, "	" " " " 1, "
October 26, "	" " " Feb. 6, "
November 2, "	" " " March 1, "
October 26, "	" " " " 1, "
" 16, "	" " " Dec. 27, 1861.
November 13, "	" " " March 1, 1862.
" 15, "	" " " " 1, "
September 30, "	" " " Dec. 11, 1861.
December 18, "	" " " March 1, 1862.
" 11, "	" " " " 1, "
February 6, 1862,	" " " " 1, "
December 27, 1861,	" " " " 1, "
February 28, 1862,	" " " Jan'y 1, 1863.
March 1, "	Appointed Lieutenant U. S. A., April 22, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 24, "
" 1, "	" " " May 6, "
" 1, "	" " " March 12, "
" 1, "	" " " " 12, "
" 1, "	" " " " 24, "
" 1, "	" " " " 24, "
" 1, "	" " " May 6, "
" 1, "	Resigned Dec. 31, 1862.
February 21, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 23, 1862.
" 21, "	" " " " 26, "
" 21, "	" " " " 26, "
March 1, "	
" 1, "	
February 21, "	" " " June 18, "
March 29, "	
" 24, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1863.
" 1, "	
February 18, "	
March 1, "	
February 5, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 6, 1862.
" 5, "	Resigned June 4, 1862.
March 12, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1862.
" 12, "	" " " " 8, "
" 24, "	" " " Jan. 9, 1863.

Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	James R. Bunce,	Hartford,
" "	Walter F. Smith,	
" "	William Charnley,	New Haven,
" "	William B. Ells,	Plymouth,
" "	William H. Birge,	Hartford,
" "	Frank Bangs,	Derby,
" "	Edwin Post,	Plymouth,
" "	Ebenezer P. Mason,	Farmington,
" "	Cornelius Gillette,	Hartford,
" "	William H. Rogers,	
" "	George L. Turner,	Suffield,
" "	William W. Pardee,	Bridgeport,
" "	Joseph Talcott,	West Hartford,
" "	Frederick L. Pond.	Plymouth,

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Orris S. Ferry,	Norwalk,
"	George D. Chapman,	Hartford,
"	Warren W. Packer,	Groton,
Lieut.-Colonel,	Thomas H. C. Kingsbury,	Franklin,
"	George D. Chapman,	Hartford,
"	Henry B. Stone,	Danbury,
"	James A. Betts,	"
Major,	George D. Chapman,	Hartford,
"	Henry B. Stone,	Danbury,
"	Edward F. Blake,	New Haven,
"	Warren W. Packer,	Groton,
"	David F. Lane,	Hartford,
Adjutant,	Brayton Ives,	New Haven,
"	Edward F. Blake,	"
"	Heber S. Smith,	Hartford,
"	William A. Daniels,	Danbury,
Quarter-Master,	Andrew V. S. Smith,	Ridgefield,
"	Edward V. Preston,	Hartford,
Chaplain,	George W. Lasher,	Norwalk,
"	Horace Winslow,	
"	Moses C. Welch,	Hartford,
Surgeon,	John B. Lewis,	Vernon,
"	William C. Bennett,	Danbury,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	William C. Bennett,	"
" "	Evelyn S. Bissell,	New Haven,

Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
March 24, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1863.
May 6, "	Dismissed Nov. 15, 1862.
December 3, "	
May 6, "	Appointed Captain 19th Regim't, Aug. 16, 1862.
December 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
January 1, 1863,	
February 9, "	

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
June 20, 1861,	Promoted to be Brig.-General, April 7, 1862.
April 7, 1862,	Resigned January 28, 1863.
January 28, 1863,	
June 20, 1861,	Promoted to be Colonel, 11th Regt., Oct. 23, '61.
October 23, 1861,	Promoted to be Colonel, April 7, 1862.
June 12, 1862,	Died Jan. 20, 1863, of wounds received at battle
January 28, 1863,	[of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.
June 20, 1861,	Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, October 23, 1861.
October 23, "	" " June 12, 1862.
June 12, 1862,	Killed at battle Cedar Mountain, Aug, 9, 1862.
August 9, "	Promoted to be Colonel, January 28, 1863.
January 28, 1863,	
June 24, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 25, 1861.
October 7, "	" " Major, June 12, 1862.
June 12, 1862,	Killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.
December 4, "	
June 24, 1861,	Resigned July, 1861. [U. S. A.
July 17, "	Resigned April 1, 1863, Appointed Paymaster,
June 25, "	Resigned Dec. 11, 1861.
February 12, 1862,	" Aug. 3, 1862.
October 16, "	
July 3, 1861,	Promoted to be Brig.-Surgeon, April 20, 1862.
April 20, 1862,	
July 26, 1861,	Promoted to be Surgeon, April 20, 1862.
May 20, 1862,	

Fifth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
2nd Assistant Surgeon,	Samuel McClellan,	New Haven,
" "	Evelyn S. Bissell,	"
" "	Andrew I. Gilson,	Bridgeport,
Commissary,	Henry L. Johnson, Jr.,	Griswold,
Captain,	Henry B. Stone,	Danbury,
"	Justin H. Chapman,	Hartford,
"	George W. Corliss,	New Haven,
"	David F. Lane,	Hartford,
"	Wilson Wyant,	Seymour,
"	Edward P. Allen,	Vernon,
"	Warren W. Packer,	Groton,
"	Albert S. Granger,	Putnam,
"	Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.,	Hartford,
"	James T. Sutton,	New London,
"	Brayton Ives,	New Haven,
"	James A. Betts,	Danbury,
"	William S. Cogswell,	Hartford,
"	Henry W. Daboll,	New London,
"	Edwin E. Marvin,	Vernon,
"	Edward J. Rice,	Waterbury,
"	David B. Hamilton,	"
"	Charles H. Sanford,	Milford,
"	George T. Benton,	New Haven,
"	Charles Doyle,	Colchester,
"	Alfred A. Chinery,	Norwalk,
"	Madison P. Whitney,	Hartford,
"	Alfred L. Packer,	Groton,
First Lieutenant,	James A. Betts,	Danbury,
" "	George F. Bill,	Hartford,
" "	Robert R. Miller,	New Haven,
" "	David B. Hamilton,	Waterbury,
" "	Wilson Wyant,	Seymour,
" "	Edwin E. Marvin,	Vernon,
" "	Henry W. Daboll,	New London,
" "	Julius M. Keeler,	
" "	William S. Cogswell,	Hartford,
" "	William Hamilton,	New London,
" "	Alfred A. Chinery,	Norwalk,
" "	Henry M. Dutton,	Litchfield,
" "	William A. Daniels,	Danbury,
" "	Madison P. Whitney,	Hartford,
" "	Heber S. Smith,	"
" "	Edward J. Rice,	Waterbury,
" "	William C. Rockwell,	New Haven,
" "	Henry L. Johnson,	Griswold,

Fifth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 27, 1861,	Transferred to 6th Regt., Jan. 31, 1862.
May 8, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Asst. Surgeon, May 20, 1862.
January 26, 1863,	[9, 1861.
July 17, 1861,	Transferred to Company as 2nd Lieutenant, Sept.
June 21, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, Oct. 23, 1861.
" 21, "	
" 21, "	Resigned Jan. 21, 1863.
" 26, "	Promoted to be Major, Jan. 28, 1863.
" 21, "	Resigned Jan. 31, 1863.
" 21, "	" Oct. 25, 1861.
" 21, "	Promoted to be Major, Aug. 9, 1862.
" 22, "	Resigned Nov. 2, 1861.
" 22, "	Promoted to be Major 11th Regt., Nov. 7, 1861.
" 29, "	Resigned Sept. 13, 1862.
September 25, "	Appointed A. A. G., U. S. A., May 14, 1862.
October 23, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, Jan. 28, 1863.
November 7, "	
" 2, "	
May 14, 1862,	Resigned Jan. 11, 1863.
August 9, "	
September 13, "	Resigned Jan. 10, 1863.
January 21, 1863,	
" 11, "	
" 10, "	
" 31, "	
" 28, "	
" 28, "	
June 21, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, Oct. 23, 1861.
" 21, "	Resigned Oct. 28, 1861.
" 21, "	" Sept. 8, "
" 26, "	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 13, 1862.
" 21, "	" " " July 9, 1861.
" 21, "	" " " May 14, 1862.
" 21, "	" " " Nov. 2, 1861.
July 13, "	
June 22, "	" " " " 7, 1861.
" 29, "	Resigned January 31, 1863.
July 9, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 31, 1863.
September 9, "	Killed in battle at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.
October 23, "	Appointed Adjutant, December 4, 1862.
" 28, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 28, 1863.
November 2, "	Appointed Adjutant, June 12, 1862.
" 7, "	Promoted to be Captain, Aug. 9, 1862.
June 12, 1862,	
May 14, "	

Fifth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Charles H. Sanford,	Milford,
" "	William H. Webster,	New Britain,
" "	Henry Owen,	Rockville,
" "	Edward K. Carly,	Danbury,
" "	William P. Smith,	
" "	Alfred L. Packer,	Groton,
" "	Theodore H. Dibble,	Danbury,
" "	James Hewison,	Naugatuck,
" "	George N. Raymond,	Danbury,
" "	Adolpheus P. Reily,	
Second Lieutenant,	William A. Daniels, Jr.,	Danbury,
" "	Madison P. Whitney,	Hartford,
" "	Henry M. Dutton,	Litchfield,
" "	Edward J. Rice,	Waterbury,
" "	DeGrasse Fowler, Jr.,	Seymour,
" "	Henry Owen,	Rockville,
" "	Heber S. Smith,	Hartford,
" "	Putnam Day,	Putnam,
" "	William H. Webster,	New Britain,
" "	George W. Meeker,	New London,
" "	George T. Benton,	New Haven,
" "	Henry L. Johnson,	Griswold,
" "	Theodore H. Dibble,	Danbury,
" "	Edward K. Carly,	"
" "	James Roberts,	Willimantic,
" "	William C. Rockwell,	New Haven,
" "	William T. Darrow,	Waterbury,
" "	Alfred L. Packer,	Groton,
" "	Charles Doyle,	Colchester,
" "	Adolpheus P. Reily,	
" "	William P. Smith,	
" "	Luzerne A. Palmer,	Branford,
" "	George N. Raymond,	Danbury,
" "	James Hewison,	Naugatuck,
" "	Edwin E. Carter,	Brooklyn,
" "	William S. Purington,	Willimantic,
" "	Styles G. Hyatt,	Norwalk,
" "	Eugene H. Covey,	Groton,
" "	James Stewart, Jr.,	Danbury,
" "	William H. Noyes,	
" "	Alvin H. Hart,	Cornwall,
" "	Walter Burns,	Milford,
" "	Edgar A. Stratton,	Danbury,

Fifth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 9, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, January 21, 1863.
" 9, "	
September 13, "	Dismissed January 13, 1863.
December 4, "	
January 21, 1863,	
" 13, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 28, 1863.
" 31, "	
" 31, "	
" 28, "	
" 28, "	
June 21, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861.
" 21, "	" " " " 23, "
" 21, "	" " " Sept. 9, "
July 8, "	" " " Nov. 7, "
" 9, "	Resigned Sept. 23, 1861.
June 21, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1862.
" 21, "	" " " Nov. 2, 1861.
July 3, "	Died August 19, 1861.
" 10, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1862.
June 29, "	Resigned Nov. 24, 1862.
August 19, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 11, 1863.
September 9, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 14, 1862.
" 23, "	" " " Jan. 31, 1863.
October 23, "	" " " Dec. 4, 1862.
" 28, "	Resigned January 31, 1863.
November 2, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, June 12, 1862.
" 7, "	Resigned May 2, 1862.
June 12, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1863.
May 17, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 13, 1863.
July 22, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1863.
September 13, "	" " " " 21, "
August 9, "	
December 4, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1863.
November 24, "	" " " " 31, "
January 31, 1863,	
" 11, "	
" 10, "	
" 13, "	
" 31, "	
" 31, "	
" 31, "	
" 28, "	
" 28, "	

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	John L. Chatfield,	Waterbury,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Edward Harland,	Norwich,
" "	William G. Ely,	"
" "	John Speidal,	Bridgeport,
Major,	John Speidal,	"
" "	Lorenzo Meeker,	Stamford,
Adjutant,	Redfield Duryee,	Waterbury,
Quarter-Master,	Isaac V. B. Williams,	Norwich,
Chaplain,	Curtis T. Woodruff,	Naugatuck,
"	Curtis T. Woodruff,	"
Surgeon,	Frederick L. Dibble,	New Haven,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Edward Bulkley, Jr.,	"
2nd Assistant Surgeon,	Robert E. Ensign,	Windsor,
" "	Samuel McClellan,	New Haven,
Captain,	Thomas K. Bates,	Brooklyn,
"	Benjamin F. Prouty,	Hartford,
"	Daniel Klein	New Haven,
"	Lorenzo Meeker,	Stamford,
"	Edward P. Hudson,	Waterbury,
"	Lewis C. Allen,	New Haven,
"	John N. Tracy,	New Britain,
"	Henry Biebel,	Bridgeport,
"	Thomas Boudren,	"
"	Henry G. Gerrish,	New Haven,
"	Arnold Leech,	Putnam,
"	Frederick B. Osborne,	New Haven,
"	Charles H. Nichols,	Stamford,
First Lieutenant,	Arnold Leech,	Putnam,
" "	Horatio D. Eaton,	Hartford,
" "	Robert Hoppe,	New Haven,
" "	Charles H. Nichols,	Stamford,
" "	William H. H. Wooster,	Waterbury,
" "	Samuel C. Peck, Jr.,	Milford,
" "	William H. Stowe,	New Britain,
" "	George Louis,	Bridgeport,
" "	Daniel J. West,	"
" "	Frederick B. Osborne,	New Haven,
" "	Horatio Blanchard,	Killingly,
" "	Jay P. Wilcox,	Waterbury,
" "	John P. King,	Hartford,
" "	Edward H. Hotchkiss,	Prospect,
" "	John C. Nichols,	New Haven,
" "	John Stottlar,	Stamford,
" "	Gustavus S. Dana,	Hartford,

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	
August 30, "	Promoted to be Colonel 8th Reg., Sept. 4, 1861.
September 4, "	" " " 18th " July 24, 1862.
July 24, 1862,	
August 30, 1861,	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, July 24, 1862.
July 24, 1862,	
August 22, 1861,	
September 2, "	
" 2, "	Resigned November 13, 1862.
December 4, 1862,	Re-appointed.
September 2, 1861,	
" 2, "	
" 2, "	Resigned January 3, 1862.
July 27, 1861,	Discharged January 16, 1863.
August, 22, "	Resigned November 4, 1861.
" 23, "	
" 23, "	
" 23, "	Promoted to be Major, July 24, 1862.
" 23, "	
" 23, "	
" 28, "	
" 31, "	
September 10, "	
August 31, "	Died August 19, 1862.
November 4, "	
September 1, 1862,	
July 24, "	
August 22, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, November 4, 1861.
" 23, "	
September 5, "	Resigned March 10, 1862.
August 23, "	Promoted to be Captain, July 24, 1862.
" 26, "	Resigned March 23, 1862.
" 23, "	
September 3, "	
August 31, "	
September 10, "	
August 31, "	Promoted to be Captain, September 1, 1862.
November 4, "	Resigned March 1, 1862.
March 1, 1862,	
" 10, "	
" 23, "	Resigned December 16, 1862.
September 1, "	
July 24, "	
January 1, 1863,	

Sixth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Horatio Blanchard,	Killingly,
" "	Andrew Marshall,	Hartford,
" "	Moritz Pfaff,	New Haven,
" "	John Stottlar,	Stamford,
" "	Edward H. Hotchkiss,	Prospect,
" "	Henry Stoddard,	New Haven,
" "	William G. Kinlock,	New Britain,
" "	Rudolph Kost,	Bridgeport,
" "	Stephen S. Stevens,	"
" "	Frederick Dodd,	New Haven,
" "	Jay P. Wilcox,	Waterbury,
" "	Marshall I. Tourtellotte,	Putnam,
" "	Levi C. Gilbert,	New Haven,
" "	William Burrett,	"
" "	Gustavus S. Dana,	Hartford,
" "	William H. Meeker,	Stamford,
" "	Walter Fitch,	Bridgeport,
" "	William H. Johnson,	New Haven,
" "	Henry S. Brown,	Hartford,
" "	Martin Stottlar,	Stamford,
" "	Henry F. Stanley,	New Haven,

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Alfred H. Terry,	New Haven,
"	Joseph R. Hawley,	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Joseph R. Hawley,	"
" "	George F. Gardner,	New Haven,
Major,	George F. Gardner,	"
"	Daniel C. Rodman,	Hartford,
Adjutant,	Grosvenor Starr,	Stamford,
"	Charles C. Mills,	New Haven,
"	E. Lewis Bull,	Cromwell,
"	Ezra L. Moore,	Salisbury,
Quarter-Master,	Adrian Terry,	New Haven,
" "	William T. Seward,	Guilford,
Chaplain,	Heman L. Wayland,	
"	Heman L. Wayland,	
Surgeon,	Francis Bacon,	New Haven,
"	George C. Jarvis,	Portland,
First Assist'nt Surgeon,	Horace P. Porter,	New Haven,
Second " "	Edward C. Hine,	Plymouth,

Sixth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 9, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861.
August 23, "	
September 5, "	
August 23, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, July 24, 1862.
September 14, "	" " " " March 23, 1862.
August 23, "	Resigned March 10, 1862.
September 3, "	" " 14, 1862.
August 31, "	
September 10, "	
August 31, "	Resigned October 11, 1862.
January 2, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1862.
March 1, "	
" 10, "	
" 14, "	Resigned October 9, 1862.
" 23, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1863.
July 24, "	Resigned February 10, 1863.
October 9, "	
" 11, "	Died February 22, 1863, from wounds received
January 1, 1863,	[at battle of Pocotaligo, October, 1862.
February 10, "	
" 22, "	

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
April 22, 1861,	Promoted to be Brig. General, May 19, 1862.
May 19, 1862,	
August 30, 1861,	Promoted to be Colonel, May 19, 1862.
May 19, 1862,	
August 30, 1861,	Promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, May 19, 1862.
May 19, 1862,	
September 4, 1861,	Died March 5, 1862.
May 30, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, July 1, 1862.
July 1, "	Committed suicide, Oct. 20, 1862.
February 1, 1863,	
September 13, 1861,	Assigned to Company as 1st Lt., July 1, 1862.
November 1, 1862,	Appointed 1st Lt. 1st Ct. Lt. Bat., Mch 13, 1863.
September 15, 1861,	Resigned Nov. 15, 1862.
December 1, 1862,	Reappointed.
August 28, 1861,	Promoted to be Brig. Surgeon, Aug. 14, 1862.
October 10, 1862,	
August 28, 1861,	
" " "	

Seventh Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Daniel G. Francis,	Hartford,
"	Daniel C. Rodman,	"
"	Oliver S. Sanford,	Meriden,
"	Benjamin F. Skinner,	Danbury,
"	Charles E. Palmer,	Winchester,
"	Theodore Bacon,	New Haven,
"	Edwin S. Hitchcock,	" "
"	John B. Dennis,	Norwich,
"	Sylvester H. Gray,	Bridgeport,
"	Charles Burton,	Killingly,
"	Jerome Tourtellotte,	Putnam,
"	James A. Burns,	New Haven,
"	Theodore Burdick,	Norwich,
"	Val'ntine B. Chamberlain,	Hartford,
"	Charles C. Mills,	New Haven,
First Lieutenant,	Thomas L. Hayden,	Hartford,
" "	Leverett Wright,	"
" "	Ossian L. Hatch,	Meriden,
" "	Joseph S. Dunning,	Bethel,
" "	James A. Burns,	New Haven,
" "	William Charnley,	" "
" "	Charles C. Mills,	" "
" "	Theodore Burdick,	Norwich,
" "	John Thompson,	Middletown,
" "	Jerome Tourtellotte,	Putnam,
" "	William E. Phillips,	Woodstock,
" "	Robert Dempsey,	Winchester,
" "	Jeremiah Townsend,	New Haven,
" "	Samuel J. Corey,	Vernon,
" "	Adrian Terry,	New Haven,
" "	Seager S. Atwell,	Meriden,
" "	Edward S. Perry,	New Haven,
" "	Ira E. Hicks,	Bridgeport,
Second Lieutenant,	Val'ntine B. Chamberlain,	Hartford,
" "	Samuel J. Corey,	Vernon,
" "	Seager S. Atwell,	Meriden,
" "	Robert Dempsey,	Winchester,
" "	Chauncey H. Keeler,	New Haven,
" "	Jeremiah Townsend,	" "
" "	Gorham Dennis,	Norwich,
" "	Ira E. Hicks,	Bridgeport,
" "	William E. Phillips,	Woodstock,
" "	Thomas Hooton,	Norwalk,
" "	Edward S. Perry,	New Haven,
" "	Charles J. Greene,	Killingly,

Seventh Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 19, 1861,	Resigned June 27, 1862.
" " "	Promoted to be Major, May 19, 1862.
" 24 "	
" " "	
" 26, "	Died July 7, 1862.
" " "	
" " "	Killed in battle, June 14, 1862.
" " "	
" " "	
September 2, "	Resigned Nov. 18, 1861.
" " "	
July 1, 1862,	
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	
September 5, 1861,	
August 31, "	Resigned Aug. 10, 1862.
" " "	
" 24, "	Discharged Aug. 1, 1862.
" 25, "	Promoted to be Captain, July 1, 1862.
" 26, "	Resigned Aug. 4, 1862.
" " "	Appointed Adjutant, May 30, 1862.
September 2, "	Promoted to be Captain, July 1, 1862.
" 3, "	
" 2, "	Promoted to be Captain, Feb. 21, 1862.
February 21, 1862,	
July 1, "	
" " "	
" " "	Resigned Jan. 24, 1863.
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	
January 24, 1863,	
September 10, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, July 1, 1862.
August 31, "	" " 1st Lieut., July 1, 1862.
" " "	" " " 1, "
" 26, "	" " " 1, "
" " "	Resigned April 29, 1862.
" " "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1862.
" 30, "	Resigned Jan. 3, 1862.
September 10, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 24, 1863.
" 2, "	" " " Feb. 21, 1862.
August 24, "	Killed in battle, June 14, 1862.
January 13, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1862.
February 21, "	

Seventh Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	John Van Keuren,	New Britain,
" "	John H. Wilson,	Hartford,
" "	John I. Hutchinson,	Cromwell,
" "	Theodore C. Wildman,	Danbury,
" "	Daniel S. Coe,	Winchester,
" "	Charles E. Barker,	Derby,
" "	George D. Sanger,	New Haven,
" "	William S. Marble,	Bridgeport,
" "	Charles A. Wood,	Windham,
" "	Elmer C. Jordan,	New Haven,

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Edward Harland,	Norwich,
"	John E. Ward,	"
Lieut.-Colonel,	Peter L. Cunningham,	Norwalk,
"	Andrew Terry,	Plymouth,
"	Hiram Appelman,	Groton,
"	John E. Ward,	Norwich,
"	Charles L. Upham,	Meriden,
Major,	Andrew Terry,	Plymouth,
"	Hiram Appelman,	Groton,
"	John E. Ward,	Norwich,
"	Charles L. Upham,	Meriden,
Adjutant,	Charles M. Coit,	Norwich,
"	Horace P. Gates,	"
Quarter-Master,	Joseph H. Alexander,	Enfield,
"	Ambrose M. Dougherty,	
Surgeon,	Melancthon Storrs,	Colchester,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	DeWitt C. Lathrop,	Norwich,
" "	H. V. C. Holcomb,	Branford,
" "	Sabin Stocking,	Glastenbury,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	J. V. Harrington,	Sterling,
" "	Levi S. Pease,	Enfield,
" "	James A. Bigelow,	
Chaplain,	Joseph J. Woolley,	Norwalk,
"	John M. Morris,	New Haven,
Captain,	Henry L. Burpee,	Hartford,
"	Patrick K. Ruth,	Enfield,
"	Charles W. Nash,	New Hartford,
"	John E. Ward,	Norwich,

Seventh Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 1, 1862,	
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	Resigned Jan. 17, 1863.
" " "	
January 17, 1863,	
February 1, "	

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 4, 1861,	Appointed Brig.-Gen. Volunteers, April 29, 1862.
April 2, 1863,	
September 4, 1861,	Resigned Dec. 23, 1861.
December 23, "	" March 28, 1862.
March 28, 1862,	" Dec. 23, "
December 23, "	Promoted to be Colonel, April 2, 1863.
April 2, 1863,	
September 21, 1861,	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 23, 1861.
December 23, "	" " " March 28, 1862.
March 28, 1862,	" " " Dec. 23, 1862.
December 23, "	" " " April 2, 1863.
September 18, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, March 27, 1862.
March 27, 1862,	
September 13, 1861,	Resigned Jan. 8, 1863.
January 8, 1863,	
October 4, 1861,	
September 21, "	Died April 18, 1862.
April 25, 1862,	Appointed Surgeon 15th Regt., August 14, 1862.
August 29, "	
September 21, 1861,	Resigned April 22, 1862.
April 30, 1862,	" August 15, 1862.
August 15, "	
October 4, 1861,	Resigned.
April 26, 1862,	
September 21, 1861,	Resigned December 24, 1861.
" 21, "	" March 27, 1862.
" 21, "	" " 2, "
" 21, "	Promoted to be Major, March 28, 1862.

Eighth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Martin B. Smith,	Waterbury,
"	Elijah Y. Smith,	Plainfield,
"	Hiram Appelman,	Groton,
"	Douglas Fowler,	Norwalk,
"	Frederick W. Jackson,	Danbury,
"	Charles L. Upham,	Meriden,
"	Henry M. Hoyt,	Bridgeport,
"	James L. Russell,	Norwalk,
"	Thomas D. Sheffield,	Stonington,
"	Samuel Glasson,	New Hartford,
"	Charles M. Coit,	Norwich,
"	James R. Moore,	"
"	Wolcott P. Marsh,	Hartford,
"	William J. Roberts,	New Milford,
"	Eleazur H. Ripley,	Windham,
"	Henry C. Hall,	Newtown,
"	John McCall,	Norwich,
"	Roger M. Ford,	Meriden,
"	Elam T. Goodrich,	"
First Lieutenant,	Henry M. Hoyt,	Bridgeport,
" "	Andrew W. Scott,	Enfield,
" "	Samuel Glasson,	New Hartford,
" "	James R. Moore,	Norwich,
" "	Henry N. Place,	Waterbury,
" "	Edwin G. Main,	Brooklyn,
" "	Thomas D. Sheffield,	Stonington,
" "	James S. Russell,	Norwalk,
" "	William J. Roberts,	New Milford,
" "	Noah P. Ives,	Meriden,
" "	Wolcott P. Marsh,	Hartford,
" "	Jacob Eaton,	Meriden,
" "	Henry E. Morgan,	Stonington,
" "	Thomas S. Weed,	Norwalk,
" "	Eleazur H. Ripley,	Windham,
" "	Nelson Bronson,	Waterbury,
" "	Roger M. Ford,	Meriden,
" "	Charles A. Breed,	Norwich,
" "	Marvin Wait,	"
" "	Henry C. Hall,	Newtown,
" "	John McCall,	Norwich,
" "	Noah P. Ives,	Meriden,
" "	Elam T. Goodrich,	"
" "	Andrew M. Morgan,	Stonington,
" "	William J. Broatch,	Hartford,

Eighth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 21, 1861,	
October 3, "	Resigned March 28, 1862.
September 21, "	Promoted to be Major, Dec. 23, 1861.
" 21, "	Resigned Jan. 20, 1862.
" 21, "	" May 5, 1862.
" 21, "	Promoted to be Major, Dec. 23, 1862.
December 25, "	
February 22, 1862,	Resigned Jan. 5, 1863.
January 20, "	" Jan. 17, "
March 2, "	" July 21, 1862.
" 27, "	
" 28, "	
" 28, "	Resigned December 22, 1862.
May 5, "	
July 21, "	
December 24, "	
" 23, "	
January 15, 1863,	
" 17, "	
September 21, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, Dec. 25, 1861.
" 21, "	Resigned Dec. 27, 1861.
October 7, "	Promoted to be Captain, March 2, 1862.
September 21, "	" " " " 28, "
" 21, "	Resigned March 18, 1862.
" 21, "	Died Nov. 17, 1862.
" 21, "	Promoted to be Captain, Jan. 20, 1862.
" 21, "	" " " Feb. 22, "
" 21, "	" " " May 5, "
" 21, "	Resigned March 18, 1862.
December 25, "	Promoted to be Captain, March 28, 1862.
February 1, 1862,	Resigned October 27, 1862.
January 20, "	Resigned January 17, 1863.
February 22, "	
March 2, "	Promoted to be Captain, July 21, 1862.
" 18, "	Resigned January 17, 1863.
" 18, "	Promoted to be Captain, Jan. 15, 1863.
" 28, "	Died July 30, 1862. [1862.
" 28, "	Killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17,
May 5, "	Promoted to be Captain, Dec. 24, 1862.
August 1, "	" " " Dec. 23, 1862.
" 15, "	
October 29, "	Promoted to be Captain, Jan. 17, 1863.
November 17, "	
September 18, "	

Eighth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Wolcott P. Marsh, -	Hartford,
" " -	Francis D. Loomis, -	Enfield,
" " -	Robert H. Burnside,	New Hartford,
" " -	Charles A. Breed, -	Norwich,
" " -	Luman Wadhams, -	Waterbury,
" " -	Jeremiah M. Shepard,	Plainfield,
" " -	Henry E. Morgan, -	Stonington,
" " -	Thomas S. Weed, -	Norwalk,
" " -	Frederick E. Nearing,	Brookfield,
" " -	Roger M. Ford, -	Meriden,
" " -	Marvin Wait, -	Norwich,
" " -	Charles Shepard, -	"
" " -	Andrew M. Morgan,	Stonington,
" " -	Justus T. Crosby, -	Norwalk,
" " -	William H. Cone, -	New Hartford,
" " -	William H. Johnson, -	Meriden,
" " -	Miles J. Goodrich, -	"
" " -	John McCall, - -	Norwich,
" " -	William J. Broatch,	Hartford,
" " -	John T. Bronson, -	Waterbury,
" " -	Daniel McKinnon, -	Brookfield,
" " -	Elam T. Goodrich, -	Meriden,
" " -	Henry R. Jones, -	New Hartford,
" " -	Edmund A. Parker, -	Meriden,
" " -	Amos L. Keables, -	Norwich,
" " -	William M. Pratt, -	Meriden,
" " -	Levi C. Bingham, -	"
" " -	Frank W. Spaulding, -	Sterling,
" " -	Anthony R. Canfield,	Norwalk,
" " -	Ambrose M. Dougherty,	
" " -	Samuel S. Foss, -	Norwich,
" " -	John A. Rathburn, -	Groton,

Eighth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 2, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 25, 1861.
September 21, "	Resigned Jan. 27, 1862.
" 21, "	" March 1, 1862.
" 21, "	Died July 30, 1862.
" 21, "	Resigned April 8, 1862.
October 3, "	" June 17, 1862.
September 21, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1862.
" 21, "	" " " Feb. 22, "
" 21, "	Resigned April 27, 1862.
" 21, "	
December 25, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 18, 1862.
February 1, 1862,	Resigned Feb. 14, 1863.
January 20, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 17, 1862.
February 22, "	Resigned April 27, 1862.
March 2, "	" June 5, "
" 18, "	Died April 6, 1862.
April 6, "	Discharged Jan. 27, 1863.
March 28, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1862.
" 28, "	" " " Sept. 18, "
April 8, "	Resigned Oct. 2, 1862.
" 27, "	
" 27, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 29, 1862.
June 5, "	Resigned Jan. 17, 1863.
" 17, "	" Nov. 7, 1862.
August 1, "	
November 17, "	
October 29, "	
" 2, "	
November 7, "	
September 18, "	Promoted to be Quarter-Master, Jan. 8, 1863.
January 8, 1863,	Dismissed the service, March 8, 1863.
" 17, "	

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Thomas W. Cahill,	New Haven,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Richard Fitzgibbons,	Bridgeport,
Major,	Frederick Frye,	Bridgeport,
Adjutant,	A. Gordon Hall,	Portland,
"	Patrick T. Claffee,	Bridgeport,
"	Henry Kattensbroth,	"
Quarter-Master,	William W. Harral,	Bridgeport,
" "	Nathan I Bennet,	"
" "	Thomas Corbin,	
Chaplain,	Daniel Mullen,	Winchester,
Surgeon,	Charles A. Gallagher,	New Haven,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	George W. Avery,	Hampton,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Jairus F. Lines,	New Haven,
" "	Ira C. Winsor,	Sterling,
Captain,	John Duffy,	New Haven,
"	Patrick Garvey,	"
"	Michael McCurtin,	"
"	Thomas C. Coats,	Bridgeport,
"	James P. Hennessey,	New Haven,
"	John Foley,	Waterbury,
"	William Wright,	Hartford,
"	Silas W. Sawyer,	Norwich,
"	Elliot M. Curtis,	Bridgeport,
"	John A. Nelson,	Hartford,
"	Michael A. Williams,	New Haven,
"	John G. Healy,	"
"	Thomas Hailey,	Derby,
"	Lawrence O'Brien,	New Haven,
"	Terrence Sheridan,	"
First Lieutenant,	Michael A. Williams,	New Haven,
" "	Lawrence O'Brien,	"
" "	John G. Healy,	"
" "	Richard A. Clancey,	Bridgeport,
" "	Terrence Sheridan,	New Haven,
" "	John Carroll,	"
" "	John H. Clinton,	Hartford,
" "	Thomas C. Lawler,	Bridgeport,
" "	Charles S. Palmer,	"
" "	Henry Finnegas,	Hartford,
" "	Thomas Fitzgibbons,	Bridgeport,
" "	Frederick M. Fairchild,	"
" "	John Cogan,	New Haven,
" "	Henry Kattensbroth,	Bridgeport,
" "	William A. Lee,	"

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 3, 1861,	
" 3, "	
October 28, "	
" 19, "	Promoted on staff of Gen. Phelps, May 19, 1862.
May 19, 1862,	Died October 2, 1862.
October 2, "	
September 23, 1861,	Appointed to expeditionary corps by Gen. Butler,
April 13, 1862,	Resigned January 23, 1863. [April 13, 1862.
January 23, 1863,	
November 17, 1861,	Resigned August 26, 1862.
October 4, "	
November 13, "	
February 25, 1862,	Discharged January 31, 1863.
March 12, 1863,	
August 26, 1861,	Resigned April 10, 1862.
September 7, "	
" 7, "	Resigned April 15, 1862.
" 7, "	" October 15, 1862.
" 7, "	" October 25, 1862.
" 7, "	" December 20, 1862.
" 9, "	
" 10, "	
October 29, "	
September 9, "	Transferred to a Mass. regiment, March 22, 1862.
April 10, 1862,	
" 15, "	
July 29, "	
October 15, "	
" 25, "	
August 26, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain April 10, 1862.
September 7, "	" " " October 15, 1862.
" 7, "	" " " April 15, 1862.
" 7, "	Dismissed November 12, 1862.
" 7, "	Promoted to be Captain October 25, 1862.
" 18, "	
" 9, "	Dismissed December 5, 1862.
October 29, "	Resigned February 25, 1862.
" 28, "	
September 9, "	Transferred to a Mass. regiment March 22, 1862.
February 25, 1862,	
April 7, "	Died July 29, 1862.
" 10, "	Resigned January 31, 1863.
" 15, "	Appointed Adjutant October 2, 1862.
August 15, "	

Ninth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Addis E. Payne,	Norwich,
" "	Daniel O'Sullivan,	Griswold,
" "	Francis McKeon,	New Haven,
" "	Michael Kennedy,	"
Second Lieutenant,	John Cogan,	"
" "	Daniel Carroll,	"
" "	John Shaw,	"
" "	George A Moorehouse,	Bridgeport,
" "	Francis McKeon,	New Haven,
" "	William Carroll,	Waterbury,
" "	Martin Burke,	Hartford,
" "	Addis E. Payne,	Norwich,
" "	Henry Kattensbroth,	Bridgeport,
" "	Thomas Millington,	"
" "	Patrick T. Claffee,	"
" "	Thomas Hailey,	Derby,
" "	Henry McKenna,	New Haven,
" "	Farrel H. Gallagher,	"
" "	John McCusker,	"
" "	Daniel O'Sullivan,	Griswold,
" "	James Cahill,	Bridgeport,
" "	Samuel Davison,	U. S. A.,
" "	James W. Graham,	Berlin,
" "	John Curtis,	Bridgeport,
" "	Andrew Cole,	Bethel,
" "	Michael Kennedy,	New Haven,
" "	William O. Keefe,	"
" "	Patrick Ingoldsby,	"
" "	Joseph H. Lawler,	Norwich,

Ninth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 17, 1862,	
" 17, "	
October 25, "	
January 31, 1863,	
August 26, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, April 10, 1862.
September 7, "	Resigned May 25, 1862.
" 7, "	" Feb. 25, 1862.
" 7, "	" April 12, 1862.
" 7, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 25, 1862.
" 7, "	Resigned Dec. 20, 1862.
" 9, "	
" 15, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1862.
October 28, "	" " " April 15, "
" 20, "	Resigned Jan. 1, 1862.
February 25, 1862,	Promoted to be Adjutant, May 19, 1862.
January 1, "	" " Captain, July 29, 1862.
May 19, "	Died Sept. 23, 1862.
April 10, "	Dismissed July 30, 1862.
May 25, "	Resigned Oct. 28, 1862.
August 15, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1862.
May 21, "	
September 17, "	Commission Revoked Feb. 25, 1863.
" 15, "	
" 17, "	
January 26, 1863,	
July 30, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1863.
January 26, 1863,	
" 26, "	
" 26, "	

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Charles L. Russell,	Derby,
"	Albert W. Drake,	Hartford,
"	Ira W. Pettibone,	Winchester,
"	John L. Otis,	Manchester,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Charles L. Russell,	Derby,
"	Ledyard Colburn,	"
"	Albert W. Drake,	Hartford,
"	Ira W. Pettibone,	Winchester,
"	Benjamin S. Pardee,	New Haven,
"	Robert Leggett,	New London,
Major,	Albert W. Drake,	Hartford,
"	Ira W. Pettibone,	Winchester,
"	Benjamin S. Pardee,	New Haven,
"	Daniel M. Mead,	Greenwich,
"	Robert Leggett,	New London,
"	John L. Otis,	Manchester,
"	Edwin S. Greeley,	New Haven,
Adjutant,	George M. Coit,	Hartford,
"	Henry C. Pardee,	New Haven,
"	Henry W. Camp,	Hartford,
Quarter-Master,	Royal A. Fowler,	Enfield,
Chaplain,	Henry L. Hall,	Guilford,
"	Henry Clay Trumbull,	Hartford,
Surgeon,	Archibald T. Douglas,	New London,
"	Matthew T. Newton,	Suffield,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Matthew T. Newton,	"
"	Charles R. Hart,	Hartford,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Charles H. Rogers,	Plainfield,
"	Charles R. Hart,	Hartford,
"	Loren M. Pease,	Somers,
Captain,	Benjamin S. Pardee,	New Haven,
"	Phillip W. Hudson,	Manchester,
"	Frederick Frye,	Bridgeport,
"	Lewis Judd,	Roxbury,
"	Henry A. Welles,	Hartford,
"	Joseph W. Branch,	Sprague,
"	Isaac L. Hoyt,	Darien,
"	Robert Leggett,	New London,
"	Daniel M. Mead,	Greenwich,
"	Edwin B. Munson,	New Haven,
"	E. D. S. Goodyear,	"
"	Benjamin Jepson,	"
"	George M. Coit,	Hartford,
"	Edwin S. Greeley,	New Haven,
"	George W. Atherton,	"

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 24, 1861,	Killed at battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862.
February 8, 1862,	Died at South Windsor, Conn., June 5, 1862.
June 5, "	Resigned Nov. 15, 1862.
February 18, 1863,	
September 21, 1861,	Promoted to be Colonel, October 24, 1861.
October 24, "	Resigned October 30, 1861.
" 30, "	Promoted to be Colonel, February 8, 1862.
February 8, 1862,	" " " June 5, 1862.
June 5, "	Resigned September 7, 1862.
November 21, "	
October 3, 1861,	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, October 30, 1861.
" 30, "	" " " February 8, 1862.
April 1, 1862,	" " " June 5, 1862.
June 5, "	Died September 19, 1862.
September 19, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 21, 1862.
November 21, "	Promoted to be Colonel, February 18, 1863.
February 18, 1863,	
October 29, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, January 2, 1862.
January 2, 1862,	Resigned June 28, 1862.
August 5, "	
October 4, 1861,	
" 17, "	Resigned August 11, 1862.
September 10, 1862,	
October 4, 1861,	Resigned July 21, 1862.
July 21, 1862,	
October 4, 1861,	Promoted to be Surgeon, July 21, 1862.
July 21, 1862,	
October 4, 1861,	Promoted to 1st A. Surg., 11th Reg., Oct. 19, 1861.
December 27, "	" " " July 21, 1862.
September 5, 1862,	
" 21, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, April 1, 1862.
" 25, "	Resigned March 14, 1863.
" 25, "	Promoted to be Major, 9th Reg., Oct. 28, 1861.
" 25, "	Resigned January 2, 1862.
" 25, "	Killed at battle Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.
" 25, "	Resigned January 24, 1863.
" 25, "	Died March 20, 1862.
" 25, "	Promoted to be Major, September 19, 1862.
" 25, "	" " " June 5, 1862.
" 25, "	Resigned December 14, 1861.
October 16, "	
December 14, "	
January 2, 1862,	Resigned August 4, 1862.
April 23, "	Promoted to be Major, February 18, 1863.
" 23, "	Resigned August 15, 1862.

Tenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	John L. Otis,	Manchester,
"	Charles C. Brewster,	Hartford,
"	Thomas R. Mead,	Greenwich,
"	James S. Engles,	Derby,
"	Benjamin L. Greaves,	Stamford,
"	Selleck L. White,	Danbury,
"	George W. Atherton,	New Haven,
"	Horace F. Quinn,	New London,
First Lieutenant,	Benjamin Jepson,	New Haven,
" "	Charles C. Wiley,	Hartford,
" "	Elliot M. Curtis,	Bridgeport,
" "	Harry Hurlburt,	Roxbury,
" "	Charles C. Brewster,	Hartford,
" "	Charles T. Smith,	Sprague,
" "	George W. Smith,	New Canaan,
" "	Horace F. Quinn,	New London,
" "	Isaac O. Close,	Greenwich,
" "	Horatio D. Smith,	New Haven,
" "	Edwin S. Greeley,	" "
" "	Thomas R. Mead,	Greenwich,
" "	George W. Atherton,	New Haven,
" "	John L. Otis,	Manchester,
" "	Frank S. Bond,	
" "	Charles Gatewood,	New Haven,
" "	John A. Way,	Bristol,
" "	John C. Coffing,	Hartford,
" "	William W. Perkins,	New London,
" "	Henry W. Camp,	Hartford,
" "	Charles T. Martin, Jr.,	"
" "	Benjamin L. Greaves,	Stamford,
" "	Jacob Kingsbury,	Franklin,
" "	James S. Engles,	Derby,
" "	George C. Ripley,	Norwich,
" "	George W. Atherton,	New Haven,
" "	Frank Hawkins,	Derby,
" "	Sanford B. Palmer,	Sharon,
" "	George N. Mallory,	New Haven,
" "	Albert T. Campbell,	Voluntown,
" "	William H. Marshall,	Greenwich,
" "	Mark Tomlinson,	Derby,
" "	William M. Webb,	New London,
Second Lieutenant,	Henry M. Stillman,	New Haven,
" "	John L. Otis,	Manchester,
" "	Charles S. Palmer,	Bridgeport,
"	Sanford B. Palmer,	Sharon,

Tenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
June 5, 1862,	Promoted to be Major, November 21, 1862.
August 4, "	
" 15, "	Died October 25, 1862.
December 14, "	
October 25, "	
November 21, "	
March 14, 1863,	
November 21, 1862,	
September 21, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, Dec. 14, 1861.
" 25, "	Resigned Feb. 22, 1862.
" 25, "	Transferred to 9th Regiment, October 28, 1861.
" 25, "	Resigned June 30, 1862.
October 15, "	Promoted to be Captain, Aug. 4, 1862.
September 25, "	Resigned Dec. 4, 1861.
" 25, "	" " 4, "
October 14, "	Promoted to be Captain, November 21, 1862.
September 25, "	Resigned Sept. 19, 1862.
" 25, "	" Dec. 4, 1861.
October 16, "	Promoted to be Captain, April 23, 1862.
December 4, "	" " " August 15, "
" 4, "	" " " April 23, "
" 4, "	" " " June 5, "
March 29, 1862,	
June 5, "	Resigned Aug. 23, 1862.
April 23, "	" October 18, "
" 23, "	Wounded at Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862. Died
December 14, 1861,	Killed in action, Dec. 14, 1862. [Dec. 26, 1862.
June 30, 1862,	Appointed Adjutant, August 5, 1862.
August 4, "	
" 15, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 25, 1862.
" 23, "	Resigned Nov. 15, 1862.
" 5, "	Promoted to be Captain, December 14, 1862.
January 19, 1863,	
" 31, "	Promoted to be Captain, March 14, 1863.
November 15, 1862,	
February 18, 1863,	
December 26, 1862,	
October 25, "	
November 21, "	
March 14, 1863,	
November 21, 1862,	
September 27, 1861,	Killed at battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862.
" 25, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1861.
" 25, "	Transferred to 9th Regiment, Oct. 28, "
" 25, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1863.

Tenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	George McKew,	Simsbury,
" "	Jacob Kingsbury,	Franklin,
" "	Theodore Miller,	Stamford,
" "	William W. Perkins,	New London,
" "	Thomas R. Mead,	Greenwich,
" "	Samuel M. Smith,	New Haven,
" "	Henry H. Jennings,	Fairfield,
" "	Henry W. Camp,	Hartford,
" "	John C. Coffing,	"
" "	Charles Gatewood,	New Haven,
" "	John A. Way,	Bristol,
" "	James S. Engles,	Derby,
" "	Theron D. Hill,	Coventry,
" "	George H. Davenport,	New Haven,
" "	Benjamin L. Greaves,	Stamford,
" "	William M. Webb,	New London,
" "	Charles T. Martin, Jr.,	Hartford,
" "	Selleck L. White,	Danbury,
" "	Frank Hawkins,	Derby,
" "	George N. Mallory,	New Haven,
" "	Mark Tomlinson,	Derby,
" "	John M. Simms,	Stamford,
" "	Albert Campbell,	Voluntown,
" "	Benjamin Wright,	Greenwich,
" "	George H. Brown,	New London,
" "	Ebenezer G. Allen,	New Haven,
" "	Henry E. Chitty,	New London,
" "	Henry A. Peck,	Bristol,
" "	Francis G. Hickerson,	Derby,
" "	Chauncey Hodge,	Manchester,
" "	James H. Linsley,	North Haven,
" "	Henry H. Lincoln,	Coventry,
" "	Bradley S. Keith,	New Canaan,

Tenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 25, 1861,	Resigned May 31, 1862.
" 25, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, August 23, 1862.
" 25, "	Resigned December 4, 1861.
" 25, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1862.
" 25, "	" " " " 4, 1861.
" 25, "	Resigned July 22, 1862.
October 16, "	" January 2, 1862.
December 4, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, June 30, 1862.
" 4, "	" " " April 23, "
" 4, "	" " " June 5, "
January 2, 1862,	" " " April 23, "
February 8, "	" " " August 5, "
June 5, "	Killed at battle of Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.
April 23, "	Resigned October 20, 1862.
April 23, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, August 15, 1862.
December 14, 1861,	" " " Nov. 21, 1862.
May 31, 1862,	" " " August 4, "
June 30, "	" " Captain, November 21, "
August 5, "	" " 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 15, "
July 22, "	" " " Dec. 26, "
August 4, "	" " " March 14, "
" 15, "	Died Jan. 11, 1863, wounds rec'd at Kinston, N. C.
" 23, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, October 25, 1862.
November 15, "	
February 18, 1863,	
" 18, "	
November 21, 1862,	
December 26, "	
October 25, "	
December 14, "	Discharged.
October 20, "	
March 14, 1863,	
November 21, 1862,	

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Thomas H. C. Kingsbury,	Franklin,
"	Henry W. Kingsbury,	Lyme,
"	Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.,	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Charles Mathewson,	Pomfret,
" "	Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.,	Hartford,
" "	William C. Moegling,	Danbury,
Major,	Amos Pease,	Somers,
"	Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.,	Hartford,
"	William C. Moegling,	Danbury,
"	Joseph H. Converse,	Stafford,
Adjutant,	Jared E. Lewis,	New Haven,
Quarter-Master,	Harrison W. Richmond,	Brooklyn,
Chaplain,	George Soule,	Hampton,
Surgeon,	James B. Whitcomb,	Brooklyn,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Charles H. Rogers,	Plainfield,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Nathan Meyer,	Hartford,
" "	Seth L. Chase,	Colchester,
" "	Dwight Satterlee,	Ledyard,
Captain,	George M. Southmayd,	Danbury,
"	Timothy D. Johnson,	Stafford,
"	William Moegling,	Danbury,
"	Albert E. Daniels,	Norwich,
"	John H. Dewell,	Norfolk,
"	William Clapp,	Pomfret,
"	William I. Hyde,	Plainfield,
"	Edwin R. Lee,	Hartford,
"	Charles S. Denison,	Saybrook,
"	John Griswold,	Old Lyme,
"	Charles L. Hosford,	Winsted,
"	Samuel G. Bailey,	Danbury,
"	John Kies,	Killingly,
"	Franklin M. Sprague,	Putnam,
"	Howard T. Marshall,	Hartford,
"	Joseph Converse,	Stafford,
"	Jared E. Lewis,	New Haven,
"	John M. Pierpont,	Morris,
"	George A. Fisher,	Stafford,
"	William H. Sackett,	Hartford,
"	Morris P. Bray,	Derby,
"	Henry J. McDonald,	Danbury,
"	Randall Rice,	Plainfield,
"	Francis T. Brown,	Winchester,
"	Adelbert Schoenherr,	New Haven,
First Lieutenant,	Samuel G. Bailey,	Danbury,
" "	William Horton,	Stafford,

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 23, 1861,	Resigned March 26, 1862.
April 25, 1862,	Killed in battle at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
September 17, "	
October 15, 1861,	Resigned June 11, 1862.
June 11, 1862,	Promoted to be Colonel, Sept. 17, 1862.
September 17, "	
October 24, 1861,	Resigned Oct. 29, 1861.
November 7, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, June 11, 1862.
July 17, 1862,	" " " Sept. 17, "
October 11, "	
" 15, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, July 27, 1862.
" 23, "	Resigned February 1, 1863.
November 27, "	Resigned August 2, 1862.
October 23, "	
" 19, "	
March 10, 1862,	Promoted to be Surgeon 16th Reg't, Jan. 8, 1863.
January 26, 1863,	Resigned January 28, 1863.
February 21, "	
October, 1, 1861,	Resigned July 18, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned March 18, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Major, July 17, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned July 27, 1862.
" 1, "	" June 16, "
" 9, "	" March 31, "
" 1, "	" " 28, "
" 1, "	Killed at battle of Newbern, N. C., Mar. 14, 1862.
" 10, "	Resigned July 27, 1862.
December 16, "	Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
March 14, 1862,	Dismissed December 2, 1862.
" 18, "	Resigned August 2, 1862.
" 31, "	
" 28, "	Resigned December 17, 1862.
July 17, "	Dismissed.
" 18, "	Promoted to be Major, October 11, 1862.
" 27, "	
June 16, "	Dismissed November 12, 1862.
October 27, "	
" 27, "	
" 27, "	Resigned March 25, 1863.
December 2, "	
" 17, "	
January 1, 1863,	
January 1, "	
October 1, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, March 18, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned March 18, 1862.

Eleventh Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Nicholas Diethich,	New Haven,
" "	John H. Norris,	Norwich,
" "	John M. Pierpont,	Morris,
" "	Franklin M. Sprague,	Putnam,
" "	Charles Hosford,	Winchester,
" "	Phillip C. Cummings,	Canaan,
" "	J. Albert Shipman,	Saybrook,
" "	John Kies,	Killingly,
" "	A. B. Ely,	
" "	Howard T. Marshall,	Hartford,
" "	Joseph Converse,	Stafford,
" "	Charles H. White,	Danbury,
" "	William H. Sackett,	Hartford,
" "	Jonathan C. Randall,	Pomfret,
" "	Morris P. Bray,	Derby,
" "	John L. Daniels,	Franklin,
" "	George W. Davis,	
" "	Frederick Schlachter,	New Haven,
" "	George A. Fisher,	Stafford,
" "	Henry J. McDonald,	Danbury,
" "	Frederick U. Campbell,	New Britain,
" "	Samuel C. Barnum,	Norfolk,
" "	Randall Rice,	Plainfield,
" "	Francis T. Brown,	Winchester,
" "	Charles Warren,	Stafford,
" "	Amos T. Allen,	Cornwall,
" "	J. Randall Kerr,	Fairfield,
" "	Joseph Nickerson,	Norwich,
Second Lieutenant,	Charles H. White,	Danbury,
" "	Joseph H. Converse,	Stafford,
" "	Frederick Schlachter,	New Haven,
" "	George W. Warner,	Woodstock,
" "	Samuel C. Barnum,	Norfolk,
" "	Jonathan C. Randall,	Pomfret,
" "	Morris P. Bray,	Derby,
" "	William H. Sackett,	Hartford,
" "	William A. Royce,	Chatham,
" "	Howard Marshall,	Hartford,
" "	Isaac S. Lyon,	"
" "	Frederick U. Campbell,	New Britain,
" "	George A. Fisher,	Stafford,
" "	Remus Robinson,	Windham,
" "	William R. Payne,	Cornwall,
" "	Henry J. McDonald,	Danbury,
" "	Randall Rice,	Plainfield,

Eleventh Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 1, 1861,	Resigned June 21, 1862.
" 1, "	" April 5, "
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, June 16, 1862.
" 11, "	" " " March 28, "
" 15, "	" " " " 14, "
December 4, "	Resigned January 8, 1862.
October 10, "	" April 5, "
" 10, "	Promoted to be Captain, March 31, 1862.
January 16, 1862,	Resigned May 14, 1862.
March 14, "	Promoted to be Captain, July 17, 1862.
" 18, "	" " " " 18, "
" 18, "	Resigned July 27, 1862.
June 2, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 27, 1862.
March 31, "	Discharged for disability, September 16, 1862.
" 28, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 27, 1862.
April 5, "	Resigned August 4, 1862.
" 5, "	
June 21, "	
July 18, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 27, 1862.
" 27, "	" " " December 2, "
" 17, "	Resigned October 30, 1862.
June 16, "	
October 27, "	Promoted to be Captain, December 17, 1862.
" 27, "	" " " January 1, 1863.
" 27, "	
" 27, "	
" 27, "	
" 30, "	
" 1, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 18, 1862.
" 1, "	" " " " 18, "
" 1, "	" " " June 21, "
" 1, "	Resigned April 10, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, June 16, 1862.
" 10, "	" " " March 31, "
November 25, "	" " " " 28, "
December 16, "	" " " June 2, "
October 30, "	Resigned March 18, 1862.
November 25, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 14, 1862.
March 25, 1862,	
" 14, "	" " " July 17, "
" 18, "	" " " " 18, "
" 18, "	
June 2, "	Resigned October 21, 1862.
March 31, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, July 27, 1862.
" 28, "	" " " Oct. 27, "

Eleventh Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Enos Hale,	Guilford,
" "	Adolph Moegling,	Danbury,
" "	Egbert J. Butler,	Norfolk,
" "	John S. Lester,	Woodstock,
" "	Morris Krazynske,	Danbury,
" "	Francis T. Brown,	Winchester,
" "	Joseph Nickerson,	Norwich,
" "	James E. Fuller,	"
" "	Edward W. Bliss,	Hartford,
" "	Hartwell Cady,	
" "	William E. Horton,	Griswold,
" "	Jerome P. Bates,	Suffield,
" "	Horace L. Harvey,	Windsor,

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Henry C. Deming,	Hartford,
"	Ledyard Colburn,	Derby,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Ledyard Colburn,	"
" "	Frank H. Peck,	New Haven,
Major,	Melancthon Hudson,	Manchester,
"	Frank H. Peck,	New Haven,
"	George N. Lewis,	Hartford,
Adjutant,	Silliman B. Ives,	"
Quarter-Master,	Cornelius V. R. Pond,	Farmington,
Chaplain,	Charles C. Salter,	New Haven,
"	James H. Bradford,	" "
Surgeon,	William R. Brownell,	Hartford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	M. C. Levenworth,	Waterbury,
" "	James R. Cummings,	Winchester,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	John B. Welch,	"
" "	James R. Cummings,	"
" "	Jairus F. Lines,	New Haven,
Captain,	George N. Lewis,	Hartford,
"	Samuel H. Grannis,	New Haven,
"	Leonard A. Dickinson,	Hartford,
"	Nathan Frankau,	New London,
"	Stephen D. Byxbee,	Norwalk,
"	Sidney E. Clark,	New Haven,
"	Lester E. Braley,	Windham,
"	Joseph R. Toy,	Simsbury,
"	John W. De Forest,	New Haven,
"	Edward K. Abbott,	Norwich,

Eleventh Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
March 18, 1862,	Resigned August 2, 1862.
July 17, "	" February 14, 1863.
" 18, "	" January 17, "
" 27, "	
" 17, "	
June 16, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 27, 1862.
October 27, "	" " " " " 30, 1862.
" 27, "	
August 2, "	
October 21, "	
January 17, 1863,	
" 1, "	
March 26, "	

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 15, 1861,	Resigned Jan. 31, 1863.
January 31, 1863,	
November 8, 1861,	Promoted to be Colonel, Jan. 31, 1863.
January 31, 1863,	
November 26, 1861,	Resigned Jan. 30, 1862.
January 30, 1862,	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, Jan. 31, 1863.
" 31, 1863,	
October 22, 1861,	Resigned March 4, 1863.
November 1, "	" " "
January 30, 1862,	Transferred to 13th Regiment, Feb. 5, 1862.
February 12, "	
November 9, 1861,	
December 5, "	Died Nov. 16, 1862.
November 16, 1862,	
December 11, 1861,	Died Feb. 13, 1862.
April 30, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Asst. Surgeon, Nov. 16, 1862.
March 14, 1863,	
November 20, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, Jan. 31, 1863.
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	Dismissed Nov. 19, 1862.
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	Died June 21, 1862.
" " "	
" " "	Resigned Aug. 25, 1862.

Twelfth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Austin T. Ashmead,	Hartford,
"	John Brennan,	"
"	James D. Roche,	Stonington,
"	Hiram F. Chappell,	New London,
First Lieutenant,	John Brennan,	Hartford,
" "	Charles O. Niell, Jr.,	New Haven,
" "	Albert C. Hendricks,	" "
" "	Hiram F. Chappell,	New London,
" "	Gilbert Bogart,	Norwalk,
" "	John P. Lowell,	New Haven,
" "	A. Dwight McCall,	Norwich,
" "	Austin T. Ashmead,	Hartford,
" "	Charles W. Cornwall,	New Haven,
" "	James D. Roche,	Stonington,
" "	Edwin H. Nearing,	Brookfield,
" "	Stephen Ball,	New Haven,
" "	George H. Hanks,	Hartford,
" "	William S. Buckley,	"
" "	George A. Harmount,	New Haven,
" "	James L. Francis,	Hartford,
" "	James E. Smith,	"
Second Lieutenant,	William S. Buckley,	"
" "	George A. Harmount,	New Haven,
" "	Henry S. Taintor,	Windham,
" "	George W. Potter,	New London,
" "	Edward H. Nearing,	Brookfield,
" "	Theodore Clark,	New Haven,
" "	John W. Hurlburt,	Winchester,
" "	George H. Hanks,	Hartford,
" "	Stephen Ball,	New Haven,
" "	Stanton Allyn,	Ledyard,
" "	Joseph P. Crossman,	Norwalk,
" "	William Berry,	Manchester,
" "	Charles F. Seabert,	New Haven,
" "	Charles Laurie,	Hartford,
" "	James L. Francis,	"
" "	Solomon R. Hinsdale,	Winchester,
" "	James E. Smith,	Hartford,
" "	Francis Smith,	New Haven,
" "	Henry J. Fletcher,	Southington,
" "	George W. Stedman,	Stonington,

Twelfth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
June 28, 1862,	Resigned July 4, 1862.
July 4, "	
September 20, "	
November 19, "	
" 20, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, July 4, 1862.
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 19, 1862.
" " "	Resigned March 24, 1862.
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	Promoted to be Captain, June 28, 1862.
" " "	Died June 7, 1862.
" " "	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 20, 1862.
May 1, 1862,	Resigned June 12, 1862.
June 11, "	
" 28, "	
July 4, "	
June 12, "	
September 20, "	
November 19, "	
" 20, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., July 4, 1862.
" " "	" " " " June 12, 1862.
January 4, 1862,	
Nov. 20, 1861,	Resigned Feb. 4, 1863.
" " "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., May 1, 1862.
" " "	
" " "	Resigned June 6, 1862.
" " "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., June 28, 1862.
" " "	" " " " " 11, 1862.
" " "	
May 1, 1862,	
June 11, "	
" 28, "	Resigned March 25, 1863.
" 12, "	
" " "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Sept. 20, 1862.
" 6, "	Resigned Aug. 9, 1862.
August 10, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Nov. 19, 1862.
September 20, "	
February 4, 1863,	
March 1, "	

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Henry W. Birge,	Norwich,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Alexander Warner,	Woodstock,
Major,	Richard E. Holcomb,	Granby,
Adjutant,	William M. Grosvenor,	New Haven,
"	George W. Whittlesey,	Norwich,
Quarter-Master,	Joseph B. Bromley,	"
Chaplain,	Charles C. Salter,	New Haven,
"	Henry Upson,	Berlin,
Surgeon,	Benjamin N. Comings,	New Britain,
"	Nathan A. Fisher,	Norwich,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	George Clary,	Hartford,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Nathan A. Fisher,	Norwich,
" "	Samuel McClellan,	New Haven,
Captain,	Henry L. Bidwell,	New Britain,
"	Apollos Comstock,	New Canaan,
"	Charles D. Blinn,	Cornwall,
"	Cyrus E. Prindle,	Roxbury,
"	Eugene Tisdale,	New Britain,
"	James J. McCord,	Norwich,
"	Sylvester G. Gilbert,	Hebron,
"	Homer B. Sprague,	New Haven,
"	Henry L. Schleiter,	New London,
"	Alfred Mitchell,	Norwich,
"	Denison H. Finley,	Marlborough,
"	William M. Grosvenor,	New Haven,
"	Charles H. Cornwall,	New Britain,
"	Charles J. Fuller,	Hartford,
First Lieutenant,	John E. Woodruff,	New Britain,
" "	William E. Bradley,	New Canaan,
" "	Isaac F. Nettleton,	Kent,
" "	Perry Averell,	Southbury,
" "	Eugene E. Graves,	Thompson,
" "	Charles J. Fuller,	Hartford,
" "	Denison H. Finley,	Marlborough,
" "	Jonah H. Clark,	New Haven,
" "	Frank Wells,	Litchfield,
" "	Jared D. Thompson,	New Haven,
" "	Charles H. Cornwall,	New Britain,
" "	George W. Whittlesey,	Norwich,
" "	William F. Norman,	New Haven,
" "	Robert A. Ripley,	Norwich,
" "	William P. Miner,	"
" "	Charles E. Tibbertts,	New Milford,
" "	Joseph S. A. Baker,	New Haven,
" "	Joseph Strickland,	New London,

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 2, 1861,	
" 5, "	
" 5, "	
December 25, "	Promoted to be Captain, Dec. 31, 1862.
" 31, 1862,	
November 12, 1861,	
February 5, 1862,	Resigned June 15, 1862.
June 16, "	
November 6, 1861,	Resigned Jan. 26, 1863.
March 7, 1863,	
November 9, 1861,	
February 4, 1862,	Promoted to be Surgeon, March 7, 1863.
March 14, 1863,	
November 20, 1861,	Dismissed Aug. 25, 1862.
" 20, "	
" 20, "	
" 20, "	Resigned Aug. 14, 1862.
" 20, "	
January 29, 1862,	
" 29, "	Resigned July 16, 1862.
" 7, "	
" 29, "	Resigned Dec. 31, 1862.
February 14, "	
July 17, "	
December 31, "	
September 1, "	
August 21, "	
November 20, 1861,	Resigned June 21, 1862.
" 20, "	
" 20, "	Died Sept. 26, 1862.
" 20, "	
January 29, 1862,	
" 29, "	Promoted to be Captain, Aug. 21, 1862.
" 29, "	Promoted to be Captain, July 17, 1862.
" 7, "	Died Jan. 27, 1863.
" 29, "	
February 3, "	Resigned February 20, 1863.
June 30, "	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 1, 1862.
July 17, "	Appointed Adjutant, Dec. 31, 1862.
January 27, 1863,	
December 31, 1862,	
February 20, 1863,	
December 15, 1862,	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	

Thirteenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Charles H. Cornwall,	New Britain,
" "	William C. Beecher,	Southbury,
" "	Charles E. Tibbertts,	New Milford,
" "	Joseph H. Meredith,	New Haven,
" "	William P. Miner,	Norwich,
" "	John C. Abbott,	"
" "	Joseph S. A. Baker,	New Haven,
" "	Julius Tobias,	"
" "	Joseph Strickland,	New London,
" "	William F. Norman,	New Haven,
" "	Andrew T. Johnson,	Montville,
" "	Charles Daniels,	Winchester,
" "	Charles H. Beaton,	New Hartford,
" "	Louis Beckwith,	New London,
" "	John C. Kinney,	Darien,
" "	William Gardner,	Hartford,
" "	George B. Deming,	West Hartford,
" "	Louis Miesner,	New Haven,
" "	Newton W. Perkins,	New Britain,

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Dwight Morris,	Bridgeport,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Dexter R. Wright,	Meriden,
" "	Sanford H. Perkins,	Torrington,
Major,	Sanford H. Perkins,	"
"	Cyrus C. Clark,	Middletown,
"	Theodore G. Ellis,	Hartford,
Adjutant,	Theodore G. Ellis,	"
Quarter-Master,	Charles F. Dibble,	New Haven,
Chaplain,	Henry S. Stevens,	Cromwell,
Surgeon,	Philo G. Rockwell,	Waterbury,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Levi Jewett,	Windsor Locks,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Levi Jewett,	" "
" "	Frederick A. Dudley,	New Haven,
Captain,	William H. Tubbs,	Norwich,
"	Elijah W. Gibbons,	Middletown,
"	Samuel W. Carpenter,	Waterbury,
"	Thomas F. Burpee,	Vernon,
"	James D. Merritt,	Bridgeport,
"	Jarvis E. Blinn,	New Britain,
"	Samuel F. Willard,	Madison,
"	Samuel H. Davis,	New London,

Thirteenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 20, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, June 30, 1862.
" 20, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
" 20, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1862.
December 31, "	Resigned Aug. 13, 1862.
January 30, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1863.
" 29, "	
" 29, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1862.
" 7, "	Resigned Sept. 5, 1862.
" 29, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1862.
February 18, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1863.
June 30, "	Killed on Railroad, Nov. 7, 1862.
January 29, 1863,	
February 20, "	
January 27, "	
November 7, 1862,	
December 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
May 23, 1862,	
" 23, "	Promoted to be Col. 15th Reg., July 22, 1862.
August 4, "	Honorably discharged acc't of wounds, April 20,
June 7, "	Promoted to be Lt. Col., Aug. 4, 1862. [1863.
August 4, "	Resigned.
April 4, 1863,	
June 18, 1862,	Promoted to be Major, April 4, 1863.
" 4, "	
August 21, "	
July 10, "	Resigned March 8, 1863.
August 11, "	
July 15, "	Promoted to be 1st Ass't Surgeon, Aug. 11, 1862.
August 11, "	
June 15, "	Resigned Feb. 20, 1863. [1862.
August 7, "	Killed at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13.
" 4, "	
" 7, "	Promoted to be Major 21st Reg., Aug. 23, 1862.
" 12, "	Resigned Dec. 20, 1862.
" 15, "	Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
" 14, "	" " " " " " "
" 18, "	

Fourteenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Isaac R. Bronson,	New Haven,
"	Robert H. Gillette,	Hartford,
"	Samuel A. Moore,	New Britain,
"	William W. Hart,	Madison,
"	George N. Morehouse,	Bridgeport,
"	Frederick J. Seymour,	Waterbury,
"	James B. Coit,	Norwich,
"	Samuel Fisk,	Madison,
"	John C. Broatch,	Middletown,
"	William J. Sherman,	New Haven,
"	James L. Townsend,	" "
First Lieutenant,	Morton F. Hale,	Norwich,
" "	John C. Broatch,	Middletown,
" "	Frederick J. Seymour,	Waterbury,
" "	Ira Emery,	Vernon,
" "	George N. Morehouse,	Bridgeport,
" "	Samuel A. Moore,	New Britain,
" "	William W. Hart,	Madison,
" "	Henry Lee,	New London,
" "	James L. Townsend,	New Haven,
" "	James B. Coit,	Norwich,
" "	Theodore A. Stanley,	New Britain,
" "	William J. Sherman,	New Haven,
" "	Walter M. Lucas,	Middletown,
" "	Miles S. Wright,	Bridgeport,
" "	Samuel Fisk,	Madison,
" "	George C. Ripley,	Norwich,
" "	Henry P. Goddard,	"
" "	James F. Simpson,	Waterbury,
" "	Frederick B. Doten,	Bridgeport,
" "	Frederick B. Hawley,	"
" "	Edward A. Fox,	Waterbury,
" "	James R. Nichols,	Norwich,
Second Lieutenant,	Charles O. Baldwin,	Middletown,
" "	Walter M. Lucas,	"
" "	James F. Simpson,	Waterbury,
" "	Chelsea C. Vinton,	Vernon,
" "	Miles S. Wright,	Bridgeport,
" "	Theodore A. Stanley,	New Britain,
" "	William J. Sherman,	New Haven,
" "	James E. Comstock,	Waterford,
" "	Samuel Fisk,	Madison,
" "	George Crosby,	Middletown,
" "	William A. Comes,	New Haven,
" "	Henry P. Goddard,	Norwich,
" "	Charles W. Galpin,	Middletown,

Fourteenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 19, 1862,	
September 6, "	Resigned December 20, 1862.
" 17, "	
" 17, "	Resigned Oct. 29, 1862.
November 11, "	Declined his commission.
October 29, "	Resigned.
December 20, "	
January 19, 1863,	
December 20, 1862,	
February 4, 1863,	Resigned Jan. 23, 1863.
December 13, 1862,	
June 15, "	Promoted to be Brig. Commissary, Dec. 28, 1862.
August 7, "	" " Captain, Dec. 20, 1862.
" 4, "	" " " Oct. 29, 1862.
" 7, "	Resigned Jan. 23, 1863.
" 12, "	" Dec. 5, 1862.
" 15, "	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 17, 1862.
" 14, "	" " " " "
" 18, "	
" 19, "	Promoted to be Captain, Dec. 13, 1862.
" 18, "	" " " Dec. 20, 1862.
September 17, "	Died December 31st, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
" 17, "	Promoted to be Captain, Feb. 4, 1863.
November 11, "	
October 29, "	Dismissed the service for desertion, March 1, 1863.
December 20, "	Promoted to be Captain, Jan. 19, 1863.
" 22, "	Transferred to 10th Reg't C. V., Jan. 19, 1863.
" 20, "	
January 23, 1863,	
December 13, 1862,	
February 4, 1863,	
December 13, 1862,	Declined his commission.
January 19, 1863,	
June 15, 1862,	Resigned Dec. 2, 1862.
August 7, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Nov. 11, 1862.
" 4, "	" " " Jan. 23, 1863.
" 7, "	Resigned Dec. 25, 1862.
" 12, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Oct. 29, 1862.
" 15, "	" " " Sept. 17, 1862.
" 14, "	" " " " "
" 18, "	Resigned Feb. 14, 1863.
" 19, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 20, 1862.
" 18, "	Died October 22, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md.
September 17, "	Died Dec. 21, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
" 17, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 20, 1862.
October 29, "	

Fourteenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Frederick B. Hawley,	Bridgeport,
" "	David E. Canfield,	Middletown,
" "	James R. Nichols,	Norwich,
" "	John McCarthy,	New Haven,
" "	Lucius L. Dyer,	Bridgeport,
" "	Henry W. Wadhams,	Waterbury,
" "	John G. Pelton,	Middletown,
" "	John A. Tibbits,	New London,
" "	George A. Foote, Jr.,	Guilford,
" "	Wilbur D. Fisk,	New Britain,
" "	Charles Lyman,	Bolton,

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Dexter R. Wright,	Meriden,
"	Charles L. Upham,	"
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Samuel Tolles,	New Haven,
Major,	Samuel Tolles,	"
"	Eli W. Osborne,	"
Adjutant,	Charles P. Brown,	"
Quarter-Master,	Joseph Kimball,	"
Chaplain,	D. Henry Miller,	Meriden,
Surgeon,	H. V. C. Holcomb,	Branford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Edward O. Cowles,	New Haven,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Moses H. Perkins,	Columbia,
" "	Eli F. Hendrick,	Danbury,
Captain,	Julius Bassett,	Meriden,
"	Theodore R. Davis,	New Haven,
"	Septimus S. Smith,	"
"	Samuel Hubbard,	"
"	George W. White,	"
"	Allen W. Harvey,	Meriden,
"	John D. Wheeler,	New Haven,
"	Henry B. Peck,	"
"	Francis M. Lovejoy,	"
"	Henry H. Stiles,	North Haven,
"	Minott A. Buttricks,	New Haven,
"	Reuben Waterman,	Meriden,
"	David R. Stevens,	Naugatuck,
First Lieutenant,	Marshall C. Augur,	Meriden,
" "	Stuart Barnes,	New Haven,
" "	William A. Bowns,	"
" "	Robert O. Bradley,	"
" "	William C. Burgess,	"

Fourteenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 11, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 4, 1863. [Va.
" 11, "	Killed Dec. 13, 1862, at battle Fredericksburg,
December 20, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 19, 1862.
" 13, "	Declined his commission.
January 23, 1863.	
December 25, 1862,	
" 2, "	
" 21, "	
" 20, "	
January 19, 1863,	
February 4, "	

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 22, 1862,	Resigned and honorably discharged on Surgeon's
April 6, 1863,	[certificate of disability, Feb. 17, 1863.
August 14, 1862,	
July 15, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, Aug. 14, 1862.
August 14, "	
July 31, "	
" 23, "	
August 22, "	
" 14, "	
" 1, "	
December 6, "	Mustered out of service Dec. 23, 1862, on ac-
January 5, 1863,	[count of disability existing at date of muster.
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Resigned Feb. 18, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Honorably discharged Feb. 10, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Died Jan. 30, 1863.
" 1, "	Resigned March 3, 1863.
" 1, "	
March 3, 1863,	
February 10, "	
January 30, "	
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	

Fifteenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Reuben Waterman,	Meriden,
" "	William Goodrich, Jr.,	New Haven,
" "	David R. Stevens,	Naugatuck,
" "	Minott A. Buttricks,	New Haven,
" "	Medad D. Munson,	Wallingford,
" "	Herman B. French,	New Haven,
" "	William W. Thompson,	Meriden,
" "	Joseph C. Allen,	Hartford,
Second Lieutenant,	George C. Merriam,	Meriden,
" "	Augustus P. Day,	New Haven,
" "	William A. Bowns,	"
" "	Edwin W. Bishop,	"
" "	Charles R. Coan,	"
" "	William W. Thompson,	Meriden,
" "	George E. Hine,	New Haven,
" "	Joseph C. Allen,	Hartford,
" "	Herman B. French,	New Haven,
" "	Solomon F. Linsley,	New Britain,
" "	Phillip E. Chapin,	New Hartford,
" "	Julius P. Bissell,	Meriden,
" "	Henry B. Levi,	"
" "	Newell F. Burritt,	New Haven,

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Francis Beach,	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Frank W. Cheney,	"
" "	John H. Burnham,	"
Major,	George A. Washburn,	"
Adjutant,	John H. Burnham,	"
"	John B. Clapp,	Wethersfield,
Quarter-Master,	Gurdon Robins, Jr.,	Essex,
Chaplain,	Peter V. Finch,	Farmington,
"	Charles Dixon,	Wallingford,
Surgeon,	Abner S. Warner,	Wethersfield,
"	Nathan Meyer,	Hartford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Nehemiah Nickerson,	Saybrook,
2nd " "	E. M. Pease,	South Windsor,
Captain,	Henry L. Pasco,	Hartford,
"	Edward H. Mix,	Plymouth,
"	E. Everett Rankin,	Hartford,
"	Samuel Brown,	Enfield,

Fifteenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, Feb. 10, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, Jan. 30, 1863.
" 1, "	" " " March 3, 1863.
" 1, "	
March 3, 1863,	
February 10, "	
January 30, "	
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Discharged Jan. 7, 1863.
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1863.
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 3, 1863,
" 1, "	
April 1, 1863,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 7, 1862,	
" 15, "	Honorably discharged Dec. 24, 1862, on account of disability resulting from wounds received in action.
December 26, 1862,	
July 22, 1862,	Honorably discharged Jan. 17, 1863, on account of disability resulting from wounds received in action.
" 30, "	Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, December 26, 1862.
January 9, 1863,	
July 29, 1862,	
August 19, 1862,	Discharged January 25, 1863.
March 30, 1863,	
July 28, 1862,	Resigned Jan. 28, 1863.
January 28, 1863,	
August 16, 1862,	
" 16, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Discharged January 25, 1863.
" 1, "	Killed in battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17,'62.

Sixteenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Charles Babcock,	Canton,
"	Heber W. Seaver,	Hartford,
"	Nathaniel Hayden,	"
"	Frederick M. Barber,	Manchester,
"	John L. Drake,	Hartford,
"	Newton S. Manross,	Bristol,
"	Charles A. Tenant,	Hartford,
"	William H. Lockwood,	"
"	Henry L. Beach,	"
"	Joseph H. Barnum,	"
"	Charles W. Morse,	Canton,
"	Thomas F. Burke,	Hartford,
"	Henry Hintz,	Suffield,
"	Timothy B. Robinson,	Bristol,
First Lieutenant,	William H. Lockwood,	Hartford,
" "	Joseph H. Barnum,	"
" "	George S. Gouge,	"
" "	Richard Green,	Suffield,
" "	Charles W. Morse,	Canton,
" "	Henry A. Gay,	Hartford,
" "	Henry L. Beach,	"
" "	Samuel H. Thompson,	South Windsor,
" "	William Horton,	Stafford,
" "	Julian Pomeroy,	Bristol,
" "	Thomas F. Burke,	Hartford,
" "	John M. James,	East Haddam,
" "	Henry Johnson,	Hartford,
" "	Henry O. Goodell,	"
" "	John B. Clapp,	Wethersfield,
" "	Henry Hintz,	Suffield,
" "	Samuel D. Chamberlin,	Hartford,
" "	George A. Bowers,	"
" "	William H. Cone,	Canton,
Second Lieutenant,	Charles A. Tenant,	Hartford,
" "	Henry O. Goodell,	"
" "	John M. Waters,	"
" "	John Williams,	Suffield,
" "	James C. Emmons,	Hartland,
" "	Joseph K. Barlow,	Hartford,
" "	George W. Cook,	Berlin,
" "	Henry T. White,	Manchester,
" "	John M. Fish,	Willington,
" "	Timothy B. Robinson,	Bristol,
" "	Henry Bristol,	"
" "	Henry Hintz,	Suffield,

Sixteenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 1, 1862,	Resigned Dec. 18, 1862.
" 1, "	Discharged Dec. 28, 1862.
" 1, "	Honorably discharged Jan. 17, 1863.
" 1, "	Killed in battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
" 1, "	" " " " 17, "
" 1, "	" " " " 17, "
September 17, "	
" 17, "	Resigned February 4, 1863.
" 17, "	
" 20, "	Resigned February 23, 1863.
December 18, "	
January 1, 1863,	
" 26, "	
February 20, "	
August 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 17, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 20, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned Dec. 28, 1862.
" 1, "	" Sept. 30, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, Dec. 18, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned Oct. 29, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 17, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned Oct. 21, 1862.
" 1, "	Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
" 1, "	
September 17, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 1, 1863.
" 17, "	Resigned October 30, 1862.
" 17, "	" Feb. 12, 1863.
" 20, "	" Nov. 29, 1862.
" 30, "	Appointed Adjutant, January 9, 1863.
December 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 26, 1863.
January 26, 1863,	
February 4, "	
" 20, "	
August 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 17, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned October 12, 1862.
" 1, "	Dismissed October 13, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned December 28, 1862.
" 1, "	" October 29, 1862.
" 1, "	" October 2, 1862.
" 1, "	" October 21, 1862.
" 1, "	" October 2, 1862.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, February 20, 1863.
September 17, "	
" 20, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1862.

Sixteenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Alfred A. Dickinson,	Hartford,
" " -	George H. Fuller, -	Farmington,
" " -	Charles H. Hawley,	Hartford,
" " -	Samuel D. Chamberlain,	"
" " -	Edgar E. Strong, -	Manchester,
" " -	Charles H. Saunders,	Hartford,
" " -	Alonzo G. Case, -	Simsbury,
" " -	Mark C. Turner,	Hartford,
" " -	Wallace R. Andrus, -	Berlin,

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	William H. Noble, -	Bridgeport,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Charles Walter, -	"
Major, - - -	Charles Walter, - -	"
" - - -	Allen G. Brady, -	Torrington,
Adjutant, - -	Albert H. Wilcoxson, -	Norwalk,
" - -	William L. Hubbell,	Bridgeport,
Quarter-Master, -	Hanford N. Hayes, -	"
Chaplain, - -	William K. Hall, -	New Haven,
Surgeon, - -	Robert Hubbard, -	Bridgeport,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Robert O McEwen,	Stratford,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Elijah Gregory, -	Bridgeport,
Captain, - - -	Douglas Fowler, -	Norwalk,
" - -	Allen G. Brady, -	Torrington,
" - - -	James E. Moore, -	Danbury,
" - -	William H. Lacey, -	Bridgeport,
" - -	Henry P. Burr, - -	Westport,
" - -	Enoch Wood, - -	Norwalk,
" - -	James E. Dunham, -	Bridgeport,
" - -	Enos Kellogg, -	New Canaan,
" - -	David O. Benson, -	Greenwich,
" - -	John McCarty, -	Fairfield,
" - -	Charles A. Hobbie, -	Stamford,
" - -	Albert H. Wilcoxson,	Norwalk,
" - -	Henry Allen, - -	"
First Lieutenant,	John McQuhae, - -	"
" " -	Charles A. Hobbie, -	Stamford,
" " - -	Milton H. Daniels, -	Danbury,
" " -	William L. Hubbell,	Bridgeport,
" " - -	William C. Johnson,	Westport,

Sixteenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 13, 1862,	
" 13, "	Resigned Dec. 8, 1862.
" 2, "	Discharged Jan. 25, 1863.
" 2, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1863.
December 25, "	
January 13, 1863,	
" 13, "	
" 13, "	
February 4, "	

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 22, 1862,	
August 29, "	
" 27, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, August 29, 1862.
" 29, "	
" 1, "	" " Captain, November 15, 1862.
November 15, "	
July 25, "	
October 27, "	
August 11, "	
" 16, "	
" 16, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Promoted to be Major, August 29, 1862.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Resigned March 23, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Died November 10, 1862.
" 1, "	
" 29, "	
November 15, "	
March 23, 1863.	
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, August 29, 1862.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Appointed Adjutant, November 15, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned October 3, 1862.

Seventeenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Henry Allen,	Norwalk,
" "	Wilson French,	Stratford,
" "	J. Irving Benedict,	New Canaan,
" "	Thomas A. Haight,	Greenwich,
" "	John H. Norris,	Bridgeport,
" "	Marcus Waterbury,	Stamford,
" "	John F. Clancey,	Bridgeport,
" "	Samuel E. Blinn,	"
" "	James H. Ayres,	New Canaan,
" "	David W. Mead,	Greenwich,
" "	William S. Knapp,	Norwalk,
Second Lieutenant,	John W. Craw,	"
" "	Marcus Waterbury,	Stamford,
" "	Henry Quien,	Danbury,
" "	Samuel E. Blinn,	Bridgeport,
" "	John T. Clancey,	"
" "	William A. Kellogg,	Norwalk,
" "	Niram Dykeman,	Ridgefield,
" "	James H. Ayres,	New Canaan,
" "	David W. Mead,	Greenwich,
" "	John C. Mills,	Bridgeport,
" "	Edgar Hoyt,	Stamford,
" "	Theodore Gray,	New Haven,
" "	Albert W. Peck,	Bridgeport,
" "	Edward Denis,	"
" "	William S. Knapp,	Norwalk,
" "	Edward M. Lees,	Westport,
" "	Francis M. Bliss,	New Canaan,
" "	George C. Peck,	Greenwich,
" "	Charles E. Doty,	Norwalk,

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	William G. Ely,	Norwich,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Monroe Nichols,	Thompson,
Major,	Monroe Nichols,	"
"	Ephraim Keech, Jr.,	Killingly,
Adjutant,	Edward L. Porter,	New London,
Quarter-Master,	Dwight W. Hakes,	Norwich,
Surgeon,	Charles M. Carleton,	"
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Josiah V. Harrington,	Sterling,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Henry W. Hough,	Putnam,

Seventeenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, March 23, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Resigned December 23, 1862.
" 1, "	" March 28, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 29, "	
October 3, "	
November 15, "	
December 23, "	
March 28, 1863,	
" 23, "	
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, August 29, 1862.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	" " " Nov. 15, "
" 1, "	" " " October 3, "
" 1, "	Resigned November 25, 1862.
" 1, "	" " 17, "
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1862.
" 1, "	" " " March 28, 1863.
" 1, "	Resigned January 11, 1863.
" 29, "	
October 3, "	
November 15, "	
" 17, "	
" 25, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 23, 1863.
February 7, 1863,	
December 23, 1862,	
March 28, 1863,	
" 23, "	

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 24, 1862,	
August 18, "	
" 18, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, August 18, 1862.
" 18, "	
" 4, "	
" 4, "	
" 6, "	
" 11, "	
September 20, "	Resigned March 6, 1863.

Eighteenth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
2d Assistant Surgeon,	William B. North,	New Britain,
Chaplain,	Valentine A. Cooper,	New London,
Captain,	Henry C. Davis,	Norwich,
"	Thomas K. Bates,	Brooklyn,
"	Isaac H. Bromley,	Norwich,
"	Monroe Nichols,	Thompson,
"	Isaac W. Hakes, Jr.,	Norwich,
"	Henry Peale,	"
"	George W. Warner,	Woodstock,
"	Charles D. Bowen,	Windham,
"	Samuel H. Knapp,	Norwich,
"	Ephraim Keech, Jr.,	Killingly,
"	Joseph Mathewson,	Pomfret,
"	Ezra J. Mathewson,	Killingly,
"	Frederick A. Palmer,	Norwich,
First Lieutenant,	Adam H. Lindsay,	"
" "	Horatio Blanchard,	Killingly,
" "	Samuel T. C. Merwin,	Norwich,
" "	Joseph Mathewson,	Pomfret,
" "	Frederick A. Palmer,	Norwich,
" "	John E. Woodward,	Preston,
" "	Israel N. Kibbe,	Putnam,
" "	James F. Long,	Windham,
" "	John H. Morrison,	Norwich,
" "	Ezra J. Mathewson,	Killingly,
" "	William L. Spaulding,	Eastford,
" "	George Kies,	Killingly,
" "	Andrew W. Loomis,	Tolland,
" "	John T. Maginnis,	Salem,
Second Lieutenant,	James D. Higgins,	Norwich,
" "	Ezra D. Carpenter,	Putnam,
" "	Henry F. Cowles,	Norwich,
" "	William L. Spaulding,	Eastford,
" "	John T. Maginnis,	Salem,
" "	John A. Francis,	Norwich,
" "	Luther E. Rawson,	Woodstock,
" "	Andrew W. Loomis,	Tolland,
" "	Martin V. B. Tiffany,	Norwich,
" "	George Kies,	Killingly,
" "	Noadiah P. Johnson,	Thompson,
" "	Asahel G. Scranton,	Killingly,
" "	William H. Locke,	Windham,
" "	Joseph P. Rockwell,	Norwich,
" "	Francis McKeag,	"

Eighteenth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
March 20, 1863,	
August 27, 1862,	Resigned March 4, 1863.
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	Promoted to be Major, August 18, 1862.
" 8, "	Resigned December 26, 1862.
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	Promoted to be Major, August 18, 1862.
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
December 26, "	
August 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	Promoted to be Captain, August 18, 1862.
" 8, "	" " " December 26, 1862.
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	Resigned November 9, 1862.
" 8, "	
" 8, "	Promoted to be Captain, August 18, 1862.
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
November 9, "	
December 26, "	
August 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, August 18, 1862.
" 8, "	" " " " Decem. 26, 1862.
" 8, "	
" 8, "	Resigned Dec. 22, 1862.
" 8, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Nov. 9, 1862.
" 8, "	
" 8, "	" " " August 18, 1862.
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
November 9, "	
December 22, "	
" 26, "	

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Leverett Wessells,	Litchfield,
Lieut.-Colonel,	Elisha S. Kellogg,	Derby,
Major,	Nathaniel Smith,	Woodbury,
Adjutant,	Charles J. Deming,	Litchfield,
Quarter-Master,	Bradley D. Lee,	Barkhamsted,
Chaplain,	Jonathan A. Wainwright,	Torrington,
Surgeon,	Henry Plumb,	New Milford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Jeremiah W. Phelps,	Torrington,
" "	J. W. Lawton,	Naugatuck,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	J. W. Lawton,	"
" "	Robert G. Hazzard,	New Haven,
Captain,	William Bissell,	Litchfield,
"	James Hubbard,	Salisbury,
"	James Q. Rice,	Goshen,
"	William B. Ells,	Plymouth,
"	Jeffery Skinner,	Winchester,
"	Edward W. Jones,	New Hartford,
"	Edward F. Gold,	Cornwall,
"	George S. Williams,	New Milford,
"	Eli Sperry,	Woodbury,
"	Edward O. Peck,	Litchfield,
First Lieutenant,	Luman Wadhams,	"
" "	Frederick A. Cook,	Goshen,
" "	William T. Spencer,	Torrington,
" "	William H. Lewis, Jr.,	Watertown,
" "	Benjamin F. Hosford,	Winchester,
" "	James Deane,	Canaan,
" "	Lyman Teater,	Sharon,
" "	Frederick M. Berry,	Kent,
" "	Gideon D. Crane,	Woodbury,
" "	Augustus H. Fenn,	Plymouth,
" "	Walter Burnham,	Washington,
" "	Oren H. Knight,	Salisbury,
Second Lieutenant,	Alexander P. Shumway,	Litchfield,
" "	Oren H. Knight,	Salisbury,
" "	Morris H. Sanford,	Torrington,
" "	Robert A. Potter,	Plymouth,
" "	Chester D. Cleveland,	Barkhamsted,
" "	Oliver P. Loomis,	Colebrook,
" "	John M. Gregory,	Cornwall,
" "	Walter Burnham,	Washington,
" "	George E. Betts,	Woodbury,
" "	James N. Cox,	Winchester,
" "	Wilbur W. Birge,	Torrington,
" "	Edward W. Marsh,	New Milford,
" "	William McK. Rice,	Goshen,

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 28, 1862,	
August 11, "	
" 23, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
September 8, "	Resigned Jan. 20, 1863.
August 16, "	
September 5, "	Resigned Sept. 15, 1862.
October 28, "	
August 16, "	Promoted to be 1st Assis't Surgeon, Oct. 28, 1862.
October 28, "	
August 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
September 4, "	
August 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Resigned March 2, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Resigned Dec. 26, 1862.
" 1, "	
December 26, "	
March 21, 1863,	
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 21, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 26, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned Nov. 25, 1862.
September 4, "	
November 25, "	
December 26, "	
March 2, 1863,	

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Samuel Ross, - -	U. S. A.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	William B. Wooster,	Derby,
Major, - - -	Philo B. Buckingham,	Seymour,
Adjutant, - -	Charles J. Arms, -	Norwich,
" - -	James B. Burbank,	Hartford,
Quarter-Master, -	William T. Scranton, -	New Haven,
Chaplain, - - -	David P. Sanford, -	Bridgeport,
Surgeon, - -	William B. Casey, -	New Haven,
First Assistant Surgeon,	J. W. Lawton, -	Naugatuck,
" " "	J. Wadsworth Terry, -	New Haven,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Dan L. Jewett, -	East Haddam,
Captain, - - - -	Timothy Guilford, -	Cheshire,
" - - -	Sanford E. Chaffee,	Derby,
" - - -	Henry C. Smith, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Frederick A. Parker,	Portland,
" - - -	Samuel S. Woodruff,	Southington,
" - - -	Henry C. Pardee, -	New Haven,
" - - -	William W. Morse,	"
" - - -	Charles S. Abbott, -	Waterbury,
" - - -	Ezra D. Dickerman,	Hamden,
" - - -	Thomas H. Bingham,	New Britain,
" - - -	S. Strickland Stevens,	Hartford,
" - - -	Charles J. Arms, -	Norwich,
" - - -	Oliver R. Post, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Wilbur W. Smith, -	Seymour,
First Lieutenant, -	William I. Bassett, -	Cheshire,
" " -	John H. Doolittle, -	Derby,
" " -	Oliver R. Post, - -	Hartford,
" " -	Henry S. Cadwell, -	Portland,
" " -	Andrew Upson, - -	Southington,
" " -	Thomas B. Kirby, -	New Haven,
" " -	Fitch T. Birdsall, -	"
" " -	Wilbur W. Smith, -	Seymour,
" " -	James Spruce, - -	Waterbury,
" " -	S. Strickland Stevens,	Hartford,
" " -	Charles W. Newton, -	New Britain,
" " -	Ambrose E. Beardsley,	Derby,
" " -	Ezra Sprague, -	"
" " -	David R. Brown, -	New Haven,
Second Lieutenant,	Elkanah Doolittle, -	Cheshire,
" " -	James Foley, - -	Derby,
" " -	Horace Williams, -	Rocky Hill,
" " -	Archibald Campbell,	Portland,
" " -	Henry Lewis, - -	Southington,
" " -	David R. Brown, -	New Haven,

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 19, 1862,	
" 22, "	
" 29, "	
" 20, "	Promoted to be Captain, November 10, 1862.
November 10, "	
August 25, "	
September 5, "	
" 5, "	
August 16, "	Transferred to 19th Regiment as 2d Assistant-
September 5, "	[Surgeon, September 5, 1862.
August 16, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	Killed by the falling of a tree, January 28, 1863.
" 15, "	Resigned January 2, 1863.
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	Dismissed November 10, 1862.
" 15, "	
" 15, "	Resigned September 6, 1862.
September 8, "	
November 10, "	
January 2, 1863,	
" 28, "	
August 15, 1862,	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 2, 1863.
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	Resigned February 11, 1863.
" 15, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 28, 1863.
" 15, "	
" 15, "	Promoted to be Captain, September 8, 1862.
September 8, "	
January 2, 1863,	
" 28, "	
February 11, "	
August 15, 1862,	
" 15, "	
" 25, "	Resigned February 11, 1863.
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1863.

Twentieth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Hiram H. Barnes,	New Haven,
" "	Ambrose E. Beardsley,	Derby,
" "	Edward A. Doolittle,	New Haven,
" "	Ezra Sprague,	Derby,
" "	Abial S. Holt,	Hartford,
" "	Charles H. Clark,	Southington,
" "	Theodore Hawley,	Newtown,
" "	George W. Sherman,	Derby,
" "	David N. Griffiths,	"

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Arthur H. Dutton,	Wallingford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Thomas F. Burpee,	Vernon,
Major,	Thomas F. Burpee,	"
"	Hiram B. Crosby,	Norwich,
Adjutant,	Hiram B. Crosby,	"
"	Clarence E. Dutton,	Wallingford,
"	Frank C. Jeffery,	New London,
Quarter-Master,	Hiram W. Richmond,	Brooklyn,
"	Edward Gallup,	"
Chaplain,	John A. Wood,	Groton,
Surgeon,	William Soule,	Griswold,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Lewis E. Dixon,	Plainfield,
" "	J. Hamilton Lee,	Norwich,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	J. Hamilton Lee,	"
" "	Charles Tennant,	Windsor,
Captain,	Joseph Jordan, Jr.,	East Hartford,
"	Charles T. Martin,	Hartford,
"	John A. Wood,	Groton,
"	Charles G. Southworth,	Mansfield,
"	Charles T. Stanton, Jr.,	Stonington,
"	William Spittle,	New London,
"	James F. Brown,	North Stonington,
"	Ralph C. Foote, Jr.,	Colchester,
"	David Dickerson,	Middletown,
"	Jeremiah H. Shepard,	Plainfield,
"	James H. Latham,	Groton,
"	William Clapp,	Pomfret,
"	Albert B. Johnson,	"
"	Henry T. Phillips,	Montville,

Twentieth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 15, 1862,	Resigned December 5, 1862.
" 15, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, January 2, 1863.
" 15, "	
September 8, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, January 28, 1863.
December 15, "	
January 2, 1863,	
" 28, "	
February 12, "	
" 11, "	

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 19, 1862,	
September 3, 1862,	
August 23, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 3, 1862.
September 3, "	
August 22, "	Promoted to be Major, Sept. 3, 1862.
September 4, "	Promoted to be Captain, Dec. 28, 1862.
February 22, 1863,	
August 18, 1862,	Resigned Feb. 17, 1863.
February 21, 1863,	
September 15, 1862,	" Jan. 8, 1863.
" 3, "	" Feb. 23, 1863.
August 16, "	" Jan. 24, 1863.
February 21, 1863,	
August 22, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Asst. Surgeon, Feb. 21, 1863.
February 21, 1863,	
August 3, 1862,	Discharged January 7, 1863.
" 3, "	Resigned Oct. 16, 1862.
" 3, "	Appointed Chaplain Sept. 15, 1862.
" 3, "	Resigned Nov. 24, 1862.
" 3, "	
" 3, "	
" 3, "	
" 8, "	Resigned December 20, 1862.
" 5, "	" October 9, 1862.
" 5, "	
September 16, "	
October 9, "	
November 8, "	
" 24, "	

Twenty-First Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Nathan A. Belden,	Hartford,
First Lieutenant,	Nathan A. Belden,	"
" "	Josiah H. Martin,	"
" "	James H. Latham,	Groton,
" "	Francis S. Long,	Windham,
" "	Henry R. Jennings,	Stonington,
" "	Henry T. Phillips,	Montville,
" "	Isaac D. Kenyon,	North Stonington,
" "	Delos D. Brown,	Chatham,
" "	Charles M. Mather,	Middletown,
" "	William Clapp,	Pomfret,
" "	John F. Randall,	Groton,
" "	Philo F. Talcott,	Hartford,
" "	Albert B. Johnson,	Pomfret,
" "	George P. Edwards,	
" "	Christopher A. Brand,	Norwich,
" "	George W. Shepard,	Plainfield,
" "	Frank C. Jeffery,	New London,
" "	John T. Trumbull, Jr.,	Stonington,
" "	James Stanley,	Norwich,
Second Lieutenant,	Philo F. Talcott,	Hartford,
" "	Daniel G. Knox,	"
" "	John F. Randall,	Groton,
" "	Alvin M. Crane,	Mansfield,
" "	Franklin H. Davis,	Stonington,
" "	Frank Fowler,	New London,
" "	E. Perry Packer,	Voluntown,
" "	Denison L. Brown,	Colchester,
" "	James Stanley,	Norwich,
" "	Henry L. Wilson,	Plainfield,
" "	George P. Edwards,	
" "	Christopher A. Brand,	Norwich,
" "	Joseph D. Plunkett,	"
" "	George W. Shepard,	Plainfield,
" "	Frank C. Jeffery,	New London,
" "	William T. Marble,	Hartford,
" "	William W. Latham,	Groton,
" "	Elisha B. Chipman,	New London,
" "	John L. Shepard,	Plainfield,
" "	William S. Hubbell,	North Stonington,
" "	John T. Trumbull, Jr.,	Stonington,
" "	William F. Walker,	Plainfield,
" "	Walter P. Long,	Stonington,

Twenty-First Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
January 7, 1863,	
August 3, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, Jan. 7, 1863.
" 27, "	Resigned October 17, 1862.
" 3, "	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 16, 1862.
" 3, "	
" 3, "	
" 3, "	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 24, 1862.
" 3, "	
" 8, "	
" 5, "	Resigned October 12, 1862.
" 5, "	Promoted to be Captain, Oct. 9, 1862.
September 16, "	
October 12, "	
" 9, "	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 8, 1862.
November 8, "	Resigned February 23, 1863.
" 8, "	" " 23, 1863.
" 24, "	
January 7, 1863,	Appointed Adjutant, Feb. 22, 1863.
February 27, "	
" 23, "	
August 3, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1862.
" 3, "	Resigned Oct. 21, 1862.
" 3, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1862.
" 3, "	
" 3, "	Resigned Dec. 22, 1862.
" 3, "	
" 3, "	
" 8, "	Resigned Oct. 11, 1862.
" 5, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1863.
" 5, "	Resigned October 11, 1862.
September 16, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1862.
October 12, "	" " " " Nov. 8, 1862.
" 11, "	Discharged Dec. 20, 1862.
" 11, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1862.
" 21, "	" " " Jan. 7, 1863.
November 8, "	Resigned Feb. 23, 1863.
" 8, "	
December 22, "	
" 20, "	
November 24, "	
January 7, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1863.
March 23, "	
" 23, "	

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	George S. Burnham,	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Ellsworth N. Phelps,	Windsor,
Major,	Herman Glafcke,	Hartford,
Adjutant,	Charles A. Jewell,	"
Quarter-Master,	Julius S. Gilman,	"
Chaplain,	Charles C. Adams,	East Windsor,
Surgeon,	Jonathan S. Curtis,	Hartford,
"	Ambrose Pratt,	Chester,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	William B. Woods,	Somers,
" "	Ambrose Pratt,	Chester,
" "	Calvin Pease, Jr.,	Ellington,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Calvin Pease, Jr.,	"
" "	Wait R. Griswold,	Durham,
Captain,	Ellsworth N. Phelps,	Windsor,
"	John G. Root,	Hartford,
"	Herman Glafcke,	"
"	Ephraim Buell Root,	"
"	Frank Swan,	"
"	George Clark,	Windsor Locks,
"	George W. Johnson,	Suffield,
"	Charles C. Shultas,	Hartford,
"	Charles Whittlesey,	"
"	Benjamin T. Loomis,	Tolland,
"	Albert P. Ambruster,	East Windsor,
"	Luther G. Riggs,	Hartford,
"	Allen D. French,	Windsor,
"	Everett B. Preston,	Hartford,
"	John K. Williams,	"
"	David P. Corbin,	Suffield,
First Lieutenant,	Albert P. Ambruster,	East Windsor,
" "	John K. Williams,	Hartford,
" "	Luther G. Riggs,	"
" "	Lester Whiton,	Bloomfield,
" "	Everett B. Preston,	Hartford,
" "	John W. Anderson,	Enfield,
" "	David P. Corbin,	Suffield,
" "	William H. Root,	Hartford,
" "	A. Clifford Griswold,	"
" "	Eugene C. Sheldon,	Somers,
" "	Allen D. French,	Windsor,
" "	Israel C. Baggs,	Hartford,
" "	Thomas H. Thirkel,	Windsor,
" "	Charles G. Foster,	Hartford,
" "	De Witt C. Skilton,	"
" "	Walter Luce,	Enfield,

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 13, 1862,	
" 13, "	
" 13, "	
" 13, "	
" 13, "	[1863.
" 13, "	Resigned and mustered out of service, March 2,
" 15, "	Resigned Dec. 11, 1862.
December 11, "	
October 6, "	Transferred to 25th Reg., Oct. 23, 1862.
November 5, "	Promoted to be Surgeon, Dec. 11, 1862.
December 11, "	
October 23, "	Promoted to be 1st Assis't Surg., Dec. 11, 1862.
March 21, 1863,	
September 2, 1862,	Promoted to be Lt.-Colonel, Sept 13, 1862.
" 2, "	
" 2, "	Promoted to be Major, Sept. 13, 1862.
" 2, "	
" 2, "	Resigned Nov. 6, 1862.
" 2, "	
" 2, "	Discharged Feb. 7, 1863.
" 2, "	Resigned Feb. 18, 1863.
" 2, "	
" 2, "	
" 13, "	Resigned Nov. 1, 1862.
" 13, "	
November 1, "	
" 6, "	
February 19, 1863,	
" 19, "	
September 2, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 1, 1862.
" 2, "	" " " Feb. 19, 1863.
" 2, "	" " " Sept. 13, 1862.
" 2, "	
" 2, "	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 6, 1862.
" 2, "	
" 2, "	Promoted to be Captain, Feb. 19, 1863.
" 2, "	Resigned March 30, 1863.
" 2, "	Discharged Feb. 7, 1863.
" 2, "	
" 13, "	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 1, 1862.
" 13, "	
November 1, "	
" 6, "	
February 19, 1863,	
" 19, "	

Twenty-second Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Lemuel H. Boardman,	Hartford,
" "	Frank McAuliffe,	"
Second Lieutenant,	Allen D. French,	Windsor,
" "	De Witt C. Skilton,	Hartford,
" "	Israel C. Baggs,	"
" "	Frank McAuliffe,	"
" "	Benjamin F. Reynolds,	"
" "	Walter Luce,	Enfield,
" "	Thomas F. McMain,	Suffield,
" "	Louis Springer,	Hartford,
" "	Lemuel H. Boardman,	"
" "	Luranders Johnson,	Tolland,
" "	Thomas H. Thirlkel,	Windsor,
" "	Horatio H. Pollard,	Hartford,
" "	Eli P. Ellsworth,	Windsor,
" "	Benjamin W. Levalley,	Hartford,
" "	Edward G. Woodhouse,	Wethersfield,
" "	John L. White,	Hartford,
" "	Henry C. Spencer,	"
" "	Alonzo E. Bingham,	East Haddam,
" "	George W. Barnes,	Windsor,

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Charles E. L. Holmes,	Waterbury,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Charles W. Wordin,	Bridgeport,
Major,	David H. Miller,	Redding,
Adjutant,	Samuel Gregory,	Danbury,
"	James H. Whiting,	Waterbury,
Quarter-Master,	John Jackson,	Derby,
" "	Charles W. Hall,	Bridgeport,
Chaplain,	James Averill,	Plymouth,
Surgeon,	William H. Trowbridge,	Stamford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Ransom P. Lyon,	Bethel,
" "	George Benedict,	"
2d Assistant Surgeon,	George O. Dalton,	Fairfield,
Captain,	Charles E. L. Holmes,	Waterbury,
"	James H. Jenkins,	Danbury,
"	Julius Sanford,	Newtown,
"	Charles W. Wordin,	Bridgeport,
"	David H. Miller,	Redding,

Twenty-second Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
February 19, 1863,	
March 30, "	
September 2, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieut, September 13, 1862.
" 2, "	" " " February 19, 1863.
" 2, "	" " " September 13, 1862.
" 2, "	" " " March 30, 1863.
" 2, "	Discharged February 7, 1863.
" 2, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., February 19, 1863.
" 2, "	
" 2, "	Resigned November 7, 1862.
" 2, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., February 19, 1863.
" 2, "	
" 13, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., November 1, 1862.
" 13, "	
November 1, "	
" 7, "	
February 19, 1863,	
" 19, "	
" 19, "	
" 19, "	
March 30, "	

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 16, 1862,	
" 16, "	
" 16, "	
" 18, "	Resigned February 28, 1863.
February 20, 1863,	
October 2, 1862,	" " 24, "
February 28, 1863,	
October 10, 1862,	
September 25, "	
October 4, "	Promoted to be Surgeon 28th Reg't, Dec. 1, 1862.
January 22, 1863,	
September 30, 1862,	
" 1, "	Promoted to be Colonel, September 16, 1862.
" 1, "	
" 30, "	
" 3, "	Promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 16, 1862
" 1, "	" " Major, September 16, 1862.

Twenty-third Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	John Jackson,	Derby,
"	George S. Crofut,	Bethel,
"	A. Dwight Hopkins,	Naugatuck,
"	William H. May,	Bridgeport,
"	Samuel G. Bailey,	Danbury,
"	Charles W. Hall,	Bridgeport,
"	George B Thomas,	Waterbury,
"	George M. Godfrey,	Wilton,
"	David T. Johnson,	Derby,
"	Alfred Wells,	Waterbury,
"	James R. Jenkins,	Sharon,
First Lieutenant,	George B. Thomas,	Waterbury,
" "	Frederick Starr,	Danbury,
" "	James R. Jenkins,	Sharon,
" "	Charles W. Hall,	Bridgeport,
" "	Hiram St. John,	Wilton,
" "	David T. Johnson,	Derby,
" "	Oscar H. Hibbard,	Bethel,
" "	James M. Birrell,	Waterbury,
" "	John G. Stevens,	Bridgeport,
" "	Edward H. Nearing,	Danbury,
" "	Stephen M. Nichols,	Bridgeport,
" "	Alfred Wells,	Waterbury,
" "	Henry Middlebrook,	Derby,
" "	John A. Woodward,	Watertown,
" "	John F. Peck,	Newtown,
Second Lieutenant,	Alfred Wells,	Waterbury,
" "	William B. Betts,	Danbury,
" "	John F. Peck,	Newtown,
" "	Stephen M. Nichols,	Bridgeport,
" "	George M. Godfrey,	Wilton,
" "	Henry Middlebrook,	Derby,
" "	Charles Bailey,	Bethel,
" "	Charles D. Hurlburt,	Waterbury,
" "	John W. Buckingham,	Bridgeport,
" "	George Quinn,	Danbury,
" "	Charles E. Plumb,	Trumbull,
" "	John A. Woodward,	Watertown,
" "	John N. Main,	Redding,
" "	H. Martin Jackson,	Derby,
" "	George N. Tucker,	Waterbury,
" "	McKendrie W. Bronson,	"

Twenty-Third Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 6, 1862,	Resigned October 2, 1862.
" 6, "	
" 4, "	
" 1, "	
" 3, "	
" 16, "	Resigned February 24, 1863.
" 16, "	Commission revoked November 11, 1862.
" 16, "	
" 29, "	
November 25, "	
February 28, 1863,	
September 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, September 16, 1863.
" 1, "	
" 30, "	" " " February 28, 1863.
" 3, "	" " " September 19, 1862.
" 1, "	Resigned March 26, 1863.
" 6, "	Promoted to be Captain, September 29, 1862.
" 6, "	
" 4, "	
" 1, "	
" 3, "	
" 16, "	
" 16, "	Promoted to be Captain, November 25, 1862.
" 29, "	
November 25, "	
February 28, 1863,	
September 1, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1862.
" 1, "	
" 30, "	" " " Feb. 28, 1863.
" 3, "	" " " Sept. 19, 1862.
" 1, "	" " Captain, September 16, 1862.
" 6, "	" " 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 29, 1862.
" 6, "	
" 4, "	
" 1, "	
" 3, "	
" 16, "	
" 16, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1862.
" 16, "	
" 29, "	
November 25, "	
February 28, 1863,	

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Samuel M. Mansfield,	Middletown,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	John D. Allison,	Cromwell,
Major,	Patrick Maher,	New Haven,
Adjutant,	Clark Strong,	Chatham,
Chaplain,	Joseph C. Wightman,	Middletown,
Surgeon,	Levi Warren,	Lyme,
First Assist'nt Surgeon,		
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Hiram Warren,	Danbury,
Captain,	Isaac C. Gleason,	Middletown,
"	Horace P. Johnson,	Essex,
"	Andrew G. Fitch,	Colchester,
"	Timothy R. Parker,	Middletown,
"	George A. Denslow,	Hartford,
"	William J. Addis,	Middletown,
"	Charles H. Edwards,	"
"	Patrick Maher,	New Haven,
"	Alonzo L. Mabbett,	Hamden,
"	Patrick Gilmore,	New Haven,
"	John J. Kealey,	"
First Lieutenant,	Charles G. R. Vinal,	Middletown,
" "	Nehemiah H. Tucker,	Essex,
" "	David Strong,	Chatham,
" "	Timothy R. Parker,	Middletown,
" "	Edward J. Carroll,	Hartford,
" "	David B. Buck,	Middletown,
" "	Dayton Johnson,	"
" "	John Murphey,	New Haven,
" "	Jesse B. Gilbert,	Hamden,
" "	Edward N. Goodwin,	Bridgeport,
" "	Edward B. Savage,	Cromwell,
" "	Horace E. Balcom,	Middletown,
" "	Frederick E. Camp,	"
Second Lieutenant,	Horace E. Balcom,	"
" "	Bela C. Post,	Essex,
" "	Orlando L. Brown,	Colchester,
" "	Edward B. Savage,	Cromwell,
" "	James L. Haynes,	Hartford,
" "	Frederick E. Camp,	Middletown,
" "	Franklin B. Comstock,	"
" "	John J. Kealey,	New Haven,
" "	Alonzo L. Mabbett,	Haddam,
" "	Patrick Nooney,	Bridgeport,
" "	Walter S. Gibbs,	Middletown,
" "	Luzerne L. Goodyear,	Hamden,
" "	John Shaw,	New Haven,

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 13, 1862,	
" 13, "	
" 3, "	
" 20, "	
" 31, "	
November 14, 1862,	
December 3, "	
September 1, "	
" 2, "	
" 8, "	
October 24, "	
September 13, "	
" 11, "	
" 12, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
" 13, "	Promoted to be Major, October 3, 1862.
October 24, "	
September 13, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
October 4, "	
September 1, "	Resigned February 4, 1863.
" 2, "	Resigned January 31, 1863.
" 8, "	
" 12, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 24, 1862.
" 13, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
" 11, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
" 12, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
" 13, "	
October 24, "	
September 13, "	
October 24, "	
March 1, 1863,	
" 1, "	
September 1, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1863.
" 2, "	
" 8, "	
" 12, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, October 24, 1862.
" 13, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
" 11, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1863.
" 12, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
" 13, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 4, 1862.
" 15, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 24, 1862.
" 13, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.
October 24, "	
" 24, "	
" 4, "	Resigned January 29, 1863.

Twenty-Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Samuel W. M. Chattaway,	Middletown,
" "	Augustus H. Conklin,	"
" "	Leonard Willey,	Chatham,
" "	John G. Crosby,	Middletown,

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	George P. Bissell,	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Daniel H. Stevens,	Glastenbury,
" "	Mason C. Weld,	Hartford,
Major,	Moses E. St. John,	Simsbury,
"	Thomas McManus,	Hartford,
Adjutant,	Thomas McManus,	"
"	Henry C. Ward,	"
Quarter-Master,	John S. Ives,	"
Chaplain,	George A. Oviatt,	Somers,
Surgeon,	Alden Skinner,	Vernon,
"	William B. Woods,	Somers,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	William B. Woods,	Somers,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	W. Horatio Goddard,	Simsbury,
Captain,	Mason C. Weld,	Hartford,
"	Arthur T. Hinckley,	"
"	Samuel S. Hayden,	Windsor Locks,
"	George H. Foskett,	Stafford,
"	Moses E. St.John,	Simsbury,
"	George H. Napheys,	Hartford,
"	Charles H. Talcott,	Glastenbury,
"	Daniel H. Stevens,	"
"	Burritt Darrow,	Bristol,
"	William F. Silloway,	Hartford,
"	Newton P. Johnson,	East Granby,
"	William H. Abbey,	Glastenbury,
"	Charles L. Norton,	Farmington,
"	Hiram M. Harkness,	Bristol,
First Lieutenant,	Charles L. Norton,	Farmington,
" "	Henry A. Darling,	Hartford,
" "	Horace B. Olmsted,	East Hartford,
" "	Oscar W. Sanford,	Stafford,
" "	Almon C. Banning,	Hartland,
" "	Henry Kimball,	Ellington,
" "	Hezekiah Bissell,	East Windsor,
" "	Dwight M. Ensworth,	Hartford,
" "	Hiram M. Harkness,	Bristol,

Twenty-Fourth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
March 1, 1863,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 16, 1862,	
October 1, 1862,	Resigned Jan. 16, 1863.
January 16, 1863,	
October 1, 1862,	Resigned Jan, 17, 1863.
January 20, 1863,	
October 3, 1862,	Promoted to be Major, Jan. 20, 1863.
January 20, 1863,	
September 18, 1862,	
October 2, "	Resigned March 20, 1863.
" 13, "	Died March 29, 1863.
March 30, 1863,	
October 6, 1862,	Promoted to be Surgeon, March 30, 1863.
" 2, "	
September 4, "	Promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, Jan. 16, 1863.
" 4, "	
" 4, "	
" 3, "	
" 4, "	Promoted to be Major, Oct. 1, 1862.
" 4, "	
" 4, "	
" 4, "	Promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, Oct. 1, 1862.
" 13, "	Resigned January 31, 1863.
" 4, "	
October 4, "	
" 6, "	
January 16, 1863,	
" 31, "	
September 4, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, January 16, 1863.
" 4, "	
" 4, "	Resigned Nov. 1, 1862.
" 3, "	
" 4, "	
" 4, "	Resigned Feb. 18, 1863.
" 4, "	
" 4, "	
" 13, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 31, 1863.

Twenty-Fifth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Henry A. Kippen,	Hartford,
" "	Richard W. Roberts,	East Hartford,
" "	Leander Waterman,	Farmington,
Second Lieutenant,	Leander Waterman,	"
" "	Daniel B. Marshall,	Hartford,
" "	Richard W. Roberts,	East Hartford,
" "	George Brennan,	Stafford,
" "	Edward Pinney,	East Granby,
" "	Henry H. Goodell,	Hartford,
" "	Charles Avery,	South Windsor,
" "	Benoni E. Buck,	Hartford,
" "	Isaac W. Beach,	Bristol,
" "	Seneca L. Gorham,	Farmington,
" "	Gurdon Trumbull, Jr.,	Hartford,
" "	William A. Oliver,	"
" "	Charles Clapp,	Coventry,
" "	Robert T. Duncan,	Simsbury,
" "	Alfred W. Converse,	Windsor Locks,
" "	Daniel P. Dewey,	Hartford,

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Thomas G. Kingsley,	Franklin,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Joseph Selden,	Norwich,
Major,	Henry Stoll,	New London,
Adjutant,	Stephen B. Meech,	Norwich,
Quarter-Master,	Benjamin F. Tracy,	"
Chaplain,	Nicholas T. Allen,	Griswold,
Surgeon,	Ashbel Woodward,	Franklin,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Elisha Phinney,	Norwich,
2nd Assistant Surgeon,	Nathan H. Wright,	New Haven,
Captain,	Jesse C. Maynard,	Salem,
"	Clark Harrington,	Norwich,
"	Enoch Noyes, Jr.,	Old Lyme,
"	Samuel T. Huntoon,	Norwich,
"	Henry Stoll,	New London,
"	Joseph Selden,	Norwich,
"	John L. Stanton,	"
"	David Champlin,	Stonington,
"	William H. Bentley,	New London,
"	Jedediah Randall,	Groton,
"	Christain Goff,	New London,

Twenty-Fifth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 4, 1862,	
November 1, "	
January 16, 1863,	
September 4, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1863.
" 4, "	Resigned Jan. 19, 1863.
" 4, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1862.
" 3, "	
" 4, "	Resigned Jan. 16, 1863.
" 4, "	
" 4, "	
" 4, "	Resigned Jan. 16, 1863.
" 13, "	
" 4, "	
November 1, "	Resigned Feb. 11, 1863.
January 19, 1863,	
" 16, "	
" 16, "	
February 11, "	
March 3, "	

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 22, 1862,	
" 22, "	
" 22, "	
August 30, "	
September 1, "	
" 26, "	
" 5, "	
November, 1, "	
December 16, "	
September 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	Promoted to be Major, Sept. 22, 1862.
" 6, "	" " Lieut.-Col., Sept. 22, 1862.
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 22, "	

Twenty-Sixth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Loren A. Gallup,	Norwich,
First Lieutenant,	Henry A. Smith,	Montville,
" "	Martin R. Kenyon,	Preston,
" "	Sylvester E. W. Johnson,	Old Lyme,
" "	Timothy W. Tracy,	Norwich,
" "	Christian Goff,	New London,
" "	Loren A. Gallup,	Norwich,
" "	George W. Childs,	Woodstock,
" "	John Y. Jenks,	Stonington,
" "	Edward Prince,	New London,
" "	Jabez S. Smith,	Groton,
" "	Lemuel C. Wightman,	Waterford,
" "	Edward W. Eells,	Norwich,
Second Lieutenant,	Joseph Peabody,	New London,
" "	James S. Maples,	Norwich,
" "	Merritt A. Comstock,	Old Lyme,
" "	Arden Moffitt,	Ledyard,
" "	Lemuel C. Wightman,	Waterford,
" "	Hervey F. Jacobs,	Norwich,
" "	Pliny Brewer,	"
" "	Samuel K. Tillinghist,	Stonington,
" "	Charles O. Harris,	New London,
" "	Simeon G. Fish,	Groton,
" "	John Kelley,	New London,

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel,	Richard S. Bostwick,	New Haven,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Henry C. Merwin,	"
Major,	Theodore Byxbee,	Meriden,
"	James H. Coburn,	New Haven,
Adjutant,	George F. Peterson,	"
Quarter-Master,	Hart L. Harrison,	Branford,
" "	Ruel P. Cowles,	New Haven,
Chaplain,	John W. Leek,	"
Surgeon,	William O. McDonald,	
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Thomas M. Hills,	"
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Frederick S. Treadway,	"
Captain,	Henry C. Merwin,	"
"	Calvin L. Ely,	Branford,
"	Addison C. Taylor,	New Haven,

Twenty-Sixth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 22, 1862,	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	Promoted to be Captain, Sept. 22, 1862.
" 6, "	" " " " 22, 1862.
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 22, "	
" 22, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	Resigned Nov. 29, 1862.
" 6, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., Sept. 22, 1862.
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 22, "	

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 2, 1862,	
" 2, "	
" 2, "	Resigned March 28, 1863.
March 28, 1863,	
October 6, 1862,	
" 6, "	Resigned Jan. 20, 1863.
April 1, 1863,	
November 10, 1862,	Resigned March 25, 1863.
January 17, 1863,	
October 27, 1862,	Dismissed Feb. 2, 1863.
" 18, "	Resigned March 24, 1863.
September 8, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, Oct. 2, 1862.
" 13, "	
" 11, "	Died March 13, 1863.

Twenty-Seventh Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Cornelins J. Dubois,	New Haven,
"	George F. Hotchkiss,	Woodbridge,
"	Joseph R. Bradley,	East Haven,
"	Theodore Byxbee,	Meriden,
"	Ruell P. Cowles,	New Haven,
"	Charles M. Wilcox,	Madison,
"	Bernard E. Schweizer,	New Haven,
"	Samuel T. Birdsall,	"
"	James H. Coburn,	"
"	Oswald Esohrich,	"
"	Frank D. Sloat,	"
"	Ira S. Beers,	"
First Lieutenant,	James H. Coburn,	"
" "	Daniel W. Fields,	Wallingford,
" "	William R. Harmount,	New Haven,
" "	Frank H. Smith,	"
" "	David S. Thomas,	"
" "	DeWitt C. Sprague,	"
" "	Ira S. Beers,	"
" "	Jedediah Chapman, Jr.,	"
" "	Samuel M. Smith,	"
" "	Oswald Esohrich,	"
" "	Frank D. Sloat,	"
" "	Christian Weiler,	"
" "	Frank M. Chapman,	"
" "	George W. Elton,	Wallingford,
" "	Stillman Rice,	Madison,
Second Lieutenant,	Frank D. Sloat,	New Haven,
" "	George W. Elton,	Wallingford,
" "	Charles B. Brooks,	New Haven,
" "	Ellsworth A. Smith,	"
" "	William S. Rawson,	"
" "	Charles P. Prince,	"
" "	Samuel T. Birdsall,	"
" "	Orrin C. Burdick,	"
" "	Stillman Rice,	Madison,
" "	Christian Weiler,	New Haven,
" "	Frank B. Wright,	Meriden,
" "	Frank M. Chapman,	New Haven,
" "	William Muhlner,	"
" "	Adelbert P. Munson,	"
" "	Edmund B. Cross,	"
" "	Charles W. Ely,	Madison,

Twenty-Seventh Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 10, 1862,	
" 13, "	
" 9, "	
" 3, "	Promoted to be Major, October 2, 1862.
" 11, "	Resigned April 1, 1863.
" 10, "	
" 10, "	Killed at battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
October 3, "	
" 2, "	Promoted to be Major, March 28, 1863.
February 28, 1863,	
March 28, "	
" 13, "	
September 8, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, October 2, 1862.
" 13, "	Resigned March 25, 1863.
" 11, "	Dismissed January 17, 1863.
" 10, "	
" 13, "	
" 9, "	
" 3, "	Promoted to be Captain, March 13, 1863.
" 11, "	
" 10, "	
" 10, "	Promoted to be Captain, February 28, 1863.
October 2, "	" " " March 28, 1863.
February 28, 1863,	
March 28, "	
" 25, "	
" 13, "	
September 8, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1862.
" 13, "	" " " March 25, 1863.
" 11, "	
" 10, "	Resigned April 16, 1863.
" 13, "	
October 18, "	
September 3, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 3, 1862.
" 11, "	
" 10, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 13, 1863.
" 10, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1863.
October 3, "	
" 2, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 28, 1863.
February 28, 1863,	
March 28, "	
" 25, "	
" 13, "	

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - -	Samuel P. Ferris, -	Stamford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Wheelock T. Batcheller,	Winchester,
Major, - - -	Wm. B. Wescome, -	Greenwich,
Adjutant, - -	Charles H. Brown,	Stamford,
" - -	Frederick R. Warner,	"
Quarter-Master, -	Milton Bradley, Jr., -	Salisbury,
" - -	Willfred H. Matson,	"
Chaplain, - -	Richard Wheatley, -	"
Surgeon, - -	Ransom P. Lyon, -	Bethel,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Levi S. Pease, -	Enfield,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Henry Rockwell, -	
Captain, - -	Francis R. Leeds, -	Stamford,
" - -	Cyrus D. Jones, -	"
" - -	Louis R. McDonough,	Westport,
" - -	David D. Hoag, -	New Milford,
" - -	Milton Bradley, Jr.,	Salisbury,
" - -	Wheelock T. Batcheller,	Winchester,
" - -	Theodore L. Beckwith,	Norwalk,
" - -	William B. Wescome,	Greenwich,
" - -	Lucien B. Wheelock, -	Winchester,
" - -	George Middleton, -	Greenwich,
" - -	Charles B. Landon, -	Salisbury,
" - -	Charles H. Brown, -	Stamford,
First Lieutenant,	Charles H. Brown, -	"
" " -	Charles Durand, -	"
" " -	William M. Whitney,	Darien,
" " -	Charles M. Booth, -	Bridgewater,
" " -	Charles B. Landon,	Salisbury,
" " -	Lucien B. Wheelock,	Winchester,
" " -	Theodore L. Beckwith,	Norwalk,
" " -	George Middleton, -	Greenwich,
" " -	Caleb P. Newman, -	Winchester,
" " -	James Kiley, - -	Greenwich,
" " -	Joseph Bostwick, -	Salisbury,
" " -	Phillip Lever, -	Stamford,
" " -	William Mitchell,	Norwalk,
Second Lieutenant,	Phillip Lever, - -	Stamford,
" " -	Henry L. Wilmot, -	"
" " -	Jonathan C. Taylor, -	Westport,
" " -	Levi Hungerford, -	Sherman,
" " -	Joseph Bostwick, -	Salisbury,
" " -	Caleb P. Newman,	Winchester,
" " -	William Mitchell, -	Norwalk,
" " -	James Kiley, - -	Greenwich,

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 18, 1862,	
" 11, "	
" 11, "	
" 18, "	Promoted to be Captain, Feb. 20, 1863.
February 20, 1863,	
October 18, 1862,	Resigned March 5, 1863.
March 14, 1863,	
November 12, 1862,	
December 1, "	
November 21, "	
" 26, "	
September 1, "	Died Feb. 17, 1863.
" 13, "	
October 3, "	
September 6, "	
" 9, "	Resigned October 18, 1862.
" 3, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, October 11, 1862.
November 25, "	
September 10, "	Promoted to be Major, Oct. 11, 1862.
October 11, "	
October 11, "	
October 21, "	
February 20, 1863,	
September 1, 1862,	Appointed Adjutant, Oct. 18, 1862.
" 13, "	
" 19, "	
" 6, "	
" 9, "	Promoted to be Captain, Oct. 21, 1862.
" 3, "	" " " Oct. 11, 1862.
" 15, "	" " " Nov. 25, 1862.
" 10, "	" " " Oct. 11, 1862.
October 11, "	
" 11, "	
" 21, "	
" 24, "	
November 25, "	
September 1, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1862.
" 13, "	
" 15, "	
" 6, "	
" 9, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1862.
" 3, "	" " " " Oct. 11, "
" 15, "	" " " " Nov. 25, "
" 10, "	" " " " Oct. 11, "

Twenty-Eighth Regiment—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Jabez Alvord,	Winchester,
" "	Charles Warner,	Greenwich,
" "	Warren C. Daily,	Salisbury,
" "	Frederick R. Warner,	Stamford,
" "	Henry Ayers,	Norwalk,
" "	Thomas G. Bennett,	New Haven,
" "	Eugene B. Daskam,	Stamford,

FIRST BATTALION—NOW FIRST REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	William S. Fish,	Stonington,
Major,	Henry Boardman,	Hartford,
"	Judson M. Lyon,	Woodstock,
"	William S. Fish	Stonington,
"	Charles Farnsworth,	Norwich,
Adjutant,	Charles Farnsworth,	"
"	Erastus Blakeslee,	Plymouth,
"	George O. Marcy,	Bridgeport,
Chaplain,	Edwin Warriner,	Meriden,
Assistant Surgeon,	George C. Jarvis,	Portland,
" "	Thomas E. Buck,	"
Captain,	Charles Farnsworth,	Norwich,
"	William S. Fish,	Stonington,
"	Lewis N. Middlebrook,	Bridgeport,
"	Andrew Bowen,	Woodstock,
"	Erastus Blakeslee,	Plymouth,
"	Albert H. Niles,	Hartford,
"	George O. Marcy,	Bridgeport,
"	Howell Atwater,	New Haven,
"	Edwin W. French,	Stonington,
"	Leonard P. Goodwin,	Plymouth,
First Lieutenant,	Albert H. Niles,	Hartford,
" "	Howell Atwater,	New Haven,
" "	Charles P. Williams, Jr.,	Stonington,
" "	Richard R. Crawford,	Bridgeport,
" "	Henry W. Burr,	Colchester,
" "	William E. Morris,	Litchfield,
" "	Edwin W. French,	Stonington,
" "	William G. Bunce,	Hartford,
" "	Elbridge Colburn,	Derby,
" "	Leonard P. Goodwin,	Plymouth,
" "	Harrison J. O. Walker,	Stonington,

Twenty-Eighth Regiment—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 11, 1862,	
" 11, "	Commission Revoked November 25, 1862.
" 21, "	
" 24, "	Promoted to be Adjutant, Feb. 20, 1863.
November 25, "	
" 25, "	
February 20, 1863,	

FIRST BATTALION—NOW FIRST REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
March 21, 1863,	
October 18, 1861,	Resigned Nov. 18, 1861.
November 18, "	" Aug. 15, 1862.
August 15, 1862,	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, March 21, 1863.
March 21, 1863,	
October 19, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, Nov. 26, 1861.
" 18, "	" " " Feb. 28, 1862.
February 28, 1862,	" " " Nov. 25, 1862.
December 3, 1861,	
" 11, "	Promoted to be Surgeon 7th Reg., Oct. 10, 1862.
October, 10, 1862,	
November 26, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, March 21, 1863.
October 18, "	" " " August 15, 1862.
" 18, "	Resigned Nov. 21, 1862.
" 18, "	" Feb. 28, 1862.
February 28, 1862,	
August 15, "	Died March 15, 1863.
November 25, "	
January 26, 1863,	
March 15, "	
" 25, "	
October 18, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, Aug. 15, 1862.
" 18, "	" " " Jan. 26, 1863.
" 18, "	Died Dec. 2, 1861.
" 18, "	Resigned Dec. 6, 1861.
December 14, "	" May 10, 1862.
" 14, "	
May 10, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, March 15, 1863.
August 15, "	Resigned Dec. 1, 1862.
December 1, "	
January 26, 1863,	Promoted to be Captain, March 25, 1863.
March 15, "	

First Cavalry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Joab B. Rogers,	Norwich,
" "	Jason D. Thompson,	East Haven,
Second Lieutenant,	Erastus Blakeslee,	Plymouth,
" "	Elbridge Colburn,	Derby,
" "	William E. Morris,	Litchfield,
" "	Henry W. Burr,	Colchester,
" "	William G. Bunce,	Hartford,
" "	Edwin W. French,	Stonington,
" "	George O. Marcy,	Bridgeport,
" "	Marcus Sterling,	Fairfield,
" "	Harrison J. O. Walker,	Stonington,
" "	Leonard P. Goodwin,	Plymouth,
" "	Joab B. Rogers,	Norwich,
" "	Chas. H. Briggs,	New London,
" "	Joseph Backus,	Hebron,
" "	Amos Clift, Jr.,	Groton,
" "	John B. Morehouse,	Fairfield,
" "	Manton D. Upson,	New Haven,

FIRST SQUADRON CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	William H. Mallory,	New Haven,
"	Thomas B. Thornett,	
First Lieutenant,	Lucien H. Southard,	Hartford,
" "	Marcus Coon,	Waterbury,
Second Lieutenant,	Frederick Poughkeepsie,	
" "	J. Nelson Decker,	

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,	Alfred P. Rockwell,	Norwich,
Assistant Surgeon,	George A. Hurlburt,	Glastenbury,
First Lieutenant,	Selden D. Porter,	Andover,
" "	John S. Cannon,	New Haven,
" "	George Metcalf,	Hartford,
" "	William T. Seward,	Guilford,
Second Lieutenant,	George Metcalf,	Hartford,
" "	William T. Seward,	Guilford,
" "	James B. Clinton,	New Haven,

First Cavalry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
March 25, 1863,	
" 25, "	
October 18, 1861,	Promoted to be Adjutant, Nov. 26, 1861.
" 18, "	" " 1st Lieut., Dec. 1, 1862.
" 18, "	" " 1st Lieut., Dec. 14, 1861.
" 18, "	" " 1st Lieut., Dec. 14, 1861.
" 18, "	" " 1st Lieut., Aug. 15, 1862.
December 14, "	" " 1st Lieut., May 10, 1862.
" 14, "	" " Adjutant, Feb. 28, 1862.
February 28, 1862,	
May 10, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieut., March 15, 1863.
September 20, "	" " " January 26, 1863.
December 1, "	" " " March 25, "
January 26, 1863,	
March 15, "	
" 21, "	
" 25, "	
" 25, "	

FIRST SQUADRON CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 1, 1861,	
" 2, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
January 20, 1862,	
December 11, 1861,	
October 18, "	Resigned January 31, 1863.
" 18, "	Mustered out of service, October 17, 1862.
February 3, 1863,	
March 13, "	
October 18, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1863.
" 18, "	" " " March 13, "
February 3, 1863,	

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain, - -	John W. Sterling, -	Bridgeport,
Assistant Surgeon, -	Moses H. Perkins, -	Columbia,
First Lieutenant,	Walter S. Hotchkiss,	Bridgeport,
" " -	Phillip B. Segee, -	"
" " -	George Munger, -	"
Second Lieutenant,	George Munger, -	"
" " -	Philo B. Sherman, -	"
" " -	Miles Gray, - -	"

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 22, 1862,	[1862.
October 20, "	Transferred to 15th Reg. as 2d As't Surg., Dec. 6,
" 22, "	
" 29, "	Resigned January 5, 1863.
January 11, 1863,	
July 29, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1863.
August 27, "	
January 5, "	

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

PUBLIC ACTS

RELATIVE TO THE

CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER FORCE,

PASSED 1861 AND 1862.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, 1861.

AN ACT to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to accept the services and cause to be enlisted, enrolled and mustered into the service of the State, for such time as he may deem expedient, volunteers in his discretion as to the number, not to exceed ten thousand men, to be officered, organized, armed and equipped in such manner as the Governor shall order and direct, said force hereby authorized being in addition to the present Military organization of the State, and a part of the Militia thereof.

SEC. 2. The officers and men of this force shall receive the same pay and rations while in service under the provisions of this Act, until mustered into the service of the United States as officers and men of the same rank and arm of service in the Army of the United States, and shall be liable at all times to be turned over to the service of the United States, on the order of the Governor, as a part of the Militia of this State upon the requisition of the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. The officers and men of the said force except when in actual service, shall be paid only for the time actually spent in their organization, drilling and instructions.

SEC. 4. The force hereby created, when enlisted and accepted shall be subject to all the rules and articles applicable to the troops in the service of the United States, but no Volunteers under this Act shall be discharged from service any where except in the County where they were organized, unless by his or their request.

SEC. 5. All expenditures for arms, supplies, equipments, transportation, and all other expenditures necessary to prepare the force hereby authorized to be raised for actual service shall be made under the direction of the Governor; and all bills for any such expenditures shall be audited by the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller, and upon their certificate of the correctness of any such bill, the Comptroller shall draw his order on the Treasurer for the amount thereof.

SEC. 6. All acts and proceedings of the Governor heretofore, in calling for, accepting and preparing for service the Volunteer Militia, are hereby ratified and confirmed; and all expenses incurred thereby shall be audited and paid in the same manner as expenses incurred under this Act. And all officers and volunteers, which have been accepted by the Adjutant-General, but which have not been and may not be ordered to rendezvous, shall receive the same compensation for services and expenses until discharged by the Commander-in-Chief, as they would have received if they had been rendezvoused.

SEC. 7. There shall be paid from the Treasury of this State to the order of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer or private, enlisted and accepted into the service of this State or the United States under the provisions of this Act, or under any regulations hereby ratified and confirmed, the sum of ten dollars per month as additional compensation to that herein before provided for the service of each soldier, for such time as he shall serve, pursuant to such enlistment, and in case of death during such term of enlistment, the same pay shall continue during said term to the widow and

minor children of such soldier under the age of sixteen years, and in case there shall be no widow or minor children as aforesaid, then to his legal representatives; the first month's pay to be made when such soldier shall have been accepted and received into the service at the place of rendezvous, and the remaining month's pay at such time and in such manner as the Governor shall prescribe.

Sec. 8. The several towns and cities in this State be and they hereby are authorized and empowered at any legal meeting specially warned for that purpose, to appropriate such sums of money as they shall direct for the purpose of organizing, arming, equipping or providing any soldiers, company or companies of soldiers that may be enlisted in or from such towns or cities and to make such provisions for the families of such soldiers during the term of enlistment as said town or city shall direct; and all the Acts of the several towns and cities in this State in meeting specially warned for that purpose by which money shall have heretofore been appropriated for the purposes specified in this section, or provisions made for soldiers or their families, are hereby ratified and confirmed: *Provided*, that the provisions for extra compensation specified in this Act shall be in lieu of the extra pay heretofore provided by towns and cities.

Sec. 9. The sum of two millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenditures authorized by this Act, or any other expenses of mustering the militia of this State or any part thereof into the service of the United States, and the Treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenditures herein authorized.

Sec. 10. This Act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

Approved, May 8th, 1861.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, 1861.

AN ACT in addition to an Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. There shall be paid from the treasury of this State, to the order of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, resident in this State, who has heretofore been accepted, or who may hereafter be accepted into the service of this State, and turned over into the service of the United States, as a part of the Militia of this State, under and pursuant to any call from the President of the United States for Volunteers or Militia for any time exceeding three months, the sum of thirty dollars per year, and at that rate for any fraction of a year that such volunteer shall serve, in addition to the compensation paid by the United States, and in lieu of the extra compensation of ten dollars per month, provided for in the Act to which this is in addition; ten dollars of which shall be paid when such volunteer shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and ten dollars at the end of each successive four months thereafter, or to their legal representatives in case of death while in service.

SEC. 2. There shall be paid from the treasury of this State, for the support and maintenance of the family of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, resident in this State, who shall be accepted, or who has been accepted into the service of this State, and turned over to the service of the United States, as a part of the Militia of this State, under and pursuant to any call of the President of the United States, for Volunteers or Militia, the sum of six dollars per month for the wife, if any there be, and two dollars per month for each child under the age of fourteen years; and in case there shall be a child or children, and no wife, then the sum of six dollars per month for the younger child, and two dollars per month for each additional child under

fourteen years of age, provided the amount paid for any one family, shall not in the aggregate, exceed the sum of ten dollars per month; which said payment shall commence at the time such officer or soldier was or shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and shall continue during his term of service; and in case such officer or volunteer shall die, or be disabled during service, the payment herein provided, shall continue during said term, unless the company to which he belonged shall be sooner discharged.

SEC. 3. The selectmen of the several towns in this State, shall on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1861, and as often thereafter as occasion may require, return to the comptroller of public accounts a statement in writing, containing the name of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, (having a family,) resident in such town, who shall be accepted, or who has been accepted into the service of this State or into the service of the United States as a part of the militia of this State, under and pursuant to any call of the President of the United States for volunteers or militia, which statement shall contain the name of the wife, the name of each child under the age of fourteen years, the name of the company and regiment in which he may be serving, and the date and term of his enlistment; which statement shall be signed by a majority of the selectmen, and verified by affidavit, and a duplicate of such statement shall be lodged with the town clerk; and said selectmen shall from time to time report to the comptroller any changes that may occur in the families of such soldiers by death, by children becoming of the age of fourteen years, or otherwise.

SEC. 4. The Comptroller shall on the first day of August, A. D. 1861, or as soon thereafter as may be, and at the end of each successive period of three months thereafter, draw his order on the treasurer of this State, in favor of the treasurer of each town, for such sum as may be due to the families of soldiers resident in such town, under the provisions of this Act, and the treasurer shall pay the same to the order of the persons respectively entitled to the same: *Pro-*

vided, that in all cases where any city, town, individual, or association of individuals, shall have, prior to the first day of August, A. D. 1861, provided support for the wife or child of any volunteer entitled to such support under the provisions of this Act, the town treasurer of the town where such wife or child resides, shall on the written statement under oath, of the individual or of the majority of the selectmen of such town, or the mayor of any city, or the committee of any association of individuals, reimburse such town, city, individual, or individuals, for the money so expended, to an amount not exceeding the sum received for such wife and child or children.

SEC. 5. Whenever individuals or communities have heretofore furnished uniforms and clothing to the volunteer militia, who have been already enlisted and accepted into the service of this State, and said uniforms and clothing have been accepted by the quarter-master general, the bills for the same shall be audited and paid in the manner provided in the fifth section of the Act to which this is in addition: *Provided*, that in no case the sum hereby authorized to be paid, shall exceed the actual cost nor the actual value of said uniforms and clothing.

SEC. 6. The Commander-in-Chief may, at his discretion, appoint for the militia of this State in the service of the United States, a surgeon for each brigade, and a surgeon and one or two assistant surgeons for each regiment, who shall be subject to the regulations prescribed for surgeons in the army of the United States, and entitled to the same compensation; and in case any surgeon so appointed, shall not be paid by the United States, he shall be paid from the treasury of this State, at such times and in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

SEC. 7. The Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized to appoint a Medical Board, consisting of not less than three physicians, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications of all applicants for the office of surgeon or assistant surgeon, and no person shall be appointed to either of

said offices, except upon the recommendation of said Medical Board, or a majority of them.

SEC. 8. The Commander-in-Chief may appoint one Chaplain for each regiment now in the service of the United States, from this State, and may, at his discretion, appoint one additional chaplain, who shall be subject to the regulations prescribed for chaplains in the army of the United States, and entitled to the same compensation; and in case any chaplain so appointed shall not be paid by the United States, he shall be paid from the treasury of this State, in such manner and at such times as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

SEC. 9. In all cases where an adjutant has been appointed in any of the volunteer regiments from this State in the service of the United States, who is not a lieutenant in any company in said regiment, the Commander-in-Chief may issue a commission to such adjutant, who shall be entitled to the compensation and allowance of adjutants; and in case any such adjutant shall not be paid by the United States, he shall be paid from the treasury of this State at such times, and in such manner, as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 11. The adjutant-general * * * * shall also be allowed the necessary expenses connected with the duties of his office. The * * * quarter-master-general * * * * * shall also be allowed all necessary expenses relating to his official duties. The commissary-general shall receive for his compensation, at the rate of eighty-five dollars per month, in lieu of all other compensation, for the time actually spent in the discharge of his official duties; and shall also be allowed all necessary expenses relating to the duties of his office.

SEC. 12. The forces which may have been, and which may hereafter be accepted for any time exceeding three months, and the first three regiments accepted by the Commander-in-Chief for three months, shall be taken and considered as part of the force of ten thousand men, authorized by the Act to which this is in addition, and the extra pay and other ex-

penses herein authorized, shall be paid from the appropriation made in said Act.

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

Approved, June 27, 1861.

AN ACT concerning the City Guards of New London, (Company A, Third Regiment,) stationed at Fort Trumbull.

Resolved by this Assembly: That Company A, 3d Regiment, Connecticut State Militia, now stationed at Fort Trumbull, harbor of New London, by order of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of defending said harbor, garrisoning fortification, and protecting the munitions of war therein contained, be, (if his Excellency the Governor approve and consent,) and be taken to be a part of the force provided in the "Act for the organization and equipment of a Volunteer Militia," &c., passed at this session of the General Assembly. And the Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized to detail said company for said special garrison service (with the consent of the Secretary of War) for the term of three months from the date when they first actually went into said special garrison service, said company to be provided for, paid and compensated in the same manner as the volunteers accepted into service for three months, under the provisions of said act for the organization and equipment of a volunteer militia.

Approved, June 12, 1861.

SPECIAL SESSION, October, 1861.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That so much of the first section of the act to which this act is in addition, approved May 8th, 1861, as limits the number of volunteers to ten thousand men, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. There shall be paid from the treasury of this State, for the support and maintenance of the family of any chaplain, surgeon, or assistant-surgeon, officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private, of the three months' volunteer force from this State, who shall have been, during his term of enlistment or appointment, taken and after the expiration of said term of enlistment or appointment detained by the rebels as a prisoner, the sum of six dollars per month for the wife, if any there be, and two dollars per month for each child, under the age of fourteen years; and in case there shall be a child or children and no wife, then the sum of six dollars per month for the youngest child, and two dollars per month for each additional child under fourteen years of age: *Provided*, the amount paid for any one family shall not, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of ten dollars per month; which said term of payment shall commence at the expiration of the term of enlistment or appointment of such chaplain, surgeon, or assistant-surgeon, officer, artificer, musician, wagoner or private, and shall continue during his term of imprisonment; and the comptroller shall, on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and at the end of each successive period of three months thereafter, draw his order on the treasurer of the State, in favor of such wife or child, or children, as the case may be, for such sum as may be due to the families of such prisoners, under the provisions of this act; and the treasurer shall pay the same to the order of

such wife, or child, or children, or the guardian of such child or children, respectively entitled to the same.

SEC. 3. The sum of two millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenditures authorized by this act and the act to which this is in addition, or any other expenses of mustering the volunteer force, or militia, of this State, or any part thereof, into the service of this State, or the service of the United States; and the treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenditures herein authorized.

SEC. 4. That to enable the treasurer of this State to borrow said sum of two millions of dollars appropriated by this act, or so much thereof as, in the opinion of the governor, may be needed to carry into effect this act, and any acts in addition to or in alteration thereof, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount to be borrowed, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on the first days of January and July of each year, at the treasurer's office, in Hartford, in this State, with the principal payable twenty years from date, which said bonds shall be procured, executed, advertised and disposed of, and in all respects proceeded with, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money for the equipment and payment of the Volunteer Militia, and to issue State Bonds," approved June 18th, 1861, and shall be of the denominations specified therein.

SEC. 5. The faith and credit of the State of Connecticut is hereby pledged for the principal and interest of said bonds.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, October 16, 1861.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. The Commander-in-Chief may, at his discretion, appoint for the Militia of this State in the service of the United States, an assistant-surgeon for each battery of artillery; and for each squadron of cavalry an assistant-surgeon and a chaplain; who shall severally be subject to the regulations prescribed for surgeons and chaplains, respectively, in the Army of the United States, and entitled to the same compensation; and in case any assistant-surgeon and chaplain so appointed shall not be paid by the United States, he shall be paid from the treasury of this State, at such time and in such manner as is provided in the act to which this is in addition, approved June 27th, 1861.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, October 16, 1861.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

AN ACT authorizing the Treasurer to borrow Money for the Equipment and Payment of the Volunteer Militia, and to issue State Bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That to enable the treasurer of this State to borrow the amount, (two millions of dollars,) appropriated and authorized to be borrowed under an act passed at this session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and provide for the Public Defense," or so much thereof as, in the opinion of the governor, may be needed to carry into

effect the aforesaid act, and any act in addition to or alteration thereof, bonds of the State of Connecticut shall be issued for the amount to be borrowed, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on the first days of January and July of each year, at the treasurer's office in Hartford, in this State, with the principal payable in twenty years from date, or at an earlier date after the expiration of ten years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly; which bonds shall be signed by the treasurer, and sealed with his official seal, and countersigned by the Comptroller of public accounts, and registered in his office; the said bonds to be made payable to such person in whose favor they may be issued, or bearer, and transferable by delivery.

SEC. 2. The treasurer of this State upon the requisition of the governor, shall, from time to time, advertise and sell such portion of said bonds, as, in the opinion of the governor, the exigencies of the public service may require: *Provided*, that the treasurer shall accept the most favorable proposals offered by responsible bidders for the same: *and further provided*, that no bids shall be accepted, less than the par value of said bonds.

SEC. 3. The treasurer of this State is hereby authorized to cause to be engraved or lithographed, and printed, bonds of the State of Connecticut, of such form and description as the governor may approve, of the denominations of one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, with interest coupons attached, and pay for the same with any money that may be in the treasury unappropriated, on the order of the comptroller.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall report the amount of money realized from the sale of said bonds and the comptroller of public accounts shall report the detailed expenditures under this act, to the next general assembly, at the commencement of its session.

SEC. 5. The faith and credit of the State of Connecticut is hereby pledged for the payment of the interest and the

redemption of the principal of said bonds, at or previous to their maturity.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 18, 1861.

CHAPTER LXIX.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That every person resident or being within this State, who shall in time of war with any public enemy or rebels, or in time of rebellion against the authority of this State or of the United States, directly or indirectly commence or carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with such enemy or rebel, or with any person for the purpose of being communicated to such enemy or rebel, with intent to aid such enemy or rebel, or to defeat or embarrass the measures of the government of this State or of the United States, or of any officer or agent of this State or of the United States, or shall aid or assist in such correspondence or intercourse with intent as aforesaid, or shall directly or indirectly sell or transport or attempt to transport by land or otherwise to such enemy or rebels, naval or military stores, arms, munitions of war, or any article of provisions or supplies of any kind, or shall aid or assist in such transportation or attempt, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the Connecticut state prison for a term not less than three nor more than seven years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offense.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall expose to public view, on his own premises, or elsewhere, any flag or device of the description used, or reputed to be used, by any rebels against

the authority of this State or of the United States, or by any public enemies of this State, or of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail, for a term not exceeding thirty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offense.

SEC. 3. Such flag or device so exhibited, with the apparatus connected therewith, shall be deemed a nuisance, and any constable or justice of the peace of the town in which the same shall be so exhibited, or the sheriff or a deputy sheriff of the county in which the same shall be so exhibited, taking sufficient assistance therefor, may seize and destroy the same.

Approved, July 3, 1861.

CHAPTER III.

AN ACT relating to the Direct Tax imposed by the Congress of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That the Governor of this State be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to give notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on or before the second Tuesday of February next, that it is the intention of the State of Connecticut to assume and pay into the treasury of the United States, on or before the last day of June next, its quota of the direct tax laid upon the United States, by the act of Congress of the United States, passed at the first session of the thirty-seventh Congress, and approved August 5th, 1861, entitled, "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," subject to the deduction in such case provided.

SEC. 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby directed

to pay the quota of said tax imposed upon this state, by releasing, or procuring to be released, to the United States so much of the claim of this state against the United States, due at the time of said payment, for arming, furnishing and equipping the volunteer force of this state, in the service of the United States, as shall be equal to the quota of said direct tax imposed upon this state, less the abatement in such case allowed by said act.

And the treasurer of this state is hereby empowered and directed to execute, in behalf of this state, all releases and discharges necessary to carry this act into full and complete effect.

Approved, October 15, 1861.

CHAPTER VI.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Whenever any town, at its annual meeting, shall heretofore have made an appropriation for the purpose of raising, equipping, or assisting any company or companies of volunteers raised in such town for the service of the United States, said appropriation shall be deemed good and valid, whether said appropriation was noticed in the call for said meeting, or not; and the action of any such town meeting, relating to such appropriation, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Approved, October 16, 1861.

CHAPTER XXVII.

AN ACT relating to the Execution of Deeds and Specialties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

That the commanding officer of each regiment, and of each company of volunteers which have been, or may hereafter be raised in this state, and now are, or may hereafter be, in the service of the United States, shall be, and is hereby authorized, while in such service, out of this state, to take the acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, leases and other conveyances of lands, and all powers of attorney relating thereto, executed by any officer or soldier of their respective commands, to be used in this state.

Approved, July 1st, 1862.

CHAPTER L.

AN ACT in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act in addition to 'An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense,'" passed May Session, 1861.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

In case any board of selectmen of the several towns in this state shall refuse or neglect, willfully, to comply with the requirements of section third of the act to which this is in addition, the person and persons so neglecting shall each and severally forfeit and pay into the treasury of this state, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by any proper action, in the name of the state treasurer.

Approved, July 9th, 1862.

CHAPTER LVIII.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act for the regulation of Civil Actions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

That the pay and bounty of any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the volunteer force of this state, earned by him in the service of this state, or of the United States, shall be exempted, and not liable to attachment, or to be taken by warrant or execution.

Approved, July 10th, 1862.

CHAPTER LXII.

AN ACT relating to the Execution of Deeds and Specialties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That the commanding officer of each battalion that has been or may hereafter be raised in this state, and now is or may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall be, and he hereby is authorized, while in such service, out of this state, to take the acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, leases, or other conveyances of lands, and all powers of attorney relating thereto, executed by any officer or soldier of his command, to be used in this state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, July 10th, 1862.

CHAPTER LXV.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

That the bounty of thirty dollars per annum, provided to be paid to the volunteers from this state, by the act to which this is an addition, shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, or private, who may hereafter enlist within this state, into the volunteer force of this state, and be mustered into the service of the United States, whether said volunteers are, or are not residents of this state at the time of such enlistment.

Approved, July 10th, 1862.

CHAPTER LXVI.

AN ACT in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act in addition to 'An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense,'" approved October 16th, 1861.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That the principal sums of all bonds which may hereafter be issued by this state, under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act in addition to 'An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense," approved October 16th, 1861, shall be made payable at the end of twenty years from the date thereof, respectively, with the privilege on the part of the state, at any time after five years from said respective date, of paying the whole or such proportional parts of said principal sums as the legislature of this state may, from time to time direct.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 10th, 1862.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense," approved May 8, 1861.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

There shall be paid from the treasury of this State, to the order of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, enlisted and accepted into the service of the United States for the period of three months, under the provisions of the act to which this is in addition, and who may have been taken prisoner by the enemy while in the service of the United States, the sum of ten dollars for each and every four months that said non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, or private may have been, or shall hereafter be, detained as a prisoner, after the expiration of his three months' term of service, and prior to his final discharge from service.

Approved, July 10th, 1862.

CHAPTER LXXI.

AN ACT to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Militia, and for the Public Defense.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That it shall be lawful for any town, city, or borough, in this State, in a legal meeting duly warned and held for that purpose, to make such appropriation for the purpose of encouraging the enlistment of volunteers, as, in the judgment of said meeting, shall be deemed proper.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved, July 10th, 1862.

RESOLUTION directing the payment of a bounty of Fifty Dollars to Volunteers enlisted before August 20th, 1862.

Resolved by this Assembly: That there shall be paid from the treasury of this State, by the Paymaster General, to the order of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer or private, who, since the first day of May, 1862, has enlisted in this State and been accepted, or who prior to the twentieth day of August, 1862, shall enlist in this State, and be accepted into the service of the United States, as a part of the militia of this State, pursuant to any call of the President of the United States, the sum of fifty dollars. And the governor of this State is hereby authorized, if he deems it needful for the public benefit, to extend at his discretion, beyond the twentieth day of August, 1862, the time within which persons who enlist and are accepted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive said sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. Said sum shall be payable to the persons entitled to the same respectively whenever they shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and shall be in addition to any compensation heretofore by law allowed.

Approved, July 10th, 1862.

SPECIAL SESSION, December, 1862.

CHAPTER I.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act for the Regulation of Civil Actions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That the bounty of any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of the volunteer force of this State, earned by him in the service of this State or of the United States, whether said bounty shall be raised by private subscription or otherwise, shall be exempted, and not liable to attachment, or to be taken by warrant or execution.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved, Dec. 18th, 1862.

CHAPTER V.

AN ACT to authorize Towns, Cities, and Boroughs to issue Bonds or other Obligations for War purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. Whenever any town, city, or borough has incurred, or shall incur, any expenses or liabilities for any matter connected with or growing out of the raising, equipment or subsistence of volunteers or militia to serve in the armies of the United States, such town, city, or borough may at any time issue its bonds or other obligations, with or without coupons attached, payable at such time or times, and at such rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, and authenticated in such manner as the corporation issuing the same may determine. *Always provided*, that no bond or other obligation shall be issued under the provisions of this act, except in pursuance of a vote or votes of the corporation issuing the same, at a meeting or meetings duly warned and held for that purpose: *and provided further*, that no corporation issuing bonds pursuant to this act shall sell or dispose of the same at less than the par value thereof: *and provided furthermore*, that the amount of bonds or other obligations issued under the provisions of this act, and outstanding against any corporation, shall at no time exceed the amount of expenses and liabilities incurred by such corporation for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 2. All bonds or other obligations heretofore issued by any such corporation for the purposes aforesaid, and in pursuance of a vote or votes passed by such corporation, at any meeting or meetings duly warned and held for such pur-

pose, are hereby declared good and valid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved, Dec. 18th, 1862.

AN ACT to confirm the doings of Towns, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That in all cases where any town has granted bounties to volunteers, at a meeting not legally warned; and in all cases where such bounties have been granted to volunteers who had enlisted into service before such bounties were granted; and in all cases where bounties have been granted by any town to all who should enlist to fill the quota of such town, and more than enough to fill said quota have enlisted in such town upon the faith of such bounty, and entered the service of the United States; the doings of said towns shall not for these causes be held or deemed invalid, but shall be taken and held to be as valid and effectual as if such meetings had been legally warned, and such bounties granted before such enlistment, or such quota had not been more than filled.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

Approved, Dec. 23, 1862.

CHAPTER IX.

AN ACT in addition to an Act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an addition, approved, June 27th, 1861, be and the same hereby are extended to the family, residing out of this State, of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer or private, who shall be accepted or who has been accepted into the service of this State, and turned over to the service of the United States, as a part of the militia of this State, under and pursuant to any call of the President of the United States for volunteers or militia: *Provided*, that such family did actually reside in this State at the time of the enlistment of such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer or private: *and provided further*, that before any such family shall be entitled to the benefits of said section, a statement containing the name of such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer or private, the name of the company and regiment in which he may be serving, the date and term of his enlistment, the name of his wife, and the name and age of each child under the age of fourteen years, if any there be, together with the place of residence of such wife and child. shall first be made to the selectmen of the town in which said family resided at the time of said enlistment, and satisfactory proof furnished said selectmen that such statement is true; and said selectmen shall thereupon make return to the comptroller of the facts contained in said statement: *Provided*, that said statement shall first be made in writing, signed by the person or persons for whose benefit it shall be made, or by some responsible person in their behalf, and verified by the

oath of the subscriber or subscribers, and also by such other evidence as said selectmen may deem necessary; and said selectmen shall lodge a duplicate of said statement with the town clerk.

SEC. 2. Whenever the comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer of the state, in favor of the treasurers of the various towns, for such sums as may be due to the families of soldiers resident in the state, under the provisions of the act to which this is in addition, he shall also draw his order on the treasurer for what may be due, under the provisions of this act, to soldiers' families not resident in this state, but who have complied with the provisions of the first section of this act, and whose names have been returned to him by the selectmen, as provided in the first section of this act; and such order of the comptroller shall be in favor of the treasurers of the towns where said families resided when said enlistment took place; and the treasurer of each of said towns shall pay the amounts due, under the provisions of this act, to the order of the persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall willfully make any false statement, either in writing or otherwise, to the selectmen of either of said towns, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the provisions of this act, either for himself or any other individual, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding two months.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved, Dec. 24th, 1862.

CHAPTER XIX.

AN ACT in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That there shall be paid from the treasury of this state, for the support and maintenance of the family of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, resident in this state, who has been accepted into the service of this state since the first day of May, A. D. 1862, and turned over to the service of the United States, a like sum per month for the time which elapsed after such officer or soldier was accepted into the service of this state, and before he was mustered into the service of the United States, as is provided by the second section of an act, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense," approved, June 27th, A. D. 1861, to be paid for the support and maintenance of the family of such officer or soldier after being mustered into the service of the United States; which said sum shall be paid on the first day of January, A. D. 1863, or as soon thereafter as may be, in the same manner as is provided in the fourth section of said act.

SEC. 2. That the second, third and fourth sections of said act shall be so construed as to embrace the family of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, who has been or shall hereafter be drafted and accepted into the service of this State, and turned over to the service of the United States, as a part of the militia of this State, in the same manner as though said officer or soldier was a volunteer.

Approved, Dec. 24th, 1862.

CHAPTER XVI.

AN ACT to Authorize the issuing of State Bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That to enable the treasurer of this State to borrow the sum of two millions of dollars, appropriated and authorized to be borrowed under an act, entitled "An Act in addition to 'An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense,'" approved, October 16th, 1861, or so much of said sum as may be needed to carry into effect the aforesaid act, and any acts in addition to or alteration thereof, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount to be borrowed, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on the first days of January and July in each year, the principal payable twenty years from date, at the treasurer's office in Hartford, in this State. The interest coupons shall be payable at said treasurer's office in the city of Hartford.

SEC. 2. The bonds hereby authorized to be issued shall be procured, executed, advertised and disposed of, and in all respects proceeded with, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled "An Act authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money for the Equipment and Payment of the Volunteer Militia, and to issue State Bonds," approved, June 18th, 1861.

Provided, however, That the treasurer of this state, by and with the advice and consent of the governor, may, from time to time, offer any of said bonds for sale, and may sell the same in said cities of New York and Boston, in such manner and upon such terms as the governor and treasurer may direct; but none of said bonds shall be sold at less than the par value thereof; and six days' notice of the sale of said bonds, in either New York or Boston, shall be given by pub-

lication in all the daily newspapers published in Hartford and New Haven, and also in three newspapers published in each of the cities of New York and Boston.

SEC. 3. The faith and credit of the State of Connecticut are hereby pledged for the redemption and payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, according to the tenor thereof.

SEC. 4. The fourth section of an act, entitled "An Act in addition to 'An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense,'" approved, October 16th, 1861; and also an act in addition to the act last aforesaid, approved, July 10th, 1862, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, Dec. 24th, 1862.

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